RECEIVED OUNTAIN HONKY TION SALES

BUTTERS & CO. YOUTHS' CLOTHING SSIMERES, HIRTS AND DRAWERS SHING GOODS.

AND HOSIERY. REGULAR TRADE SALE O GCODS,

VED PROPERTY AUCTION.

s Regular Saturday S

P. GORE & CO.,

JRSDAY. invited to our sale of THURSDAY,

UPT STOCK

UCTION, Sept. 17, at 9 1-2 o'clock,

ld Furniture , POMEROY & CO. AR FRIDAY'S SALE

and Second-Hand NITURE,

g, Sept. 18, at 9 1-2 o'clock, at of New and Second-Hand Furni-in the city. Everything requisits for for, Chamber, Dining-Room, and in great variety, Stoves, Bedding,

L, WILLIAMS & CO., 17, 9:30 a. m., is our next Auction HOUSEHOLD GOODS

RAL MEROHANDISC.

o of this sale. We have no present you can save 50 per confront on the consist of every decrease and sucond-band, as well as Machines, etc. 13 m., 2 millian new Covered Bugger; 1 p. sa., 2 capo; 2 ps. m., Auction Sale as out Carriagos.

OK WELLA, WILLIAMS & OO. OK WELL, WILLIAMS & CO. IS, FLYNN & CO., ad 197 Randolph-st.

Thursday Sale, USED FURNITURE,

Parlor Sets, Marble and Wood Too. Mattreases, Bedding, Kitakes Show Cases, Harnoss, Meat Sate. S., FLYNN & CO., Auctioners. IC SALE

DER OF COURT.

resivered "The Illinois Stone. June "will seil by order of Court, as Pableses bidder for cash, on the series spreader, 1874, at 10 o'clock & had." Illinois Stone, Lime an and av., just west of Western av., to wit: Six hundred of fitzen order of wood, fifteen (15) head of executy-two (25) money with bond, or the county two (25) or the county two (26) head of research two (27) or the county two (28) or the county two (28) or the county two (29) or the count

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 28.

EXPOSITION.

THE INTER-STATE

OF CHICAGO FOR 1874

or open and in complete order. Hours of exhibit granicars.

The process of single tickets admitting the hold servings of remaining throughout the entire terming, will be for admits, fifty cents; for cents.

On Wednesdays, at and after the most of the cents of the cents of the reming will be sold a fine cents each for adults and fifteen cents each for adults and fifteen cents each for the cetter day and even the cents of the ce m these rates will be duly announced in the daily press. Visitors will fine

er traistions from these rates will be duly announced excits) occasions in the daily press. Visitors will find as building itself all the conveniences of a first-class of the second of

JOHN P. REYNOLDS,

STEAM HEATING.

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

BURNING BOILER, Base Burning Tubular Boiler,

Office, 39 and 41 Franklin-st.,

ANDERSON STEAM HEATER CO

ABSOLUTE PROTECTION Against Fire.

BROWN BROTHERS. Corner Clinton and Jackson-sts., As any time, and see our "SPRINKLERS" in ac

SEND FOR CIRCULARS. LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS.

Thursday, for Green Bay and Intermediate ports, Tuesday and Friday. 7 p. m. For Escanaba and Lake Superior ports, Monday and Thursday. 9 a. m.

Internal Revenue Stamps

IMPRINTED ON BANK CHECKS AND DRAFTS. 45 163 and 164 Clark-st., Chicago (Arcade Building).

CLAM BAKE. Green Clam and Oyster Bake this (Friday) afternoon ad svening, and on Sunday, at the Lake Side House, sorth and of Lake Shore Drive. Genuine Saawed.
SADDLE-ROCK SMITH.

Grain Commission Merchants. A bookkeeper that is posted in all the details of the business, can furnish some trade and money, wants a sit-ation October 1. Y 29, Tribune office. SHIPPING TAGS.

TAGS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, CHEAP AND RELIABLE.

DENNISON&CO. 150 CLARK-ST. REAL ESTATE.

GO TO MORGAN PARK pleasant home. Houses built to order on long asy payments, low interest, and fare only 10 cents of GEORGE R. CLARKE, Agent, No. 11 Chamber of Commerce. FURNACES.

FURNACES The best Furnace ever made— CHAMPION RADIATING HEATER.— Instance by BARKER & JACKSON, Ils and Il? Righteenth-st., cor. Wabash-

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY. \$5.00 Packages

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

IN EXCHANGE FOR

Bills of National Currency,

TRIBUNE OFFICE.

MILITARY RULE.

Troops in Possession of the Louisiana State Offices.

No Show of Resistance by the McEnery Party.

A Protest in Form Against the Occupation.

There Was Never Any Intention of Contesting Federal Au-

The McEnery Police Protecting the City.

The President's Policy Still a Profound Mystery.

Land and Naval Forces Ordered to New Orleans.

Carpenter and Butler Looming Up in the Trouble.

Their Early Connection with Gov. Kellogg's Fortunes.

Our Correspondent Interviews Kellogg, Packard, and McEnery

Alleged Discurbances in Arkansas, Alabama, and Northern Louisiana

etters of Complaint to Attorney-General Williams.

AT NEW ORLEANS.

NEW OBLEANS, La., Sept. 17 .- No change ept up at police headquarters and the State-louse. McEnery has assumed control of the gubernatorial office. On visiting the Custommorning, THE TRIBUNE COTTSspondent had

AN INTERVIEW WITH GOV. KELLOGO and Marshal Packard. The Governor expressed bimself satisfied that the ultimate result would my inquiry as to the alleged blackmailing, referred to in my dispatches last night, the Gov-ernor said: "There is nothing whatever in that affair which will not bear scru-

disclaim any intention of coming in conflict with the United States troops, but we have informa-tion that the sub-leaders—the commanders of companies and small bodies—declare the inten-

the United States troope, but we have information that the sub-leaders—the commanders of companies and small bodies—declare the intention of engaging the Federal soldiers in case they interfere."

A THE STATE-HOUSE.

On visiting the State-House at 4 o'clock this afternoon, The TRIBUSE correspondent was unbered into the office of Gov. McEnery. That gentleman was not present, having gone to the Custom-House conference, but there were present Gen. Fred N. Ogden, Attorney-General Ogden, Dr. Bruns, and many others prominent in the revolutionary movement. Col. John Ellis, Private Secretary of Gov. McEnery and Adjutant-General of the State, said this movement had been precipitated by Kellogg, who, confident in his Mctropolitan police, and in Gen. Long-street, had become so bold and oppressive that no alternative was left but revolt; that in consequence of the extraordinary powers of the Superior District Court, precided over by that creature of Kellogg, Judge Hawkins, Justice could not be obling, Judge Hawkins, Justice found in the federal distance. Mr. Ellis wend through the propose of the State House of the write of sequestration by Justice House of the write of the write of sequestratio

the State Tax Collectors, Clerks of Courts, and Sheriffs in the city, which now amount to from \$20,000 to \$100,000, to a reasonable sum. The parish courts, a useless expense, will be abolished, and an era of economy will be established instead of the most reckless extravagance that ever characterized a State Government.

THE TRIBUNE correspondent inquired if, in case Gen. Emoryreinstead Kellogg, his authority would be resisted. Col. Ellis replied: "No, sir. As I said before, we shall Not come in confiler with preparat.

AUTHORITY.

sir. As I said before, we shall be respected by the service of the

the order of McEnery commanding the troops to retire to their homes.

At another conference between the same gentlemen to-day, Masara. Penn and McEnery delivered the lengthy communication which appears in the Associated Press dispatches.

Gen. Emory hased some very tense language is this interview, and mally furnished several gentlemen with the circular ordering Gen. Brooke to take possession of the State-Louse. This circular, as published here, and probably as sent to the Associated Press, reads: "He is hereby appointed to volument the City of New Orleans until such time as the State and City Government can be organized." The word "organized" in the original reads reorganized.

The State-House was taken possession of by three companies of United States troops, and to-night everything is remarkably quiet.

three companies of Ucited States troops, and to-night everything is remarkably quiet.

About 8 o'clock to-day Effingham Lawrence, Essh, called at the Custom-House with a proposition that Col. Penn and some of his friends should hold a conference with the Federal officers and some of the leading colored men, with the view to ascertain if the differences now existing could not be harmonized. The proposition was agreed to, and Mr. Lawrence shortly returned, accompanied by Messrs. Penn, Choppin, Cage, Komner, and Jones. The Fusionist party repaired to Collector Casey's private office, where they were joined by Messrs. Packard, Flanders, Josebert, and Brown. Mr. Lawrence expressed his desire to see the two condicting governments harmonized in such a way as to command the support of both white end colored citizens. Mr. Kenner proposed that the President should be requested to order an election for Governor and State officers, to be conducted under military auspices. This proposition was declared impracticable, and in fact imposition was declared impracticable, and in fact imposition was declared impracticable, and in fact imposition of the calling of a Constitutional Convention. This could not be agreed to on account of the reign of terror now existing in many portions of the State, which would render it impossible to secure a free expression of the wishes of the colored voters. The question of maintaining and recognizing the Government of McEnery and Peen unit in a election for members of the Legislature was had, and referring the solution to them, was canvassed and abandoned. All

error said: "There is nothing whatever in that affair which will not bear scratiny. It is true that I paid Gen. Builer, Senator Carpenter, and Caleb Cushing, some quite large sums of money. I believe Senator Carpenter received \$3,000, and the other gentlemen not so large amounts. This was, however, for legal services rendered before the United States Supreme Court as counsel in the case of Warmoth vas. Kellogg, and before the Louisiana case came before Congress, and was not intended to influence legislation in any manner. The amounts were paid out of an appropriation by the Legislature for that purpose."

MARSHAL PACKARD

**MAR

CHICAGO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1874.

(Signed)

D. B. PENN, Lieutenant-Governor.

HADQUARTERS EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT LOUISIANA, NEW ORLEANS, Sopt. 17.

General Order No. 7.

First.—The State troops now under arms will be at once retired to their homes.

Scoons.—The arms captured from the usurpation will be carried and deposited in the Central Station or at the Thirth Precions.

Es will receipt for pulsar years to him. Sixth—Gen. Orden, commanding the State forces, is sharged with the execution of this order.

By command of John McEnney.

Governor and Commander-din-Chief.

John Ellis.

Colonel and A. A. G.

NEW ORLEANS, its., Sopt. 17.—The war

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 17, 1874. John McEnery and D. B. Penn, styling themselves respectively Governor and Lieutenant Governor of the State of Louisians, having informed the Department commander of their williagness under the President's preclamation to surresuder the State property now in their possession, and to disband the insurgent forces under their end of their possession, and to disband the insurgent forces under their end of the Arman of the Third Infantry, is charged with the duty of taking reassession of the arms and other State property. until such time as the State and City Governments can be reorganized. The precent police force in the city, under charge of Thomas Boylan, will remain on duty and be responsible for the good order and quiet of the city until regularly relieved.

By command of Col, and Brevet Maj. Gen. W. H. Exon.

merely bowed in acceptance, and the Governor read to him the following address:

A PROTERT.

GEM. BROOKE: As the lawful and acting Governor of this State, I surrender to you, as the representative of the Government of the United States, the Capitol and the remainder of the property in this city belonging to the State. This surrender is in response to a formal demand of Gen. Emory for such surrender, or to accept as an alternative the levying of war upon our Government by the military forces of the United States under his command. As I have already said to Gen. Emory, we have neither the power nor inclination to resist the Government of the United States, Sir, I transfer to you the guardianship of the rights and liberties of the people of the State, and I trust and beheve you will give protection to all classes of our citizens, ruied and ruined by a corrupt/surpation presided over by Mr. Kellogg. Our people could bear the wrongs, tyranny, arrogance, and insulie of that usurpation no longer, and they arose in their might, swept it from existence, and installed in authority the rightful Government, of which I am the head. All lovers of liberty throughout the Union must admit the patrictism that aroused our people to act as one man, and throw off the yoke of this odious usurpation. I know as a solder you have but to obey the orders of the Government of the United States, but I feel that you will temper your military control of affairs with moderation, and in all things exhibit that integrity of purpose characteristic of officers of the army. I now turn over to you, sir, the Capitol and other property of the State under my charge.

(Signed)

At the conclusion of this address, Gen. Brooke was sealed in the office, and required from Lieut.-Gov. Penn a statement of all records, etc., which were in the building when they took possession.

GOV. R'ENERY AND HIS POLLOWERS THEN WITHleaving the Capitol of Louisiana in possession of the military officers of the Federal Government. At 7p. m. two companies of the Third Infantry marched down, and were quartered in the build-ing. Col. Thomas Boylan, McEnery Chief of Police, remains on duty with his force.

The city is very quiet.

THE VICTIMS.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 17.—The Democral's New Orleans special says that thirty persons were killed and 100 wounded in that city on Monday.

leans special says that thirty persons were killed and 100 wounded in that city on Monday.

THE SITUATION.

Gov. McEnery, Lieut.-Gov. Penn, and Mr. R. H. Marr held a long private interview with Gen. Emory at the St. Charles between 2:30 and 5 p. m. During this interview a courier was dispatched for Col. Brooke, U. S. A., who after some time appeared and joined the conference, the result of which is as follows:

Gov. McEnery agreed to turn over the State-House property to Gen. Emory. The police will remain as now constituted under Mr. Boylan. The City Government will remain as now constituted, it being in full force and efficiency; and the State-House, State property, etc., will be turned over by Gov. McEnery this (Thursday) evening about 6 or 7 o'clock.

It is not understood that the city is under martial law, although under a military commander.

The last extras published this evening stated that Gen. Brooke had been appointed Military Governor. This solution of the problem seemed to give very general satisfaction, but the report proved untrue, no definite action having been taken regarding the future government of the State.

The report that Gen. Bedger's leg and been

stated was incorrect. His recovery is now idered almost certain.

Energy and Penn have issued an address to

AT WASHINGTON

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.
THE SITUATION.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 17.—The aspect of

demand of the insurgents for military rule will not be regarded in the least. The firmness of the President on this point, and the swiftness with which he made preparations for putting down the insurrection and restoring order, seem to have convinced the discontented faction of the hopelessness of their struggle. While they are now victorious, and while they might be are now victorious, and while they might be able at the cost of much bloodshed to overcome temporarily such United States troops as might be sent against them, yet they could not with reason look forward to a final victory. They have, therefore, it seems wisely, concluded to yield to the force of circumstances with der at an early day unless some untoward cir-cumstance, not anticipated at this moment, shall

State militia or Kellogg authorities. The dispatch further stated that Penn would telegraph the President to-day to the same effect. This is regarded as the plainest intimation of the decision of the insurgents to give up the contest, as the capitulation is proposed with the free knowledge that the United States authorities will at once the surgender is made reinstate the

knowledge that the United States authorities will, at once the surrender is made, reinstate the Kellogg Government. Meanwhile all precentions have been taken by the Administration to make sure of the result.

TROOPS HAVE BEEN ORDERED FORWARD in addition to those started yesterday. The Gulf Squadron has been directed to proceed at once to New Orleans. When they get there the commander, Admiral Mullaney, has been directed to communicate at once, with the Secretary of the sommunicate at once with the Secretary of the Navy for orders. Gen. McDowell has been irrected to accompany the troops that have been ordered from his department to the scene of

ordered from his department to the scene of disturbance.

THE PRESIDENT IS HIGHLY DELICHTED with the success of his policy in the matter, and has expressed his gratification very freely. He is still stopping at Marshal Sharpe's, and has received a number of congratulatory calls this evening from prominent gentlemen who have been kept advised of the progress of affairs.

[Tethe Assented Press.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Orders have been issued to the Twenty-second Heyment of infantry to proceed to New Orleans. Three was vessels have been ordered to proceed from Key West at once.

ted by Penn as Chief of Police, remains in

OTHER SOUTHERN STATES.

COMPLAINTS OF UNITED STATES MARSHALS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 17.—Attorney-Gen-LUKE O'REILLY, Captain Nineteenth Infantry, A.

bis

D. C.

CEN. EMORY TAKES POSSESSION.

S. NEW OBLEANS, La., Sept. 17.—At 6 p. m., in accordance with arrangements previously made, d. in. J. R. Brooke, accompanied by Lieuts.

Walace and Roe, went to the Executive Office, at the St. Louis Hotel, Immediately upon the entrance of Geo. Brooke, Govs. McEnery and Penn, shaking hands with him, introduced the three Federal officers to a number of prominent citizens present. Gov. McEnery then stated to Gen. Brooke that he gave him possession of the State Capitol and all other State buildings within the limits of the city. Gen. Brooke merely bowed in acceptance, and the Governor read to him the following address:

APROFEST.

Gen. Brooke: As the lawful and acting Governor this State. Law St. Blooke: As the lawful and acting Governor this State. The Tennessee of the State Capitol and all other State buildings within the limits of the city. Gen. Brooke merely bowed in acceptance, and the Governor read to him the following address:

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supposed in official quarters that white men's leagues, for aggressive purposes, are widespread in the South, and, therefore, matters are more serious than many suppose, and require prompt attention, especially in Louisiana. The Tennessee outrages.

Memphis, Tenn., Sopt. 17.—A special to the Analanche, dated Trenton, Tenn., 17th, says the special term of the Circuit Court of Gibson County adjourned yesterday, after a session of ten days. Forty or more indictments were found against supposed guilty parties, and an equal number of capiases issued for arrests were placed in the hands of the Sheriff. One Ben Davis was the informant, he having obtained information from his brother Andrew, who Ben said was with the jail-broakers, and who has left for parts unknown. The Sheriff has made no arrests yet, but is doing everything in his power to arrest all those against whom he has capiases. Nine persons against whom they were found gave themselves up to the authorities, and were released on bail of \$10,000 each to appear before the next term of the Circuit Court, which convenes on the second Monday in December. The following persons gave bail: J. B. Harper, John P. Harper, Joseph Massey. W. T. Waller, William McEwen, Robert Garduer, Thomas Taylor, Robert Barksdale, and Granville Hunt. A number of others will surrender themselves to the authorities in a few days.

SPRINGPIRE.

call apears in the State Register to-night:

CITIZENS' MEETING.

A mass-meeting of the citizens of Springfield and vicinity who sympathize win the citizens of Louisians in their recent successful resistance to usurpation, plunder, and tyramp, will be held at the Court-House on Friday evening, Sept. 18, at 7:30 p. m.

JOHN A. MCCLERNAND, V. HICKOL,
J. A. WINSTON,
J. W. PATTON,
PRIL WARRIN,
G. R. WERSEN,
G. R. WERSEN,
G. M. MORRISON.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: You have been called to

which were attentively listened to and applanded:

Fellow-Crizers: You have been called together this evening for the consideration of a very grave question, which must be met with deliberation and prudence. None of us desire to see our country again deluged in blood or involved in fratricial atrife; yet none who breathe the air of old Kentucky desire to see upheld a system of tyranny and oppression. We all know how in former days our sympathies and our hearts have gone out in behalf of poor, oppressed, stricken Ireland, and how, in fact, we have sympathized with the oppressed in all lands; but when we consider the oppressed of our own land, who are blood of our blood, and bone of our bone, who cry out under their oppression, how can we well withhold expressing our sympathy? Yet we have a Government to sustain, uphold, and stand by, even when in the wrong, and in the consideration of this question we must be governed by prudence and not yield to any feelings of prejudice or of animosity. We are aware of the fact, which is indorsed throughout the length and breadth of civilization, that the citizens of Louisiana selected their rulers, and that they chose them according to their condition and laws. There was a man by the name of Kellogg, who assumed to set asside all the people had done, and weized hold of and held on to the reins of Government. The people had been oppressed and outraged by the grasping despotism of himself and myrmadous until their cup of affliction filled, and on top of all this tyranny they were forced to add to that oup already overflowing with bitterness.

He bade his body of police seaved and dlearm all citizens, who would be left thus defenseless to the mercy of this cowardly oppression. A man by the name of Lougstreet, once a General Inisses, but now a stench in the nostrils everywhere, was sent out at the head of this police force, with orders to disperse and shoot down were among the best ditizens of New Orleans. Tiefy were assailed not only in their rights as freemen but in person. The

THE NORTHERN COLORED ELE-MENT. Utica, N. Y., Sept. 17.—A Convention of

who should have been hanged rather than returned to former hants to recommit their hellish perpetrations on their inoffensive fellow-citizens; that the defeat of the Civil Rights bill in the House of Representative is due to the conduct of treacherous Republicans, and they deserve the octransm of both white and colored voters; that we look to the Republican party for the passage of an adequate Civil Rights bill; that we extractly entreat the Republican party not to renominate men who have put themselves on record against this bill, or to nominate others of the same principle, asserting that we will positively with-nold our support from the same; that those of our race who refuse to grant civil rights to their own color for fear of disapproval of the white

strength, we are willing to tender them. COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

GRANT'S "CRIME AGAINST LOURIANA."

From the New Forth Tribune.

A hopeless revolt is a crime against humanity, and, whatever may be the abstract merits of the cause for which Acting-Governor Pean and his associates have been fighting at New Orleans, it is impossible, with the information thus far in our possession, to acquit them of a reckiese and wicked sacrifice of life. There has never been one gleam of hope for their success. Behind Kellogg and his armed police stands the whole force of the United States Government, and no reasonable being could doubt that the Federal troops would be used without delay or remorse to crush this insurrection against the villainous adventurers who have usurped the control of the State of Louisiana. The President long ago decided which of the two partics he should recognize as legitimate, and he has made it plain that he shrinks from none of the consequences of his unfortunate and unjust decision. The new Adminis tration established yesterday by Lieut.-ciov. Penn will almost cartainly be overthrown before the end of a week by Fresident Grant and Maj.-Gen. Emory; and what will the honest people of Louisiana have gamed by their being and sorelytried citizens even while we biams them. They have set forth their grievances both in an address to the

special torm of the Circuit Court of Gribson of the control of the

NUMBER 26.

THE GREAT SCANDAL

Appear To-Day. Some of the Points He Is Expected to

Mr. Tilton's Second Statement to

Make. Three General Lines of Proof

Adopted. Full Attention Given to the Charges of

outh Church to show that he records of Plymouth Church to show that be MADE THE CHARGE OF ADULTREY Only thirty davs after Mrs. Tilton's confession to him,—as early as August, 1870. The specifications accompanying the general charge of Deacon West, which were sent to Mr. Tilton, are now published for the first time in Mr. Tilton's statement. The statement is also aid to contain several notes which passed between Mrs. Tilton and Mr. Beecher, assigning times and places of meeting, and written siter Mr. Beecher had agreed, according to Moulton, to have no communication with Mrs. T. These were found in books, and some of them have already been published as having been discovered in "The Life of Christ." Besides these,

already been published as aways seem discovered in "The Life of Christ." Besides these, OTHER LETTERS,
which are regarded by Mr. Tilton as more important, will appear, one or two from Mrs. Tilton to intimate friends, and an old letter from Miss Anthony, and others.

Mr. Tilton will explain Mrs. Morse's connection with the case, giving extracts from letters of an obscene or thresteving character, which she was accustomed to leave upon his table.

RESSIE WILL RECEIVE FULL NOTICE,
as well as some of her private letters, and Mr.
T. will attempt to show that the Committee have taken her testimony unwisely.

Mr. Tilton lays great stress upon the manner in which Mr. Beccher and the Committee have publicly treated Mrs. Tilton; After "tempting her away from her home," the cisims that they have used her testimony to help a desperate case, and then in the same documents have held her up to the scorn of markind.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

The Builroad Strike at Flora, Ill.,

The Railroad Strike at Flora, Ill., Ended.

Flora, Ill., Sept. 17.—The strikers who had concentrated at Raccom Creek, where there is a large trestile-work, on the Springfield & Southeastern Road, were met yesterday afternoon at that point by Mr. Robert Hanna, one of the attorneys of the road, and a compromise was effected, the new company who recently purchased the road promising to do the best they could for the men in regard to their back pay. The men dispersed, and nearly all went to work for the road again this morning. This settled the matter for the present, and no further trouble is anticipated. Trains are running as usual.

Special Dispatch to The Cheese Tribune.

Springfulle, Ill., Sept. 17.—As reported in these disparches yesterday, the riot at Flora was quelled, through the effort of William J. Moore, as soon as the men were made to understand that it was the United States Court, and not the railroad managers, that they were reasting. This at once stopped further interference, and the purchasers of the road west into quiet and peaceable possession, and all trains are rufining now as usual. The Dayluy-Marshals who were sept down from here returned to-night, having in charge and under arrest six of the ringleaders of the rioters. They surrendered themselves to the Marshals who were sept down from here returned to-night, having in charge and under arrest six of the ringleaders of the rioters. They surrendered themselves to the Marshals without resistance. Their names are; william J. Moore, Jerry Haggerty, John Darmody, William Fortner, Solomon Michael, and John Hogan. They will be brought before Judge Treat in the morning. They will doubtless be discharged upon their statement that they intended no contempt for the Court in their section, and a promise not to do so any more.

Strike of Work men at Plymousts, Imd.

Strike of Workmen at Plymonth, Ind.

Special Disolate to The Chicago Trobuse.

PLYMOUTH, Ind., Sept. 17.—All this workmen
employed in the erection of the new High
School building stopped work this mersing, C.

H. Crane, the cuntractor, being unable to pay
them off. He was relieved of his contract by
the School Commissioners, who will push the
work forward with the remainder of the fund
appropriated for that purpose. Work unil be resumed to-morrow.

RELIGIOUS COUNCILS.

Third Day's Proceedings of the Episcopal Convention.

Election of Delegates to the National Convention, Etc.

The Cheney Case to Be Carried to of temperated Supreme Court

Financial Condition of the Dioof letogral al eH ecser-id to an

> The Universalists in New York Recogniz and Reward Woman's Work in the Church.

THE EPISCOPALIANS.

MORNING BESSION. The Episcopal Diocesan Convention assembled yesterday morning in the Cathedral, and the first half hour was passed in reading the regular morning service, conducted by the Rev. J. F. Walker, of Chicago; the Rev. Mr. Glass, of Geneva; the Rev. Mr. Russell, of Mansfield; and the Rev. Mr. Osborne, of Highland Park,

The reduced attendance of spectators showed that the election of a Bishop had stripped the proceedings of much of their interest to the nable in conversal.

in general. Chase called the Convention to order, and the roll was called by the Secretary. Chair announced that
THE SIGNING OF TESTIMONIALS

first in order, and the clergy were called for

d one by one to sign in duplicate the follow-

impureant is is that the secred office of a Bishop id not be unworthly conferred, and firmly period that it is our duty to bear testimony on this un'occasion, without parisility or affection, do, a presence of Almighty God, testify that the Rev. ge F. Seymour, D. D., is not, so far as we are ined, justly liable to evil report, either for error in the or for the second of the se owned, justly liable to evil report, either for error is signo or for victorances in life; and that we do no mow or believe there is any impediment on accoun-f which he ought not to be consecrated to that hole

nech time was consumed in affixing the sig-res, to the testimonial, and an effort was e to postpone the formality, but it was ruled it must proceed in regular order. When the bis process had been infished it was past noon, nearly the time for the recess. The Chair an-

THE COMMITTEE.

The following Committee to apprise Bishop Seymour of his election were appointed by the Chair: The Revs. Locke, Sullivan, McMurdy, Gregg, and Dean, and Messrs. Otis. Harlow, and W. F. Whitebouse. On motion, the Chairman was added to the Committee.

The Rev. Mr Morrison, of Bioomington, presented an addition to the "whereases" of the reachnition in reference to the division of the

An inquiry was made by Dr. Reynolds, of Oak
Park, as to whether a reply had been received to
the telegram notifying Dr. Seymour of his election as Bishop.
The Chairman state of the control of the con

Chairman stated that no reply had been Dr. McMurdy moved a recess of one hour for

AFTERNOON SESSION.

THE STANDING COMMITTEE.

The Convention reassembled at the hour named, and immediately proceeded to elect the Standing Committee, the following receiving the ry number of votes: The kev. Dr. Cush man, the Rev. Dr. Stocking, the Rev. Mr. Ab-bott, Mr. R. H. Sheldon, C. H. Roberts, and

William J. Barney.

The report of the Standing Committee was read by its Secretary, Mr. H. C. Ranney. It contained no items of particular interest, being a more record of their meetings. Half a dozen parsons were recommended for deacon's orders,

Balance. Old notes on account of funded debt Diocesan assessments Diocesan missions	5,208.7 43.3 6,818.6 1,893.3
Aged and infirm clergy fund	\$11,466.2
Diocesan fund	\$ 3,817.30 2,622.71
Aged and infirm clergy fund Bended debt (principal)	118,2
Domestic missions,	198.50

The liabilities are \$7,176.99, and the assets \$4,878.71, leaving a deficiency of \$2,298.24.

The report was referred to the Finance Committee, who subsequently reported that it was correct.

THE LATE BISHOP.

The minute in reference to the death of Bishop Whitehouse, prepared by a special committee, and published on the day subsequent to the funeral, was read, and adopted by a rising vote.

A EXEMBELAL VOLUME.

The Rev. Mr. Townsend, of Peoria, moved that a committee of two clergymen and one layman be appointed to prepare a memorial volume of the late Bishop, to contain the sermon of Dr. Locke, and whatever matter might be considered expedient.

the memorial sermon and the Bishop's diary in the journal of the Convention.

St. Mary's School.

The Rev. Mr. Leftingwell read the report of the Trustees of St. Mary's School. The building has been completed and is full of scholars. The property is worth \$50,000, but there are claims against it aggregating \$10,000. The Trustees autumitted resolutions thanking Mr. James Knox for donating \$10,000, and asking duat provision be made for liquidating the intebtodness of the school.

The report of the Board of Missions showed that during the year contributions had been

\$435, St. Marks' \$244, St. Stephen's \$35, Trini ty The Board saked that a resolution be adopted requesting the parishes present by elerical representatives be called, and that the Rector give in the finne of a layman authorized and willing to take charge of the parish's financial relations to the diocese, and that the Board transact with him all business connected with the diocesan dues; and that the Rectors not present be requested to send in the name of a layman.

Considerable discussion ensued, several urging that it was unfair and unjust to "whip a

The resolutions were adopted. Mr. Edsall offered the following, which was sdopted:

Essoled. That a committee of five clergymen five laymen be appointed to consider and repoints Convention upon the subject of the Blabop's arr.

ary.

The Committee to whom (in 1873) was referred that portion of the Bishop's address which related to a

"CHUNCH CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION" reported that they had encountered several difficulties in their investigation, and recommended that the whole matter be left to the discretion of the Bishope, or to the suggestive guidance of a second Lambeth conference.

THE CHENEY CASE.

of the Bishops, or to the suggestive guidance of a second Lambeth conference.

THE CHENEY CASE.

The Chancellor's report was submitted. He detailed the action had in the case of Calkins vs. Choney, saying that the Rev. Mr. Cheney was degraded in the eyes of the Chirch, activities and Judge Williams held the contrary.

In connection with the ballot for members of the General Convention in which the Rev. Mr. Sullivan and Mesers. Judd and Stahl were elected in addition to those named above, efforts were made to dispense with another ballot, and elect the Rev. Mr. Corbett. This effort failed, and then the same motion was made on behalf of Canon Knowles, but this failed also.

Dr. McMurdy defined the position of himself and many others, which was, that they would consent to the election of no man who was not in favor of toleration instead of repression.

The Rev. Mr. Sullivan remarked that Dr. McMurdy could vote for whomsover he pleased,

The Rev. Mr. Sullivan remarked that Dr. Mc-Mardy could vote for whomsever he pleased, and there was no necessity for casting an apple of discord into the Convention at this time. Dr. McMurdy replied that he had no wish to throw in an apple of discord; it was for the purpose of keeping it out that he spoke as he did. Another bellot was taken, as follows: Clergy—Dr. Corbett, 27; Canon Knowles, 23. Laity—Dr. Corbett 19; Cason Knowles, 14; Dr. Corbett was declared elected.

BISHOP'S SALARY.

The Chairman announced the Committee on

The Chairman announced the Committee on the Salary of the Bishop as follows: Laity— Frederick Stahl, L. B. Otis, E. H. Sheldon, Geo. H. Harlow, H. A. Williamson. Clergy—The Beys. Locke, Sullivan, Gregg, Corbett, Corbett,

and Morrison.

The Hon. Mr. Edsail offered a resolution providing for the further prosecution of the Cheney case in the Supreme Court, and continuing in service the present Committee having the matter in charge. The resolution was adopted with great properties.

Provisional deputies to the General Convention were chosen as follows: The Hon. J. K. Edsall, the Rev. Gregg, E. E. Sheldon, Emery Cobb. and Dr. Fowler, of Springfield.

S. Corning Judd was re-elected Chancellor, and the Rev. S. C. Chase Historiographer of the Discover for the acquirer was:

and the Rev. S. C. Chase Historiographer of the Diocese for the ensuing year.

Messrs, Barcey, Page, Quick, and Hotchkiss were elected as the Board of Equalization.

The Laymen's Relief Society for the families of deceased clergymen, reported having received in membership fees \$51; from pledges, \$97; The number of new members, is 51. It is believed that the objects and purposes of the Society are not sufficiently appreciated or understood. The officers of the Society were elected as follows: President, the Hon. James K. Edsall; Yice-President, George H. Harlow; Treasurer, Samuel Wilkinson; Secretary, Thomas J. Hook. The Rev. Mr. Benedict of the Committee or

Legislation, presented a majority report, sug-gesting that there be no action taken on amend-ments to the canons, suggested at the last Con-vention

yoution.

Judge Otis presented a minority report, urging that non-communicants be eligible to election as Vestrymen when suitable communicants
aumot be found. He moved an amendment to
the cason to this effect. the canon to this effect.

Dr. Stocking spoke earnestly in favor of this amendment, saying that it met the views of the late Bishop Whitehouse. He thought, however, that none but baptized persons should be eligible.

Pending action on the reports, the Convention adjourned until half-past 9 o'clock this morning.

OTHER CONVENTIONS.

THE UNIVERSALISTS. New York, Sept. 17 .- The proceedings of the Universalist General Convention were opened this morning with prayer and conference. ting was called to order by the Chairman, Gen. Olney Arnold, of Bhodo

Resolutions were passed, deprecating the holding of services by the members in any other likely to attract delegates from the Convention, by-laws.

opportunity afforded of serving the churches and parishes in New Orleans, and recommendand parishes in New Orleans, and recommend-ing that the Board of Trustees appropriate \$2,500 for the needs of the Society in that city, with leave to extend further aid if required; and such sum is hereby appropriated.

The Committee to whom was referred the re-port of the Board of Trustees, submitted the following resolutions:

d, That until the results contemplated in the

it funds, the proved espablishes of women to accomplish this labor.

Resolved, That until the results contemplated in the foregoing can be reached, this Convention recommends the Board of Trustees and the Woman's Centenser, association to make the terms which they have reported the base of their mutual relations and labor. These resolutions were discussed at some length, and were finally adopted.

Resolutions were also adopted, hailing with satisfaction the work accomplished under the direction of the Board of Trustees in San Francisco in redeeming the Universalist name from disbonor, and establishing a parish there, and recognizing the efficient service rendered by the Rev. F. C. Ludlow; declaring that a change in the name of the parish already in followship, so long as the nature of its constitution remained unchanged, did not affect its relations to the Convention, efficially taken, in disciplining either a clergymian or the Society, should be regarded as conclusive, and respected accordingly by our entare Church, until it has been reviewed by this Convention, and that a different course, growing out of exparte information, however well intended, is liable to result in serious damage to our cause, and should be suddously avoided.

Vice-President Wilson was present, and invited to address the Convention, but excused himself. Resolutions were adopted requesting the Board of Trustees to secure the necessary funds to erect an edifice at Washington; D. C., on grounds to be given by the Murray Universalist Society of that city, to be consecrated in the year of the Centennial Anniversary.

Russell Blakeley, of Minnesota, was elected to the vacancy in the Board of Trustees.

Meeting.

Several of the most able and efficient clergymen of the Universalist Charch were appointed
corresponding members of the Society.

After the recess, the communion was administared by Prof. Lee, of St. Lawrence University,
Carlton; the Rev. J. S. Fay, of the District of
Columbia; and the Rev. Mr. Shrigley, of Readton, Ph. After which a sermon was preached by ing, Pa., after which a sermon was preached by the Rev. E. Fisher. D. D., President of the Car

the Rev. E. Fisher. D. D., President of the Canton Theological School.

A mass conference meeting was held in the evening in the Third Universalist Church, corner of Bleeker and Downing streets. The Rev. J. W. Parry, of Lawrence, Mass., presiding. After singing a hymn and reading a portion of the Scripture, prayer was offered by the Rev. J. S. Canbrell, of Ohio. Addresses on "Self-Denying Character and Love of Christ for Ali Mankind," were delivered by the Rev. H. N. Nye of Brooklyn; the Rev. Mr. Fish; the Rev. B. H. Orgood, of Granby, Cong.; the Rev. Mr. Chamberlain, and the Rev. Charles F. Lee, of Utica. This concluded the proceedings of the Con-

THE UNITARIANS.

Sanaroga, Sept. 17.—The Unitarian Conference met to-day at 9 o'clock for devotional ex ercises, at which remarks were offered by the Rev. Messrs. Lincoln, Stacey, and Milroy, Mrs. Coleman and Miss Graw.

The Conference proper reassembled at 10 o'clock, the Hon. E. B. Hoar presiding. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Farley, of Brooklyn The first paper presented for discussion was by the Rev. J. H. Heywood, of Louisville, Ky. subject: "Causes and Cure of Intemperance After reviewing the evils arising from intemperance ance, he proceeded to urge as a radical cure the building up of sound character. He thought building up of sound character. He thought, however, that there was no universal panaces for the evil; that cure must be gradual and educational, making the mind master of the physical power; in other words, teaching self-control. He favored temperance societies, and urged the withholding of the social glass of wine or punch. The use of wine and malt liquors was also condemned as having a tendency to create an appetite for ardent sicoholic liquors. Though stimulants may be required by the aged or infirm, they were detrimental to the young and the vigorous. The auxiliary influence of problibitory laws and of woman's co-operation were touched upon.

that prohibitory laws are doing more or good.

The discussion of the question was engaged in by the Rev. W. S. Hevwood, of Hudson, Mass.;

A. R. Kennedy, of Toronto; the Rev. J. B. Green, of Chelsea; and Miss Green, of Germantown.

A resolution was reported and adopted to labor for temperance. The resolution was supported by the Rev. S. B. Bush, of Boston; the Rev. W. O. White, of Keene, N. H.; the Rev. J. J. Lincoln, of Wilton, N. H.; the Rev. N. H. Baldwin, of Boston; and the Rev. J. H. Morrison, of Milton, Mass.

Baldwin, of Boston: and the Rev. J. H. Morrison, of Milton, Mass.

The Business Committee, to whom was referred Mr. Weeden's resolution, reported adversely, Mr. Babcock making a minority report After considerable debate the resolution was laid on the table.

A paper entitled "Some Results of the Voluntary System of Organization of the Congregation" was read by the Rev. C. S. Ames, of Germantown, Pa.

mantown, Pa.

A resolution of sympathy with the Congrega-tional Convention, which is to meet in New Haven in October, was offered by the Rev. J. F. Clarke, and adopted after considerable discus-At the 3 o'clock session Mr. James Freeman

At the 3 o'clock session Mr. James Freeman Clarke moved to express sympathy with the Convention of Free Religionists which is to meet in Davenport, Iowa.

After a sharp debate, the resolution was, on motion of Gov. Padelford, laid on the table.

Amendments to the constitution were reported by James Freeman Clarke and accepted.

In the evening a missionary meeting was held, presided over by the Rev. R. Shippen, at which addresses were made by the Rev. Thomas Hill, of Portland, Me.; the Rev. K. L. Douthitt, of Shelbyville, Ill.; the Rev. Henry Powers, of New York, and others.

All the sessions have been very largely attended, and the greatest interest has prevailed in the discussion.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS M. E. CONFERENCE.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Trioune.
CARTHAGE, Ill., Sept. 17.—The annual Confernce of the Central Illinois Methodist Episcopal Church commenced its session in this city yester-day, Bishop Scott presiding, and an attendance of about 350 clergy. The session opened with the administration of communion. The religions services were conducted by Father Cummings, one of the oldest members of the Conference. J. G. Evans, President of Hedding College, and Secretary of the last session, was College, and Secretary of the last session, was re-elected Secretary, with C. C. Knowlton, A. R. Morgan, and H. G. Brown as Assistant Secretaries; G. M. Irwin and E. Wasmouth, Railroad Secretaries; W. M. Collins, R. D. Russell, and E. N. Bently, Statistical Secretaries. The Standing Committees were appointed, and some routine business transacted during yesterday morning's session. This morning's session was taken up in considering and continuing the relations of superanuated ministers, and in referring business to the Committees. Sundry charges against M. P. Armstrong, a member of the Conference, were referred to a committee. The nature of the charges has not been made public. The afternoons and evenings are devoted to meetings in behalf of various church missions and enterprises.

POLAR ADVENTURES.

Discoveries of the Austrian Polar Expedition-They Reach 83 Degrees North Latitude.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17 .- According to accounts in Jate London journals, the Austrian North Pole expedition was frozen in at the north point of Nova Zembla, in August, 1872, and was driven in a northwesterly direction with the ice. driven in a northwesterly direction with the ice. The crew worked five months in vain, during the summer of 1873, to free the ship. In the antiumn of that year, north of the 80th degree of latitude, unknown land was discovered, whose boundary-line north and west was not to be seen. A thin line was explored, in sledges, from the 9th of March to the 4th of May, 1874, up to the 83d degree. In honor of the Emperor of Austria, this was named Franz Joseph Land. There were no signs of animal life. On the 25th of May, 1874, the crew left the ship Tegethoff, in four sledges, and, after traveling ninety-six days, reached Nova Zembla, where they met with some Russian seamen and were taken to Wardoe, in Norway, after undergoing indescribable suffering and privations.

ALL ABOUT SCHOOL-BOOKS. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune,
BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Sept. 17.—THE TRIBUNE
has already referred to the excitement caused in BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Sept. 17.—THE TRIBUNE has aiready referred to the excitement caused in Bloomington by reason of a change in reading-books in the city schools made by the Board of Education, by which the McGuffey books have been supplanted by the Independent series, and also of the persistent and partially successful effort from some source, through articles in the papera, to induce the Board to rescind its action. At the same time that the change of books was made, a resolution was passed by the Board to purchase school-books from first hands, and retail them at cost to students. This was dong, they say, as an act of defense against the attacks of the combined book-men. The effect has been that the book-dealers here have been compelled to put down such books as the agents of the city have purchased 25 per cent, besides putting down the new Readers to prices which are 40 per cent less than the old. To-day come forward James W. Maxwell, of Maxwell, Batchelder & Co., and Samuel G. Miner, the two leading book-men, in this city, with an application for an injunction to prohibit the Board of Education from the traffic in books, setting forth that said traffic in courtary to law. By inflammatory articles and perversions, the people have been led to believe that the book change involved a great expense, whereas they must now see that if the injunction is granted, the books must go back to the old monopoly prices. The case will be argued to-morrow morning. Haghes and McGart represent Maxwell and Miner.

PARDONED.

New York, Sept. 17.—George Ellis, ex-President of the State National Bank of the Common-

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—George Ellis, ex-President of the State National Bank of the Commonwealth, was indicted in the United States Circuit Court on a charge of misapplying \$50,000 belonging to the bank, and for making, or causing to be made, false entries in its books. Ellis was to have been tried on that indictment at the October term of the court, but his trial has been precluded by the pardon of the President.

THE RAILROADS

All the Branches of the St. Paul Road Must Abide by the Recent Injunction.

Wisconsin Roads Make Arrangements to Comply with the Potter · Law.

Miscellaneous Items.

THE WISCONSIN LAW HE RECENT INJUNCTION SWEEPING IN ITS OFF

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
MADISON, Sept. 17.—The decision of Supreme Court granting the injunction com-pelling the Chicago & Northwestern and Chicago, Milwankee & St. Paul stailroads to obey the provisions of the Potter law exempts the old Milwankee & Prairie du Chien Road from the provisions of the injunction because the road seceived its charter from the Terrisorial Legis-ature, and did not come under State controlbut the Court instructed that, should it be found as above, they would also be enjoined. It is now upon examination of the records, that the Milwankee & Prairie du Chien Road received its charter in 1849, one year after the admission of Wisconsin as a State, and that the road is amenable to the State laws. Papers will be sent to ex-Judge Dixon, Miwankee, attorney for the State, to serve on said road.

to ex-Judge Dixon, Milwankee, attorney for the State, to serve on said road.

Mr. Hughitt, General Superintendent of the Chicago & Northwestern Railcoad Company, will leave for Milwankee to-day to consult with the managers of the Chicago, Milwankee & St. Paul and the West Wisconsin Bailroads as to the best measures to be taken in regard to the recent decision of the Wisconsin Supreme Court. The above-named roads are getting everything ready as fast as possible to comply with the law.

There are several incongruities in the tariff of the Commissioners which the roads will have to adopt that can hardly be explained. For example, on brick, from Jefferson to Janesville, which is a distance of 26 miles, the Northwestern Railroad charged heretofore \$10.40. The new law provides that the railroads shall charge for 25 miles \$8, and for 26 miles \$14. Thus it will be seen that the Company receives for brick from Jefferson to Janesville \$3.60 more than heretofore; had, however, the distance between the the two points been 1 mile less, the Company would have received \$2.40 less than heretofore.

A MILE A MINUTE. The time made by a special train on the North-western Railway, on Thursday of last week, is so remarkable that we have taken pains to obtain the statistics accurately and in detail. The run was from Clinton, Ia., to Chicago, -a distance of 138 1-10 miles. The actual running time, includng six stops, was three hours; deducting stops, two hours thirty-three minutes. From Sterling to Ashton, 25% miles, was made in tewnty-six minutes; from Rochelle to Turner Junction, 45 miles; in forty-six minutes; and thence to the city limits, 27½ miles, was made in thirty minutes. Deducting the arbitrary time for Mississippi River bridge, and within the city limits, the run from Fulfon to Chicago city limits-133 miles-was made in 142

This time is unparalleled in the West, and no better is on record in the country. It was easily accomplished, without jar or discomfort to the passengers. The route is almost an air-line, and is devoid of notsceable grades. Between Turner Junction and the Mississippi the track is laid with new steel rails, and is well ballasted throughout. The Company's express trains could make 40 miles as hour, but they do not average more than 25. The same is true of other Chicago roads. The lake-shore line between Chicago and Milwankee is almost entirely laid with steel. The run between the two cities has repeatedly beau made in two hours, where as the regular express time exceeds three hours. The Chicago & Alton, Barlington & Quincy, and Rock Island Roads are in like superb condition. Either one could equal the best recorded time, and make it regularly.

and make it regularly.

The present slow rate of speed is a matter of requent complaint and annoyance. To the business community it is often a source of pecuniary lose; and to every person the cost of traveling by rail increases with its duration. Whatever conduces to the greater speed and safety of transportation is, therefore, advantageous to the public.

bareous to the public.

During the past decade astonishing progress has been made. The dangerous strap-rail and the loose fastenings have in turn been supplanted by the fish-bar or plate, which furnishes the long-desired continuous rail. The disastrons results of broken iron rails have demonstrated the absolute economy of steel, and it was the purpose of the Chicagoroads, in all track-renewals, to replace iron with steel, and thus, as they were able, furnish he most approved facilitie For, without these, fast time cannot be safely

For, without these, fast time cannot be safely made.

The occasional "bursts of speed" show what the railways are capable of doing. Why they are not made so common as to cease to be remarkable the managers are in a position to state. Two years ago they had the disposition and were fast acquiring the ability. Now they have neither. It is much cheaper to run slow trains; and the popular demand is for cheap transportation. If the residents of thinly-settled States are resolved to pay only 3 cents a mile, they must expect a 3-ceut ride. They should hardly ask to be carried in first-class style regardless of cost.

In the railway proression it is well known that expenses increase as the square of the velocity. The ratio is even higher; that is to say, if the speed is doubled, the wear and tear is more than quadrupled. In England, where this question has been most thoroughly discussed, the companies are not required to run the trains on which passengers are carried at 1d. per mile faster than 12 miles an hour, whereas the express trains, on which the charges are not limited and where they are higher than in this country, attain a speed of 50 or 60 miles an hour, including stops. Moreover, the earnings derived from the cheap passenger traffic are, by act of Parliament, exempt from taxation.

It will not be contended that the Legislatures should oblige the companies to run at the rate of 40 or 50 miles an hour. It is only remotely possible that such authority would be claimed. Clearly, then, lightning speed is at the option of the companies. They will furnish it on the same conditions which obtain in England.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE C., c. 4 I. C.

The Philadelphia Ledger of the 15th states that Col. T. A. Scott, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, has given official public notice that the indorsement or statement on the second mortgage bonds of the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railway Company, commonly known as the C., C. & I. C.) in the following words, is unauthorized by his Company or by the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Rail-

following words, is unauthorized by his Company or by the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad Company, viz.:

The within bond is additionally secured by a lease of the road to the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway Company, and the payment of the interest and principal of the entire series of bonds mentioned herein is guaranteed by the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway Company and the Pensylvania Railroad Company.

This wording is utterly disclaimed by the lessees and the guarantors, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, neither of said Company.

Railroad Company, neither of said Companies ever having authorized such indorsement "on any of said bonds or on any other bonds of the said C., C. & I. C. Railway Company;" were not aware of the existence of any such indorsement, and that these second-mortgage bonds are not inclinded in the terms of the existing lease of the C. C. & I. C. Railway Company, and are not in any way responsible for either principal or interest, unless there should be a surplus of net earnings or rental applicable thereto under the terms of the lease. The interest on the bonds in question was defaulted Aug. 1, 1874.

THE DETROIT ANILWAUKEE RAILHOAD has suffered from financial difficulties for some time past, and the interest on its mortgage bonds has remained unpaid. As the bonds were largely held by the owners of the Great Western Railway in England, it was expected that some action would be taken by them looking to a solution of the difficulties. A committee, sent over to investigate the condition and affairs of the Great Western Railway is England, it was expected that some action would be taken by them looking to a solution of the difficulties. A committee, sent over to investigate the condition and affairs of the Great Western Railway, also investigated the Detroit & Milwankee, and it is understood that their report was adverse to the action proposed.

The resulting the condition and affairs of the Great Western Railway, also investigated the Detroit & Milwankee, and

24, 1855. August 14 last, 24, 1855. August which were all dead, were specimed by the Wayne Circuit Court. On the 2n of September these Trustees, none of whom live in highligan, filed a hill in equity in the United. States Circuit Court in Detroit to forcelose the

mortgage named.

Now other parties appear on the scene, and allege that there has been collusion between the

lege that there has been collusion between the bondholders, represented by these Trustees, and the counsel for the road, by which the title for the road was to be quietly transferred to the parties represented in the case to the damage and loss of other bondholders and the stockholders. They therefore pray that an order or decree may be made allowing them to be joined as parties in this case; that no Receiver may be appointed on stipulation of the present party, or othout such notice as will enable parties in interest to be heard; and that the proceedings in this case, may be stayed to allow time for the setting aside of the decree in the Wayne Circuit Court. The complements were ordered to show cause on the 21st inst. why this petition should not be granted.

on the 21st inst. why this petition should not be granted.

IMPORTANT SUIT AGAINST THE MILWAURER & ST.

PAUL HAILWAY.

New York, Sept. 17.—Subploines were issued to day to Russed Sage, Afexander Mitchell, S. S. Marrill, Selah C. Chamberlain, N. A. Crowdray, Edward B. Wesley, and others, defendants in the suit just brought in the Southern District of New York against the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. The grounds for the present litigation form a curious chapter in railroad history, and originated in 1839. Plaintiffs are bondholders of what was once known as the St. Paul & Milwaukee Railroad, which formed the nucleus of the Milwaukee & St. Paul, and they claim the right to redeem and possess that original portion, which is about 205 miles long.

TOLEDO, WARASH & WESTERN BATLROAD.

**DANYILLE, Illi, Sept. 17.—Ex-Cov. 3. D. Cox. President of the Tolede, Wabash & Western Railroad, accompanied by the Superintendent and Chief Engineer, visited this place yesterday to confer with the city sutherities in regard to the opening of certain streets crossing the railroad track, and the feasibility of removing their michine shops from Lafavette to this point, Suit had been commenced by the city sutherities in resulted in an indefinite postponement of the suit. It is generally considered that the talk by the Company of removing their shops to this point savors strongly of buncome.

RAIRROAD EXTENSIOS.

Correspondence of The Chicaco Pribune.

**MOGREGOR, I.a., Sept. 16, 1874.—The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota Railroad Companies are completing the extension of the former road to McGregor together, and will own the track jointly. This will probably result in the two companies building a Union Depot at this point, which would be a great improvement on the present, mode of reaching the trains.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

ILLINOIS. Wildar Jones, a boy employed by the Staunton Coal Company, in the southern portion of Ma-coupin County, met with a violent death from he effect of a car-pin which fell 400 feet from the top of the pit, hitting him upon his head

and causing instant death. -Certificates of organization were issued Wednesday by the Secretary of State to the North-western Mining and Smelting Company and the United States Gas Works Construction Company, both of Chicago.

-H. R. Boyle, formerly of the law-firm of Dickey, Boyle & Richolson, and lately Mayor of Ottawa, died of consumption at San Jose, Cal., on the 15th inst. His remains will be brought home for interment.

—Washington Waters and J. Bowman, of Champaign, were Wodnesday ovening bound in \$1.000 bonds by United States Commissioner Harmon for violating the revenue laws by selling whisky

The large tow factory situated at Summit and owned by Jamos Buoyce, of Muncie, was burned Wednesday. Loss, \$3,000; no insur--A large fly-wheel in the rolling mill at Sey-

mour burst yesterday, a piece striking William Smith, one of the stockholders in the concern, breaking his leg in two places, and otherwise injuring him. He will recover. The damage to the mill is considerable.

— Eugene Pearson, who was stabled by Mahon Thompson Monday night at Indianapolis, died Wednesday morning. Thompson Monday night at Wednesday morning.

Senator Morton's speech. Friday night, at Indianapolis, will be devoted exclusively to the discussion of the present condition of Southern discussion of the present condition of Public In

-A. C. Hopkins, Superintendent of Public In-—A. C. Hopkins, Superintendent of Public Instruction, has compiled a table showing the cost of the present system of County Superintendents and that of the old system of County Examiners, which shows the following: Cost of Superintendents for one year, \$63,002.73; amounts due school fund and paid in by them, \$52,472.74; net cost, \$10,529.99. Cost of County Examiners for one year, \$32,396.70; excess of cost of Examiners, \$21,836.71.

A fire at Iowa City Wednesday totally destroye the residence of G. M. Siydel, together with its contents, the family escaping with nothing but what they had on. Loss, \$2,000; insurance,

The lowa State University opened yesterday with a large number of students.

—Nicholas Shuire, the young man who seduced and then brutally assaulted Mary Fritz, succeeded in escaping from the hands of the Con-stable Tuesday night, but it is thought that he will be recaptured. stable Tuesday night, but it is thought that he will be recaptured.

—Ex-Rebel Gen. O'Neil, who served under Stonewall Jackson during the late Rebellion, is working on a construction train which is used in building the levee at Ft. Madison.

WISCONSIN.

All of the temperance orders in Fond du Lac

All of the temperance orders in Fond du Lac City and County are preparing for a grand demonstration, to consist of an address, music, and a torchlight procession, to take place in that city on the 6th of October.

—Frederick Delts, near Fond du Lac, was caught by a falling stone that weighed two tons, and had both of his legs broken and crushed on Theadax working.

and had both of his legs broken and crushed on Tuesday morning.

—John Crosby, a farmer living in Brothertown, near Fond du Lac, came to the latter city, and, after getting very drouk, started for home. When about 2 miles on the way he laid down on the track and went to sieep. A passing train cut him into a dozen pieces. He leaves a large family m poor circumstances.

—At the late term of the Circuit Court at Black River Falls, Andrew Sheppard, formerly a well-known and wealthy lumberman of Black River, was tried, convicted, and seutenced to three years in State Prison, for burning his storebuilding and goods in 1871, with lutent to injure his insurers.

building and goods in 1871, with intent to injure his insurers.

MICHIGAN.

A. C. Allen, an old gentleman from West Ridge, N. Y., shot himself at Michigan City Wednesday night. Poverty is supposed to have been the cause.

—A man named Henry Bollow was found dead on the roadside near North Holland Wednesday. He had been trading horses, obtaining about \$100 m money, which was missed when the body was found. He was probably murdered, a bullet-hele being found in the back of his head, robbery being the object. He was a Hollander by birth, and left a wife and three children. Search is being made for the murderer, but no clew as yet. His friends are greatly excited and yow terrible vengeance.

Dr. S. R. Thaver, a prominent homeonathin.

His friends are greatly excited and vow terrible vengeance.

—Dr. S. B. Thayer, a prominent homeopathic physician of Battle Creek, died Wednesday at haif-past 2 o'clock, in the fist year of his age, after an illness of six weeks. He was called one of the most skillful surgeons in the country. During the War he was Surgeon of Merill's Horse. He had practiced in Detroit, Madison, and other cities, and well known as one of the chief promoters of the sgitation for the admission of the homeopathic profession to the Michigan University. His loss will be much felt.

—Burglaries are becoming alarmingly frequent in Battle Creek and vicinity. At least a dozen attempts have been made on dwellings within in Battle Creek and vicinity. At least a dozen attempts have been made on dwellings within a week, and some have been successful. Thomas knox's house was attempted Wednesday night, but the family were aroused and the burglars, fired on. Tuesday afternoon Henry Hunt's house, in Emmet Township, was robbed. The robbers were captured Wednesday, and are now in custody.

A stranger, whose name is supposed to be S. Shannon, was run over and cut in two by a Union Pacific Railroad car near depot at Omaha, Wednesday night. He was under the influence of liquor, and had laid down on the track.

heard from. All safe, and have opened up ne

A private telegram has been received that Goldsmith Haid, Fullerton, and Gloster will trot on the track of the Southern Ohio Fair Associa-tion, at Dayton, on the 2d of October, for a purse of \$5,000, free to all. The fair opens on the 29th of September, and closes Oct. 3.

bowels, and causing instant descriptions at single man.

—The Northern Onto Fair is in progress at Cleveland. The exhibition of Wednesday was seriously interfered with by rain. The fair is good but hardly up to the standard of former years, croept the flower show and live stock departments, both of which are in advance of all previous striphilions.

104A.

Five weeks ago Hendrick Vaughn, about 70

but without success as yet. It is he has been foully dealt with.

The bricklayers at Muskeyon have struck for \$4 per day. At latest advices the contractors and bosses were holding a meeting to determine whether the \$4 will be given. The men are determined to have higher wages, or leave the city.

THE COURTS.

MISPLACED CONFIDENCE.

time ago he decided to take a trip to the great city of the United States, and, to furnish himself with pocket money, brought with him a span of horses valued at \$500. He offered them for sale, and, maturally enough, found a would-be purchaser, William Jackson. But William pretended to be doubtful as to whether the span would stand in a stable together without kick-ing, and desired to take the horses for five days, just to satisfy himself or that point. The inno cent owner consented, and William departed with the animals, promising to meet Gray at a certain time and place and pay the \$500 or rettirn the horses. But he did not, and Gray has turn the horses. But he did not, and Gray has learned a lesson which he ought to have known long ago. In hope of yet regaining the money, he began a suit for the amount, and, to insure Jackson's attendance, caused him to be arrested

UNITED STATES COURTS. The Chicago Fruit-House Company filed a bill against Frank Bartholomae and Bernard Roestain patent for making buildings for preserving fruit and other substances. It is claimed that the defendants have made such patent buildings, and used them for fermenting beer.

and used them for fermenting beer.

EANKEUPTCY ITEMS.

Charles A. Vall, B. B. Hammond, E. B. Mc-Cagg, and W. J. Culver filed a petition in bank-ruptcy against the Chicago & China Tas Company. Vail's claim is on a note for \$1,000, given in payment of his services as Secretary. Hammond's claim is for \$2,900 for attorney's fees and expenses, and McCagg and Culver's claim amounts to \$275 for similar services. It is alleged that, besides suspension of payment of commercial paper, the Company has allowed some of its property in Brooklya, N. Y., to be taken on altachment. The petition was filed a week ago, but suppressed. A rule to show cause Sept. 17 was made.

filed a voluntary petition. His liabilities foot up about \$2,200, to pay which he has about \$550. The case was referred to the Register. Charles Brandt began a suit

\$5,000.

Moses Frank sued George Hoch and Henry Bahe for \$1,000.

E. F. Runyan commenced a suit for \$5,000 against C. W. Knott, G. H. Andrews, and D. G. Youmeted.

P. M. McDonald brought suit against Z. P. Hanson and C. O. Winter, claiming \$3,000 for abroken covenant.

The Globe Insurance Company sued S. R. Childs and C. M. Moulton for \$1,000.

The Union National Bank began a suit to re-

The Union National Bank began a suit to re-cover \$5,000 from John King, Jr., and Lucretia W. King. Orlando Curtis sued Blanchard, Borland &

when they recovered a short and ago.

J. D. McLean ened F. Schwasmann and Louis
Kantz for \$1,000.

E. Foster sued M. H. Morris for \$1,000.

S. R. Childs commenced a suit in trespass
against Charles N. Morton, laying damages at
\$15,000, and another against Lydia F. Flint,
claiming \$1,200.

GROUTE COURT.

George Charles filed a petition against Martha
M. Walker, Robert Hill, et al., to obtain a
mechanic's lien for \$1,222.97 on the premises
known as 79 and \$1 Randolph street.

JUDGHENTS.

SUFFRIGOR COURT—CONFESSIONS.—F. L. Simmons
et al. vs. Samuel J. Walker, \$8,906.—Home National
Bank vs. Joseph Thielen, \$482.78.

JUDGE GARY.—A. M. Crosby vs. Eins Insurance
Company of Chicago, \$1,000.—W. A. Haynes et al vs.
same, \$1,000.—S. A. French vs. Adam Appl, \$206.12.

E. Si. Jones vs. W. S. Meiville, \$674.20.—Excession
Stome Company vs. Thomas Nowicki and Peter
Schmidt, \$414.71.

CHRCUTE COURT—CONTESSIONS.—John Nelm vs.
Jacob Heim. \$231.20

chmids, \$414.71. CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS.—John Nelm vs. acob Heim, \$331.20.

Supreme Court of Illinois, Northern Grand Division.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Ottawa, Ill., Sept. 17.—The Supreme Court met this morning in pursuance of adjournment;

65. Gillett vs. Taylor. Motion for leave to file record and docket cause at this term sained, as the motion comes too late. Cause dismissed with 5 per cent damages.

234. Editrook vs. Cooper. Motion to dismiss appeal. Court allow rale to show cause by 22d inst. why appeal should not be dismissed.

256. Village of Dwight vs. Palmer. Motion to strike bill of exception from files desired.

43. Rehearing docket. Wilson vs. South Park Commission. Rehearing refused.

236. Goold impleaded vs. Goold. Time to file record extended ten days.

23. People's docket. S. Van Duzen. The Court has examined all the evidence of perjury in this case, and the case seems so much involved in doubt that a supersodeas is ordered and the defendant admitted to tall. The Sheriff of Whiteside County is directed to take ball ur \$6,000.

examined all the evidence of perjury in this case, and the case seems so much involved in 600ht that a supersoders is ordered and the defendant, admitted to ball. The Sheriff of Whiteside County is directed to take ball in \$5,000.

Messra, Hoag and Jones admitted to the Bar of this State on foreign licenses.

Mr. Blanchard moved the admission of O, W. Southworth and W. E. Smith to the Bar.

15, Fargo vs. Hoff. Stipulation for continuance withdrawn and errors confessed.

61. Frome vs. Marshall. Dismussed on motion of plaintiff in error.

THE DISSENTERS

Its Constitution and Office

ifan Society have effected a choice was reached Wednesday, when Mrs. Chisholm, resigned, and her

ollowed by some of the most

ment, that the controli

ast Month of the Organization of the Educational and Indus Aid Society.

> Hr. HeDonald, and Mr. telsey.

the Canvass Is Bel ducted.

The Probabilities

of The Chicago

THE FORMATION OF A NAW acc withdrawn from the Good Samara.

Like the Women's Aid Society in New the work which Miss Emily Paid been ourgaged in emple traded gland for the last seventeen years of the work which he had been our and will illustrate the ruth of by introducing women in branches of

hits. Fernando Jones, at 210 instricted by a quiet earnestine like procedure strikingly in wrangling and want of decord tain meetings of hadies fecunit with the special process. Crarafa Lt. President of the Spoisty of

Orlando Curtis sued Blanchard, Borland & Co., for \$1,000.

W. A. Haynes, R. E. Jordan, and W. J. Hayes filed a creditors' bill against the Ætna Insurance Company, of Chicago, on a judgment for \$1,000 which they recovered a short time ago.

J. D. McLean ened F. Schwasmann and Louis Kantz for \$1,000.

made a little speech, invoking assists fischarge of her duties, entirely need from all present. Mrs. Russell said: I will say for m

After transacting a few matters for nor importance, the meeting adjoint semble again on Tuesday at 1% p. m

The rollowing ladies in addition to tioned as taking part in the meating a on the Committees signed the cot Masdames Pertitoid, Mary E. Carpas worth, A. G. Courson, Buchanas, M. Hall, A. E. Gates, Nathaniel Norton, E. Smith, Harriet S. Brooks.

CANADIAN LIEMS.

de Sr. John, M. B., Sept 17.—The drought in this province causes great inner shall be a seen as a fine of the control of the cause of t

A Court in the A From the Liverpool A curious scene occurred at ssizes. A case was being to very miscellaneous public, who we struck with the unusual scene. After ate inspection the "cours" belook, again, and business proceeded at the Campaign:

INDIANA.

Bespective Headquarters-

ess Claimed by Each

macles of some cracky peak, and the return home, where he comparative says in peace and comparat

candidates for Secretary and Audiespectively, had advertised a meet

have been able to get the bers. It's true that no

the vork. The attendance was every Congressional District ing represented. There was stness and devotion in all the three and devotion in all the three sentions. A new of fasting will cantions. A new of fasting will real structure that for the midrael, structure that for the hection, presenting the claim ace cause. It was unanim at nothing could be accompli-fing the issue into politics, as unpersuce man, no matter win therto, was adjured to vote it practically and theoretically trictive temperans. Convention had a good influence, he athly short of influence, he athly that elections are carried by a "work, "active and paraisism assuming and the set peddiffur its. They can "resolve till the cone;" in dress-parade, none can short in eloquence, none are me and, are argument, few more convict in the necessities of the case. The short of the fit the necessities of the case. The short of the story of the Colonel and one. The Colonel owned a fits which is the story of the Colonel and the checks of the case. The colonel and the three story of the Colonel and the checks of the case. The colonel and the three story of the Colonel and the checks and came thundering quarter. As he saw his magnifications.

E DISSENTERS

tional and Industrial Aid Society.

stitution and Office

the Canvass Is Being Conducted.

> ss Claimed by Each Party-The Probabilities.

INDIANA.

Campaign:

Hr. HeDonald, and Mr. Whit-

telsey.

Indiana enters upon the last month o aign. With the exception of the Inde-andidate for Congress in the Twelfth in opposition to Hamilton, the Demonice, in opposition of candidates is full, it whole batch of them are engaged in the the uniteresting to give in brief an idea of york done by the two State Central Commitficers; and then give my own impres-

the cher.

state man, an excellent one to keep his own to seed and credited by those who know him more than ordinary political shrewdness. The fler of the Senste will show that, long ago, ras adpointed Consul of the United States to laimd of St. Thomas: and tradition has it, upon one occasion, he had the temerity to ad the island, run up the American flag to the be Consul now,—possibly he has resigned; there have been such doings known as the ry in power retaining in valuable place offiseen engaged in now every day. The quiet scholed chief is always at home, save rain days when he slips about the State, ing with the faithful, and attempting to s leak that may have sprung during the

County, a reliable Democratic stronghold. ing to the question of how things were mication as a fair sample of the general run the news. Ness and Henderson, Democratic didates for Secretary and Auditor of State n afternoon in that little city of sawmills. sters and Court-House bills, Henderson's con-ied test, and Neff's brilliant reputation gamed his contest for Shanks' Congressional soat ing was a failure. The writer added that a Senstor Pratt spoke to a fair audience, ofter opened up a general talk on the sub f political meetings; and it was pretty thy understood all around that this had

ners have been too busy with their crops, itizens of the smaller towns and citizens.

stemperance folks have also deluged the with 69,000 copes of a temperance pame, containing a speech by Lieut.-Gov. Cumit cose by the Hon. William Baxter; another as present Temperance law; and a number to present Temperance law; and a number corresponding to the secondary of intemperance, and the utter inability of temperance, and the utter inability of temperance and the temperance of the account of the first preparent of the temperance and devotion in all the proceedings, and resolutions adopted were straightforward, auditous. A tasy of fasting and prayer was stall afterwards fased for the 8th of October, are minister in the State was requested to the assument the Sunday before the State ston, presenting the claims of the temperance access. It was unanimously determined anothing could be accomplished save by carried anothing could be accomplished save by carried anothing could be accomplished save by carried and theoretically on the side of notive temperance legislation. While this practically and theoretically on the side of factive temperance legislation. While this practically and theoretically on the side of factive temperance legislation. While this practically and theoretically on the side of factive temperance legislation. While this practical process of the strategy and the continuous account of the second of the se

CANADIAN LIEMS.

practitioners.
facturing company, with a capabas been started here.
B., Sept 17.—The continuation of the c

an axie was a said an axie was a said was a said was a said was a said and a said a sa

The Colonel owned a fine trotter. He have have been a fine trotter. He have have been been a fine trotter. He with early in the race, Standing on track, with stop-watch in hand, he looked y and anylousy at the fiver as he sped the tricks and came thundering down the

THE STUMP.

Month of the Political

his health permits; but, as I intimated, meetings are not so successful as the speakers could wish. Several joint discussions are arranged between opposing candidates. Secretary-of-State Curry and J. Bros Neil, Democratic candidate, have agreed upon a series of meetings, commencing on the 29th inst., at Evansville; Coburn and Landers, of this district, commence one on Wednesday, speaking in each of the four-counties of the district before election day; the Hen. B. F. Claypool and the Hon. W. S. Holman, of the Fifth District, have been engaged in a tonrary for the past ten days, but will close it this week; the Hon. W. J. Robinson and Judge New, in the Fourth District, are at it hasmen and the propose to keep it up and the day before election. After a general talk with Gen. Brady, he summed up his claims and benef thus: Respective Headquarters-Gen. Brady,

THE EFFUELICANS WILL CARRY THE STATE; the Legislature the Democracy cannor get even by a miracle; and we can only concede the De-

The Democratic headquarters are in a room near the law-odice of the Chairman,

THE HON. J. E. M'DONALD,

a lawyer of eminent standing all over the State, a politician of the old school, with a profound Democratic belief that some men are born to lead and the many-to follow, and that, under Providence, he is placed in the first class. Mr. McDonald is sound; he is opposed to Voorhees, and sides with Kerr, financially speaking. His Greendastle speak sounded like a resurrection and sides with herr, financially speaking. His Greendastle speech sounded like a resurrection note from the almost buried past, and really has done more to resuscitate old-fashioned Democracy than all else put together this campaign. It was positive; and that is a rare thing nowadays. It is understood that Mr. McDonald is to till with Mr. Voorhees for the United States, and his personal stake in the issue of the canvass makes him excessively in carnest, and unvasa makes him excessively in earnest, and un-tiring. The Secretary of the Committee is a per-fect antipode to the Chairman. The Chairman is tacturu, strategical, believes much in the ef-niency of quietly "settling up things," and, above all, in the profound value of looking wise

above all, in the profound value of looking wise and saying nothing.

All, WHITTELSEY, THE SECRETARY, is the most roblicking, loud-talking, devil-may care kind of a fellow. He seems a regular hardm-seartum; yet there may be method in his madness, and, like Hamlet, he is unquestionably able, politically to distinguish at a glauce the difference between a hawk and a handsaw. When I called upon Mr. Whittelsey, he was voltable; he went on like Teuryson's brook, or, at least, I was afraid that was the stream his stream of talk was modeled after. This is the volumble; he went on like Teuryson's brook, or, at least; I was a fraid that was the stream his stream of talk was modeled after. This is the information I obtained from him; The Democracy are not exhausting themselves in fieldwork. They early found out the futility of meetings, and are only bolding enflicant to ocupy the ground and keep heart in the members of their party. McDonald will have made a dozen or so speeches when the canvass ends; Gov. Hendricks three,—one here last hight, one in Evansville on the 19th, and one in Warwick County on the 21st. These last two efforts are to strengthen the hands of the faithful in the First Dustrict, where there is great danger of a Republican success by reason of an unfortunate Democratic Congressional nomination. The Committee have relied largely on tracts for the unconverted. They have already begun sending out 100,000 copies of the speech Hendricks made here last night; 60,000 copies of Voorhees' reply to Morton have been scattered broadcast throughout the State; 50,000 of McDonaid's Greencastle speech, and 30,000 copies of the Civil Rights bill, with notes and comments from a Democratic point of view, A large proportion of these documents have heen printed in Ger. Civil Rights bill, with notes and comments from a Democratic point of view. A large proportion of these documents have been printed in German. Both Committees maintain a very lieavy correspondence; but it is hard to glean from it a really intelligent view of affairs. Partisans look at everything through glasses of couleur de rose, and those who rely upon political letters for facts generally lean upon a broken reed. Mr. Whitteleey's claims are, if anything, a little more checky, on the surface, than Gen. Brady's. I am not prepared to say that the Democracy are in any special difficulty, wherefore Whittelsey. in any special difficulty, wherefore Whittelsey, like Mark Tapley, comes out strong; but I do say that Whittelsey has that power in a large degree, if his parry should get into the slough of despair. The Democracy CLAIM THE STATE by 15,000 POPULAR MAPORITY; the Legislature by means of at least type; the

CLAIM THE STATE BY 15,000 POPULAR KAJORITY; the Legislature, by means of at least tying the Senate, and a majority of from four to ten in the House; and only allow the Bepublicans four Congressional Districts,—the First, Eighth, Eleventh, and Thirteenth, with the Sixth in doubt. This is simply preposterous. From the best-judgment I have, my guess is, that the Republicans will carry the general State-ticket by a small majority, unless the temperance folks fail entirely to come up to expectations, in which event the Democratic claim may not be out of the way. The Senate will be largely Republican, and the House very claim may not be out of the way. The Senate will be largely Republican, and the House very close,—chances favoring the holding of the balance of power by a squad of Independents. And the Congressmen will be parceled at something like this: First, Fourth, Sixth, Eighth, Tenth, Eleventh, and Thirteenth, Republican,—the first four by small majorities, and the Eighth almost close enough to be doubtful; the Second, Third, and Twelfth surely Democratic; with the Fifth rather favorable to Holman, the Seventh to Coburn, and the Ninth to Cason, because of a ridiculous Democratic blunder. It is not beyond possibility that Coburn may be defeated in this ridiculous Democratic blunder. It is not beyond possibility that Coburn may be defeated in this district; but, if he is elected, he will have so small a majority that his political life will be politically ended. He has an unfortunate facility for making enemies, and it is only by hard work that he succeeds in securing even lukewarm friends. There are independent candidates in the Sixth, Ninth, and Tenth Districts; and it is impossible to venture a trustworthy opinion of their effects upon the context between the regulars. In the Sixth, E. V. Pendleton, of Johnson County, a Christian minister, a man of good regute and qualifications, has accepted the Farmer's nomination, and will poll a good many votes. In the Ninth, the Independents have named Elijah Bowles, of Tippecanoe, their candidate for Secretary of State. He has declined the latter post, and will make the Congressional race. The regulars are Cason, Republican, stick, and McClurg, Democrat, no better. To toss up would save the expense of an election, and any result would be equally acceptable to the people. Anson Wolcott, of White County, is a candidate in the Tenth District, and may cut down Maj. Calking majority somewhat; but it is hardly probable that the Republican enaddignts in the tenth District, and may cut down Maj. Calking majority somewhat; but it is

down Maj. Calking majority somewhat; but it is hardly probable that the Republican candidate can be defeated. As a matter of As a matter of Political cossir, and to relieve the tedium of these speculations, I may say that it is understood there will be considerable of a contest for Pratt's seat, if the Legislature is Republican,—the reason for which, and a mention of the aspirants, I reserve for snother letter. Also, that William Baxter, of Wayne County, is a candidate for Governor two years hence, and will shape his legislative career this winter with that end in view.

THE INDUSTRIAL REPOSITION

went through the teething period last week, and for a few days, it was questionable whether it would survive its second summer. But it is now ressonably healthy, and is really a creditable ex-

CONVEYANCE AND TAXATION OF REAL ES-

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Six: Your editorial of Aug. 23, showing the facility with which forged conveyances of land may be executed in this city, leads me to describe the method of recording conveyances in use in a city where I formerly resided, and which seems to provide a remedy as nearly complete as the nature of the case will admit, as well as to

the nature of the case will admit, as well as to present some other advantages over the loose method adopted here.

The County Auditor has a series of maps: First, one of the entire county, showing the location of each subdivision; second, separate maps of each subdivision, showing each lot on a large scale, say I by 4 inches to the lot.

A portfolio is provided for each subdivision, in which is placed, first, the subdivision map, and, fellowing in order, the block maps.

Suppose, now, that Richard Roe buye a lot of John Doe, receiving a dead dated Sept. 1, 1874. He goes first to the Auditor's Transfer Clark, and presents his deed. The clerk enters the transfer, by title, in a journal kept for that purpose, and from which the press obtain their information. Then he goes to the subdivision

the title, the map would have been inspected.

There is room on the map for half a dozen trans ers; and, being drawn on good paper, when a ot is covered, the surface can be scratched, and a new beginning made. When, from repeated

ensures, a map is no longer serviceable, a newone is prepared.

When the tax-duplicate is prepared, it is
checked by the maps; and, when a man goes to
pay his tax, if a forged deed had been recorded,
he would be at once informed that the lot appeared to belong to another person, and so be
set on inquiry. The same would be the case if a
tax-sale had been made, as the tax-deed must be
recorded at once or lose its validity. By this
system, no paper affecting the title could be
placed on record without the owner being informed of it within a year, if he attends to his
business. usiness. Some other points in the system there in use

Some other points in the system there in use are worthy of mention: The tax-displicate is prepared and delivered to the County Treasurer for collection about the middle of November, and all taxes, State, County, and City, are included in one bill. They are due on the 20th of December. If not paid by that diste, a penalty of 5 per cent is added; three months desay adds another 5 per cent; six months will make 15 per cent, and nine months 20 per cent; and, if the tax is not paid before the 20th of the next December, the lot is sold for taxes and 25 per cent penalty. Thus a "tax-fighter" risks penalty in addition to the tax, if his suit is not successful.

On the other hand, I once paid a tax which was resisted by others, and, on appeal to the Supreme Court of the State, the tax being declared illegal, if was notified by the Treasurer to call and receive the amount I had paid, with 6 per cent Interest. This is a specimen of a degree of honesty that Himola has not yet attained to. Respectfully,

Chicago, Sept. 14, 1874.

HOPS.

Scarcity, and Coming Righ Prices. I wrote an article, signed "Veritas," which appeared in your columns last winter, which was answer to an article on hops by a party in Misconsin whose signature I cannot now remember. The latter took the ground that hops would bring 75 cents per pound by the following March. I argued that the panic, and the known surplus in Germany and England, together with an underrated crop in this country, would effected by the state of the country. tually keep the prices within reasonable bounds; and prices steadily declined from 50 to 52 cents, in September, 1873, to 20 to 25 cents in June, 1874; but afterwards advanced to 30 to 32 cents in August, 1874, by reason of the then known great deficiency in the present English crop.

The deficiency in England is really unprece-

dented, —less than one-half the production of last year; no one denies this, while some place the crop at only one-fourth, and others at one-third, and, of this small proportion, only a portion are prime goods. In Germany the crop is also nsiderably less than in 1873, -some section roducing one-half; others two-thirds; others may be set down at 30 per cent less than in 1873 of importation, unless our prices advance great ly, and before an equal advance takes place abroad; then a few shipments may reach u only to be wanted again abroad at enhanced

very great,—hops advancing nearly 20 cents per pound the past month on some grades. Turning to our ewn country, we find the great State of New York producing a crop less than last season, some sections surprising every one by the deficiency in yield as anticipated some by the deficiency in yield as anticipated some few weeks ago; and, within a few days, a most alarming mold has set up, blackening many hopyards, so that many pieces are unfit to pick. The deficiency in New York, with the damage to many samples gathered, is the most alarming part of the situation. Wisconsin has produced 20 to 25 per cent more than last season, although there are some sections in that State where the growth is less than last season; but, at 18,000 to 19,000 bales, we should have a fair estimate. The Pacific Coast has probably increased its yield 1,500 bales; and the rest of the United States I place at 13,000 bales, which is an estimate few would deny. We thus have mate few would deny. We thus have Wisconsin, say....

of the crop.

The situation to my mind is this: With scarcely enough, and, to appearances, a considerable deficiency, in our own crop (counting all the reserve of old hops as not over 3,000 bales, if that, of merchantable brewers' goods), and a great export-demand shead from England for our fine samples, I predict that, before the spring is over, if choice samples are obtainable, it will be at unprecedented prices. With 80:000 bales of '68's, '69's, and '70's in the United States in 1872, the fine samples of 1871's brought, 65 to 70 cents. '68's, '69's, and '70's in the United States in 1872, the fine samples of 1871's brought 65 to 70 cents in the summer of 1872, —your own Messrs. Seipp & Lehmaun paying John F. Scott, of Cooperatown, N. Y., 65 cents per pound for a considerable lot. The writer was offered 70 cents, and was noable to fill the bill. At the same time, 250,000 bales of old hops were piled up in England, and a great amount in Germany.

As the above statements are based on what appear reliable data, and are known and believed by every hop-dealer in the United States, my position seems impregnable. As the disaster to the hops in New York is of recent occurrence (since the picking of the present crop com-

the hops in New York is of recent occurrence (since the picking of the present crop commenced; and I may add that the extreme heat and muggy weather of the past week have greatly rusted, and in some cases destroyed, small parcels in very many of the late pickings in Wisconsin). I may safely sum up the choice to prime samples in the United States as not over 30,000 bales,—every bale of which will be in demand for the English market, unless the price advances in this country so as to preclude rice advances in this country so as to preclude

price advances in this country so as to preclude its exportation.

Speculation, heretofore held in abeyance by the uncertain state of affairs in early September, when prices opened at 35 to 40 cents in New York, has again developed itself. In Wisconsin some contracts were made before picking at 30 cents; last week the price advanced to 35 cents; and within a few days 40 cents cash has been cents; last week the price advanced to 35 cents; and, within a few days, 40 cents cash has been paid for some choice samples by a Chicago brewer. The growers there have been free sellers at from 80 to 35 cents, which was an admitted good price; but many are now holding off for higher prices,—some for 30 cents. The latter cases are rare; but the expectant class is constantly receiving additions. for 50 cents. The latter cases are rare; but the expectant class is constantly receiving additions. The choice goods are rapidly changing hands, and at 35 to 40 cents (if growers will sell) not a single lot would remain in the State by the close of the month. The browned, rusty, and sarly-picked, over-dried, and dirty-picked samples will soon constitute the growers' holdings, but must come in demand by-and-by, as the only articles obtainable. Never in the history of hops has the situation appeared so promising to holders; and, as the necessities of some growers will compel early sales, my prophesy of extremely high prices is confined to the latter part of winter and the coming spring, when the staving-off process adopted by brewers of late years, and so effective in depressing prices, will be found to be of no avail. There will be an end to all things, and these favorite tactics must lose this time. Had prices remained at 30 cents, the export would have embraced overy purchasable prime growth of American overy purchasable prime growth of American hope; and at present prices, hops are being purchased in Wisconsin for export. Yours truly, SEPT. 12, 1874.

Brigham Young's One Wife.

From the Sall Lake Tribune, Scot. 2.

It will be remembered that in his now celebrated "answer" in the Ann Eliza divorce case Brigham Young made eath that he has but one wife,—Mary Ann Angell,—who was havfully married to him on the 10th of January, 1834. This venerable woman, whose relation to the Prophet and his "celestial" concubines has been that of a drudge and social onteast for a quarter of a century, first saw the 18gal document recognizing her true position yesterday. By the kindness of a sympathizing sister in misery, a copy of the Tribune containing the important confession of her faithful husband was placed in her hands, when, with tears streaming down the sad, worn cheeks, this sole and only wife of a cruel tyrant read the instrument over and over again until satisfied that at last the God of righteousness sent his consoling measure. After many long and weary years of desclation, in which no love, no sympathy cheered her life, this descreted wife finds the law of her country a fixed the ways years of desclation, in which no love, no sympathy cheered her life, this descreted wife finds the law of her country a fixed the ways acquide in the world, and, looking up towards the Giver of

urable wrongs and heartburnings of her best years, this woman, true to womans a nature, kissed the words which declared her the wife of her own husband, and wept with joy on finding that

BUSINESS CHANCES. WELL-ESTABLISHED GROCERY, WITH one and a jeu (iii) years' least, for sale at low figurer at neighborhood, and doing a good cash business. of for selling—going South. Apply at 30 West

in her old age.

A FINE BUSINESS CHANCE, CHEAP FOR CASH,
A Sale and boarding stable; nice-proof building, with
4's years' lesses, and all stable improvements; for sale; location, contex of city, Inquire of GEORGE MILLER,
10 West Madison-st. A BUSINESS MAN WITH SOME MUNRY CAN
A obtain a business that has and will continue to pay
86,000 per year. Call at 150 Dearborn st., Room 8. A LARGE STOCK OF STAPLE HARDWARE FOR sale; to be closed out at low figures for cash. A. W. WHEELER, 65 Lake-st., up-stairs. A WELL ESTABLISHED LAUNDRY BUSINESS for sale; small capital required. Inquire of H. T. BAKERY, CONFECTIONERY, AND COFFEE-room for sale; large bread trade; fine over; everything complete; paying; easy terms. Other good business openings. Apply to KimBalli & Co., II Method-ist Church Ricek.

BILLIARD HALL AND SAMPLE ROOM FOR sale; good chartes to make money. Also a billiardable, inquire of W. C. MINARD, Room 16, 149 East DRUG STORB AND PHYSICIAN'S PRACTIOI for sale. The drug store has been established over it years, and had been extred on in combestion with the practice of a physician. For further particulars address J G, No. 38. Tribune office.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE-WE OFFER OUR A No. 1 store, corner of Clark and Michigan-sta., one of the theory appointed and best situated in tais city, now doing a good business and thoroughly stocked with fresh goods. MEDO-ALF & CO. DRUG STORE POR SALE AT 145 BLUE ISLANDv. andure between I and 5 p. m. on premises.

OOD STOCK OF GROOERIES AND STORE
I intures for sale; sise horse and wagon, cheap for
sale only. Apply at 52 Hubbard st. MEAT AND VEGETABLE MARKET FOR SALE cheap. Established cash business; centrally located; West Side; reut low; fixturet good and new. Address P.8, Tribuno dies. dross T. W. Tribune office.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING STOCK AND attures for said cheap; doing a first-class trade; sickness cause for solling. 88 West Lake-st.

MEAT AND VEGETABLE MARKET FOR SALE; m a good location and doing a good trade. Good reason for selling. 484 South Haisted-sc.

O YSTER AND ICE CREAM PARLOR AND CONfoctionary, is good location, and having woll-established trade, for sale; will be soid at a bargainfor coah.
Inquire of W. H. SMITH, 756 West Madisco-st.

House of W. H. SMITH, 700 West Madison-st.

H. OTRI, FOR SALE AT A BARG/IN-THE ST.

Charles Hotel, cheap, as the proprietor is going out of the blatines. The hotel is doing a good business, well located, and will be soid for one-half its original cost. For terms apply to PHILIPCONERY Proprietor.

MALE STOCK OF GROCERIES AND FIXTURES of gaing also a good horse. Price, \$25. Address & S. Tribone office. HE LARGEST RESTAURANT ON THE WEST Side, doing a good business, for sale; can be bought bargain if applied for in the next three days. The es and kitchen are turnished complete; that goes the lease at a low rout. Apply as 150 South Hal-

PIO BR SACRIFICED—eed OR 700 GALLONS OF OLD Bourbon and kys Whiskies, for each only, being the balance of a wholesale stock, with or without fixtures. 24 Wort Eather 45. JONSPH UNBUH, \$600 CASH SECURES INTEREST IN FINE period by paying business and \$1,200 stock; bear close in nestigation. 171 Randolph-st., Room 13. BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Sides

22 AND 24 ABERDREN-ST.-REAR PARLOR AND
and single room, on suite or separately, nicely furnished
and attractive; also small room for two goods of ladic
very cleap, all comforts and conveniences, table strictly
first-cleas; location central; a most desirable home. 228 WEST MONROE-ST. FURNISHED ROOM to rent for one or two gents; also day-boarder 505 West Madison-st., Sharp's Block-suites and single rooms, with board, at reasonable prices.

COUTHWEST CORNER JACKSON AND LEAVITT

of the Americal couple or two gentlemen, can find
very pleasant rooms with board; house new with modern

PAST TWELFTH-ST., NKAR THE LAKE First-class board for ladies or gentlemen, \$4 to \$ week, with use of pisno; day board, \$4. MONROE-ST., NEAR STATE PARTIES VIS-ining the city during the Exposition will find com-lious, well-furnished rooms, by the day or month, with 155 and 157 East Washington-st.—Ele-Apply as Room 18.

264 Michigan-Av.—A Labge, Handsomelly-desirable beation, on reasonable terms.

399 Michigan-Av.—A Labge Front Room. 1025 WABASH-AV.—A SUITE OF ROOMS ON or two parties illow, also room for contleman and wife

Hotels.

A DAMS HOUSE, FOOT OF LAKE-ST, AND OPposite the Grand Central depot.—The Adams
House, well and favorably known to the traveling public
and destroyed by the great lire of '71, has been rebuilt,
and is this day opened to the public; parcenage solicited;
terms \$2 per day; day-boarders solicited; a limited number of recens and the remed, or the revision board. Sept.
[6, 1874. Buttli be remed, with or within thought. 16, 1874. BLENIS & MURPHY, Proprietors.

DISHOP-COURT HOTEL, NOS. 507, S9, 511, 513, AND

Dili West Madisonest., J. F. PIERSON, Manager—
The most conveniently located first-class residence for families and young gentlemen; also, for parties remaining in the city a few days or weeks, on the West Side. Street cars and stages pass the door ever three minutes. Table good, beds clean, and prices to suit the

CLARENCE HOUSE, NO. 178 STATE-ST., site the Pafmer House. Translent or regular ers accommodated. Hooms single or on suite. modatious for day-boarders also.

TWO YOUNG MEN OR MAN AND WIFE CAN A obtain first-class board in private family at H. Park, two blocks from railroad station; large, pleas rooms; modern conveniences. Address M 97, Tribu

BOARD WANTED. BOARD-BY A YOUNG MAN, WITH LODGING in a private Gorman family, where the pure German a spoken, South Side, near Sixteenth-st. Address X 42

TO EXCHANGE.

WILL EXCHANGE FIVE HOUSES AND LOTS also 14 residence lots, all inside of city and well lo-ated; will take good Western land in exchange. In uire of owner, ROWELL, 164 Randolph-st., Room 13. TO EXCHANGE-NORWOOD PARK, BLOCKS OR lots for improved property in city, town, or country, S. R. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st. S. R. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st.

T/O EXCHANGE. STRAM S.A.W.MILL. 40-HORS!

A power, with holler, engine and all necessary machiner inclosed in a large two-story frame building, missble for any kind of manufacturing purposes, together with two dwelling homess and five acress of ground, situated 20 mile from the city at a railroad station; will exchange for all improved-form in Illinois, Indians, Iowa, Michigan, Wiseongin, or Missouri worth \$3,000. Apply at Room 21 75 Dearborn-st.

1 Dearborn-st.
1 O EXCHANGE—DWELLING ON WABASH-AV
1 worth \$20.00. clear, for unimproved lots north
Twenty-lifth-st. \$30.00 worth of Kenwood property
clear and cash, for business block. B. F. HEAD, 9
Washington-st. WANTED-TO EXCHANGE A FINE RESIDENCE on South Side, fronting lake, for vacant lot on South Side; equity, \$7,000. Address V 88, Tribune office. WANTED-A HORSE AND BUGGY, ALSO NEW and second-hand furniture, in exchange for ver choice unineumbered real estate. T So, Tribune office,

MISCELLANEOUS. A I.I. GOOD CAST-OFF CLOTHING WILL BE bought at the highest prices. J. A. DRIELSMA, 297 South Clark-st. Orders by mail promptly attended to. A LL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHIN
and miscellaneous goods of all kinds by sending to
JONAS GELDER'S Loan Office, 328 State-st. JONAS GELDER'S Loan Office, 578 State-st.

DOOKS OPENRED IAND CLOSED, COMPLICATED accounts adjusted, work requiring an expert solicited. WEBE & TUOKEE, Accountants, Room 3, 188 Madison.

CATARRH—A SULEE CURE ON TRIAL, FREE, AT 180 East Madison st., Room 7. Nothing like it ever known. Tested four years. Come and try it.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, pamphilets, rags, metals, bottles, &c., at PETTI-BONE'S, 296, 298, and 250 Fifth-av. Stock called for in any part of the city, free. y part of the city, free.

OTICE—TRLINGRAPHERS—WILL GIVE A GOOD

each 'bonus' for a branch telegraph-office job
lith in the common superited, address for the
tys, T 100, Tribune office.

SEWING MACHINES

A BARGAIN—BLEGANT 305 WHERLER 4 WILSON airways wing machine, for \$40°; has haif-cabinet case, for or plated arms; in use but a short time, and is equal to new. No. 71 Twenty-sixth-st.

Domestic Skwing Machine Crty Branch
Domestic Skwing Machines Crty Branch
monthly Pm'1s. Seving given if desired. All kinds of statebusents, oil, etc., at low prices. Machines repaired. CINGER SEWING MACHINE—PRINCIPAL OF See 411 State st. Machines sold on monthly payments. SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, 315 SOUTE S. Halstedet., city ggent. Machines sold on mouthly payments, rented, and repaired. MUSICAL

FOR SALE—A NEW SQUARE GRAND 75 OCTAVE piano, standard make, unsurpassed in tone and inish latest improvements warranted, at 2d Oak-st., war falce. Gifbert, A. H. Gale, and others. Pianos to rent. N. DULD & SON, corner Wabash-av. and Adamest.

MACHINERY. STER MACHINERY MPG. CITY REAL ESTATE

mber of Commerce.

OR SALE-OR RENT-LOTS INSIDE SOUTH believard. An money requires under 30 years to who will build; 6 per cent interest. o, cottages for \$160 and \$3,00cm West Side, \$100 balance at 8 per cent interest for 20 years. Apply to \$3(1) N. Roome 4 to Fast Addition CHAS. CORY EL., 2 Weynshes.

TOR SALE—AT A RARGAIN, ON MONTHLY perments—New house, 10 rooms, on Taylor-st., near Campbell ar. Inquies at 15 South Clarket, in bank.

TOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, ON TERMS to suits—New marble-front house. No. 5 Perkey.

Apply to G. M. WILSON, 15 South Clarket, in bank.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, ON TERMS to suits—New marble-front house. No. 5 Perkey.

Apply to G. M. WILSON, 15 South Clarket, in bank.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN LOTS ON Western and Campbell, ave., and Laxington, Polk, and Taylor-sta. 12 House wishing to build no money required down. South of 128 South Clarkets, in bank.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN LOTS ON Western and Campbell, ave., and Laxington, Polk, and Taylor-sta. 12 House to large to build no money required down. South 128 South Clarkets, in bank.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, ON TERMS

TO BE SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN. TO TERMS

TO BE SALE—AT FOR SALE-SXISO PRAIRIE-AV., BETWEEN for cash; also several houses and lots cheap in as cality. DANIEL N. BASH, Room 6 Otis Block. OR SALE-BY MATSON HILL, IN WASHINGTON-

TOR SALE AT TWO THIRDS ITS VALUE A fine 3-story brick residence, well located, on West Nide, large lot, only \$1,500 cash required. R. A. MCNULLAN, Bi Madison-st, Casement). MCNULLIAN, Bi Madinouses, Casement).

FOR SALE ON EASY TREMS - THE FIRST-OLASS marble-front building corner Wabashav, and Twenty-fourth-st. Will take part in ether property. Inquire of JUHN SUTTON, Room II Exchange Building, corner Washington and Clark-sts., from II to 13 s. m.

FOR SALE—RENT, OR EXCHANGE—RLEGANT In marble brouses on Michigan and Frairie-avs.; cortage on Frairie-avs.; brick house and large iot, overlooking the lake, at Highland Pack; and store on Wentworth-av. MRAISS & CO., 100 Washington-S. MEARS & CO., 100 Washington-st.

TOR SALE-SOUTH SIDE RESIDENCE LOTS
near city limits, and in vicinity of South Park; o
Dakwood and Grand Boulevard, and on Frairie, Calume
and Michigan-awa, at lowest prices, and on the sanise
erms. Some very rare bargains for those who are seel
ing for a profitible investments. There never was, an

J. ESIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. OR SALE-NEAR WOLF LAKE, WEST OF Shaffield, 5, 10, or 20 acres; very cheap. JOHN M. A Shameld, 5, 10, or 20 acres; very cheap. JOHN M. WAITE, ISS Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE-KENWOOD-FINE RESIDENCE LOT on Forty-swothsh-st., at a low price. JOHN M. WAITE, ISS Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE-WITH CARPETS IF DESIRED. A fine suburban residence in Wirmesta, 16 miles from Court-Hotise, near lake shore, consisting of gothic house, 5 rooms, stable and out-buildings, 26 acres of land tasterfully laid out, large garden under cultration, fruit and given immediately, Apply to J. R. BURUHELL & CO., Real Katate Dealers, 104 Dearborn-st. OR SALE \$100 WILL BUY A LOT AT PARK Ridge, \$75 down and \$5 a month until paid; on from depot; eroperty shown free. Cheapest prop market. TRA BROWN, 182 LaSalle-st., Room 4 FOR SALE-ENGLEWOOD PROPERTY-SUP plied by lake water; near depot and schools; decided bargains. HULBURD & CO., 200 LaNaile at. FOR SALE COTTAGE AND LOT AT EVANSTON; Fonly \$800; half cash; must be sold this week. IRA BROWN, 142 hansile-st., Room 4. TOR SALE -- ROOM COTTAGE AND 2 LOTS AT Despisines; must be sold this week; \$30. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSaile-st., Room 4.

TOR SALE-LOOK! LOOK! LOOK!—A TWO story brick bouse and 4 hots at Park Ridge; only \$2,000. IRA BROWN, 162 LASAlie-st., Room 4.

TOR SALE-FOUR OF THE BEST LOTS AT River Park, at a bargain and on good terms litaken at once. Address W. G. TEBBETTS, 250 South Desplains—2. FOR SALE AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS 41 down and \$10 monthly parments. A Syears free pas with each lot. ALEX. H. GUNN, 148 LaSallo-st. FINANCIAL.

A LADY WILL LOAN \$500 OR MORE TO A PARTY
who will give here situation at \$16 a week undurstands office business. No partnership wanted. Best
of references. Well, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON OHICAGO REAL ESTATE,
th sums of \$5,000 to \$50,000, at the lowest rates, E.
C. COLE & CO., 128 Laballe-st. M ONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAGNDER'S private office, 139 Handolph-st., near Clark, Established 1864.
CHORT TIME COMMERCIAL, AND PURCHASE. meney merigage paper bought and sold. Loans ne-gotiated. EUGENE C. LONG & BEO., 72 East Wash-ingtones. TO LOAN-\$500, \$2,000, \$8,000, ON REAL ESTATE ENRY P. GEORGE, 165 Fifth-av., Room I. TO LOAN-\$10,000 TO \$20,000, IN SUMSOF \$1,500 TO.
\$10,000, at 10 per cent, on good inside real estate.
As a consider the purchase sums good real estate paper at fair ates. DAMEL N. BASH, Room \$0 0th Block. WANTED-A 1 PURCHASE MONEY NOTES, SE-eured on good property must be prampt-paying men and fair margins. Address B 44, Tribune office. men and fair margins. Address B 4, 1710-un on WANTED-87, 500 FOR THREE OR FIVE YEARS, on improved property near Englewood, worth \$16,000. Address Y 85, Tribune office. \$3.000-85.00 -85.00 - WANTED APPLICA-tions on inside city limits property, im-proved and unimproved, 2 and 5 years. JAMES L. LOMBARD, 135 LASalle-st. \$500 AND \$1,000 TO LOAN FOR A SHORT born-st. Room 2 \$500 TO LOAN THREE OR FOUR MONTHS, AT sion. Security must be first-class. Address Y M, Trib-\$30,000 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE. IN money mortgages wanted. W. M. WILLNER, 128 La-\$50.000 TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ES-mortages on insule property. Inquire of DR L DODGE, 77 South Clark-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND-TRIS MORNING, A HORSE AND BUG-gy, which owner can have by proving property and plying charges. At 702 West Lake-at.

OST-A POCKET BOOK CONTAINING A SMALL wim of money and papers. Finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving same at office of Washington Life In-surance Company, 148 LaSalle-st. DOST—WEDN SEDAY NIGHT, OR THURSDAY morning, between Adams and Madison, on Sangamon-s., a black leather-pocket-book, containing sealed envelope with \$12 in currency, and key to Sargents look. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at 168 State-st. OST-A POCKET-BOOK CONTAINING ABOUT 1 320, near the corner of Washington and Carpenter-ts. The finder will please leave the same at 320 West Washington-st., and will receive a reward. Washington-st., and will receive a reward.

I OST-A BLACK-AND-TAN DUG: HAD COLLAR JWID A. H. Burley's name on; 3E reward will be paid for his return to 49 South Clark-st.

I OST-STRAYED ON SATURDAY LANT, A WHITE And liver-colored setter-dog; answars to the name of Jack. A suitable reward will be past to any person delivering him able reward will be past to any person delivering him at 30 Calumet-av.

CTOLEN-ON THE NIGHT OF AUG. 18, AT 11 O'clock, on Canal-st., near Washington, white bebtail horse and open buggy with red running. goar. Finder will be rewarded by returning as me to SMILLINGTON & SHERLOCK'S Stables, indiana-st., near Clark.

CAKEN UP-A EED AND WHITE COW BY HEN-TAKEN UP-A RED AND WHITE COW BY HEN-RY DRESSEL, on Webster-av., between Robey and Dudley-ets.

\$10 REWARD-DOG LOST-ON SEPT. 16. A black setter with grayish white tipped tail and beilty, with plants leather solar and chain attached. Return to 85 West Adams et.

\$25 RewARD-LOST-AT THE FIRE IN HYDE Park, a pair of gold alseve-button. Above reward will be paid for their recovery by J. J. BERNE, Empire Insurance Company, 388 LaSalie-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

DARTNER WANTED—WITH AT LEAST \$15,000 IN a well-established manufacturing business in this ty. Business will stand investigation. Address or call information at KAUFWANN & COLLLOTS Advertis-g Agency, northeast corner Madison and LaSallants. ing Agency, northeast corner Madison and LaSalle-sts.

DARTNER WANTED—A PARTY WITH TWENTY
years' experience and uniform success, wishes a
business man with \$11,000 as partner. The business is
manulacturing and mechanical; location and advantages
are agenryaesed. Investigation and references required
Call, or address, T.C. ESTER, it State-sts. DARTNER WANTED I WANT A PARTNER, with \$1,000, to engage in commission business on South Water-st. If you can give good references, call o-day at southeast corner Clark and South Water-sta., at Sewhouse Bros. store. L. J. ANDERSON. Newhouse Bros. store. L. J. ANDERSON.

PARTNER WANTED—TO CRIB CORN IN ONE of the best corn sections in lows, where come is plenty and chesp first-class facilities for handling. Address GRAIN DEALER. Trenton, Mo., for particulars.

DARTNER WANTED—IN A FURNITURE MANU-isatory doing a good country trade; good reference watned. Address S.J. Tribune office.

DARTNER WANTED—ONE-HALF INTEREST FOR raise in an established wholesale business in good running order, and making moutany overshing to investigation of the country in the count DARTNER WANTED A SMART, ENERGYTTC

OR SALE-RAILROAD TICKETS TO ALL points at a large reduction from segme fare. The shought at highest prices. CHATFIELD 2 CO., Clay Sp., becomput. OR SALE-OAKLEY'S COCKROACH AND COR SALE-100 NEW AND SECOND-HAND SAFES, chosp, at S. H. HARRIE Sale Manufactory, 25 and FOR SALE SAPE AS GOOD AS NEW: ALSO A WANTED-MALE HELP.

ANTED BY G. HAWLEY & CO., MoGREGO ANTED—OOAL MINERS—S EXPERIENCED
practical miners can find work by applying to W. P STATES A MATE COOK. APPLY AT 46 AND 10 Michigans, 9 and 70 a. m. ANTED-BOY THAT HAS HAD SOME EX-perience at its and hardware business. 196 Blue Islandess.

W ANTRD-I CABINET-MAKER, I UPHOISTER
or, and bey to come chairs, at SMITH'S furniture
repairing stop, SeW Walsahear.

W ANTRD-A HAND TO WORK ON WALNUT
thous coses, at St O'Beinness, mass Canal and

WANTED TAILOR AT IT WEST WASHINGTON of most be able to make a good cost and do shything that comes along; must be a steady young man.

WANT ADD-A FREW PRIORITA WEST AT LAKE—
Crib; wages, \$3.50. Apply at tog Nelson, foot inSTEKL, \$4 and \$5 LaSalie-st. ANTED -3 COMPRENT BELL-HANG right off. Apply to WM. S. McKNIGHT & Calbour-place, in reas of 20 Washington-st WANTED A PEINTER FOR A PHOTOGRAPH
PHOTOGRAPH, Tribuna office, The same must W ANTED AN INTELLIGENT YOUNG MAN T learn the photographic art; good chance to soitable person, at Arc Gallery, for West Madhon st. WANTED-AN EXPERISHED ORDER COOK.
THOMSON'S Restaurant, SI Clarket.

WANTED A GOOD TAILOR AT NO. 13 RAST Kinsie-st. A. & H. MEYERS. Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.
WANTED-A NO. I SOBER, CAREFUL TEAM
ster. Apply as Pyrmouth Church, Michigan av
near Twenty-sight-st., this morning.

Employment Agencies
WANTED 30 RAILROAD LABORERS: GOO WANTED—10 RAILROAD LABORERS: GOOD

by wags and steedy work allow, or each miners and
BING, Ao. 1 South Class-at, Room

ROOM 1 South Class-at, Room

WANTED—10 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR WISconsist and Illinois: 30 cold-miners. Apply as 250

Randolph-st., Lind Block. C. V. SNELL & CU.

V solting articles out; marie threaders at lowest pric o convassers or street-sellers. AMERICAN NOVELT DOMPANY, 113 East Madisonst., Room 22. W ANTED-2YOUNG MEN WHO ARE NOT AFRAIL
of work, to canvass in the city; and i for the suburbsages, \$10 a week, and a commission bendies; must hav
all to deposit as surety, or don't apply. Call after 1 p.
a. at 718 cont Haisted-sis, upstains. m. at 515 South Halstodesis, upstairs

WANTED A YOUNG MAN, HAYING 225 CASE
capital, can secure a very profitable office business
for the winter. Address Y 59, Tribuns office.

WANTED—MEN OF GENTEEL APPEARANCE
and sverage business tact, for a permanent and legit
inste business that will pay \$50 to \$25.

The permanent and legit
inste business that and amples to come week on annel
outlay. Particulars and amples to come week on annel
that cannot devote all their time and in one come; at 50
per cent profit need not apply. No street-talkers, paddiers, nor variety men wanted. RAY & OC., Chicago. 16
less Randolph st., Roott 18. WARTED-AGOOD GERMAN BOY TO WORK IN the kitchen. Apply at 183 East Randolph-st.

WANTED-AGENTS TO SELL THE SELF-SUPporting distepan. Good induces next to both men
and women. Apply or address W. G. TEBBETES, Ec.
South Desplains.

WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK
Small family, comfortable place. 69 York-st., nea
Paulina, between Harrison and Policoga. ANTED-A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE WANTED-GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK W ANTED-A GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK AND WANTED A FIRST-CLASS COOK TO GO TO Lake Forest; a good home, good wages, and a washing. Call at 546 South Water st., from 5 to 13 a, m washing. Call select couth Water-et., from to It's, in.

WANTED—A GOOD GHRL FOR GERREAL HOUSE.
Work in a mail family; Seandinavian or German
preferred. Apply, with reference, at set darkson et.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO UP-STAIRS WORK IN.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A COMPETENT GIRL,
Work of general housework in a small family. References required. Call at 162 Frairie-av.

WANTED—TO GO TO EYANSTON, A GOOD
wood, washes, and irmoner. Applyation East Kinstest., Friday, between 9 and 30 clock.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK, WASHER,
and irosen tago 5 miles from the city; a good situntion for a respectable woman. Apply this forenoon at
9 Dearhorast. Room A. WANTED—A GREMAN GIRL, IMMEDIATRLY, to do general housework in a small family. I in diana-ar., corner Thirteenthest.

WANTED—A COMPREENT GIRL FOR KITCHEN. Gorman, French, or Sandinavian, 17 South Sandinavian. WANTED-A WOMAN MEAT COOK TO GO TO A WANTED-A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-WANTED-A COMPETENT COOK; GOOD REF-erences required. Apply immediately at 209 WANTED-A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work in a small family on the North Side. Must have recommendation from former employer. Inquire at 31 Pearson-at., three doors from corner of North State. WANTED-A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSI work. Wages, \$4. 314 West Jackson-st. WANTED-GOOD, COMPETENT GIRL FOR GEN-dolph-st. 292 West Ran-WANTED - IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD, STRONG ted-st., up-stairs. WANTED GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE work, four in a family. Apply at 344 Illinois-at. WANTED-A GOOD GIBL TO DO GENERAL housework, at 187 Park-av. \$5 per week.
WANTED-A SMART, TIDY GERMAN GIRL FOR general housework; must wash and took wells. 539 West Madison-st.

WANTED AT EVANSTON FOR months, an efficient samsfress; good right person. Address S 18, Tribune office. WANTED-A YOUNG GIRL TO GO TO EVANSTOI was nurse. No Irish. A pleasant home. U ls, Trib

WANTED—A GOOD, RESPONSIBLE YOUNG WOMAN as bousskeeper, by a German widower with two children. Apply at No. 98 South Waterst., corner Lake-st. bridge, basement saloon.

Wanten A Lady Who Thorough derstands pressing of ladies' garments. ore is oblock, as the Parisian Steam Dys West Madison-st. W ANTED-LADY AND GENTLEMEN CANVASS.

Was for the Remington Sewing Machine. 257

State-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A .- WESTON & CO.'S AUCTION AND SALI A. rooms, of horses, carriages, and harness, care washingtones.

Partial catelogue of this day's sale. Sale at 10 o'clock. Ample time gives to test herees sold under warrantes.

A very stylish coupe horse, 8 years old, weight 1,300 pounds, kind and gentle; just the horse for lamity.

High-bred and extra-combined rich bay saddle and harness gelting, bred he v. C. Woottrust, like hands high. Bay horse, 8 years old, warranted wound has him, but his him hare, a years old; warranted wound has him, but his him of the same of the same

id.

Sorrel mars, 8 years old; warranted sound and kind; at horse; superb animal.

Gentleman's road-tournout, comprising a very speedy otting black mars, 15 hands high, 9 years old, can do a gait, and a sidebar road-wayon used by the same.

Road establishment, consisting of a sidebar top-buggy d a game-driving sorrel mare; can brot close to three ral top and no-top buggies.

Several top and no-top Duggies.

Rapress-wagons.
And sleven other houses, of which full description will

c given at time of sale.

FOR SALE—A FINE EXPRESS-WAGON AND i, at J. BAUER & CO.'s, corner State and Mo HATTON-AV.

LOR SALE-ONE OF THE FINEST YOUNG
Thorses in town, sound, and in good condition. Case
asen at the Region stables, opposite the Exposition,
rom 9 to 10 ordick. FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE, COVERE delivery wagon, borse and harness. OSCAR FIELD 105 and 180 Michigan—av.

ANTED A GOOD HORSE AND BUGGE.
ARTHUR H. DARLING, basement 77 Clark-el.
7 ANTED - ONE LIGHT EXPERSS WAGON,
against and pust be in book order and change. Apto B. F. BAKER & CO., 114 South Water-st. CLAIRVOYANTS.

OTICE-PROF. A. H. HUSS. THE ORLEBRAT-ed seer of the past, present, and future, business, , has taken rooms at Kutho's Hotel Dessbornes, ore he will receive calls from 9 s. m. Fp. H. FOR SALE 184 OF OLD BRICK AND ABOUT B SITUATIONS WANTED ON WANTED BY A YOUNG

SITUATION WANTED - IN THE CITY, BY practical custom cutter. Address T B, Tribune

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Situation Wanted By AN EXPERIENCES
Signographer in a railroad, insurance, or lawyed SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALI

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG CERMAN CITIAS SOCIAL SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD DANISH CITIAS IN A GOOD DANISH CITIAS IN A GOOD DANISH COLD IN A G MITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRDS, ONE AS
first-class cook, the other to do general homework,
poir at 50 West Madisonst.
LITUATION WANTED—BY A OTRL FROM CANADA
its a small family. Call at 46 Hastings-st., for three

West Ohio-st.

CITUATION WANTED-BY AN EXPERIMENCED
Derson to do cooking, weaking, and fronting in a prisate lamily; best of references fare years as the presate lamily; best of references fare years as the presate lamily; best of references fare years as the presate lamily; best of references fare years as the presate lamily; best of references fare years as the prelight and the pre
light and Trucation Wanten By A Young Laby IN A private family to do second work or housework; said lieranges. Please call for two days at 18 kest farte-st.

LTUATION WANTED BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO cases a boundered in a small private family. Call at 8 South Park av. CITUATIONS WANTED BY TWO SISTERS: ON In introduce the second circle of girl best on the second circle of girl best on the second circle of girl best on the second circle of girl best of the second circle of girl best of the second circle of girl best of the second circle of girls as the second circle of the second circle o CITUATION WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE of its to do second work or general housework in a small private family. Call or address it was dealers of

Nurses-CITUATION WANTED BY AN EXPERIENCED O English girl to take charge of a young infant and as-pist in second work. Address Tol A Tribune afters, SITUATION WANTED BY A YOUNG NORWE.

Sign girl as nurse-girl; is a good, earsful girl. Address or apply at 20 West indiana.

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SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER, BY an American lady, for an elderly gentlemant those D an American lady, for an elderly gentlemant ham wanting a servant please not answer. Call or address is North Clarkets. Mount 7.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandings and services to be supplied at MES. IMUSKES after. 10 Missander at MES. IMUSKES after. 10 Missander at MES. IMUSKES after. 10 Missander at MES. IMUSKES after 10 Missander at MES. IMUSKES with a Missander at MES. IMUSKES WISHING TO THE ACTUAL TO THE AC

SITUATION WANTED BY A GERMAN CIRI, AS clerk in dry-goods or milinery stora. Apply at \$13 or SITUATION WANTED-AS GOVERNESS CAN beach German and English. A Christian family pro-ferred. Apply at 312 or 3rd Maxwell-at.

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TO RENT-A DWRILING, * ROUMS; AND AIR refricted, and pleasantly located on kangaraton-at, thinse diste peasassion. Inquire of WA, H. Tigum'SON, 22 and Pulton-ats.

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TO RENT-FIRST-CLASS MARRIE-FRONT HOUSE
of 14 rooms, with all modern improvements; rent low
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W. STRONG, 557 West Randolpol-st, or 250 without-sv.
TO RENT-ENGLISH BARKMENT RESIDENCE 25
Wainty-st, reser Rober, in complete order. Apply
to KEELER, PLATE TOU., Times Building. to KEELER, PLAT'S OU. Times building.

TO RENT WE ARE HAVING CALLS FOR houses ranging from \$15 to \$50 per month. Parties having such bosses please chil such as we shall be compared to COLEA SON, 180 West Madison-at.

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TO RENT-AS ROOM DWELLING, SOUTHEAST occurs Michigan-ay, and Twenty-fith-at., \$31; tea-ani must buy hear parior expet and loanse.

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I horse-cars. J. 8, 800410, 900, 110 Deathough.
TO RENT-COTTAGE, 50 PARK-AV., 1 ROOMS, AND
I barn sinct-class neighborhood, reasonable read. JOHN
F. EMERHA BIT, 157 Westing tone. To RENT-FURNITURE FOR SALE STORY 6 room brick house, 48 Pine-41., near Indians; first-place locality, close to business center.

TO RENT-FURNISHED, LARGE BRICK HOUSE on Improvement and the continuous and the continuous

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O RENT-ELEGANT FURNISHED ROOMS, TO gentlemen only, as B Dambors at., Room 2. Darges reasonable.
TO RENT - I FRONT ROOMS AT 27 SOUTH HAL-I sted-se Inquire up-state.

TO RENT IN A PRIVATE FAMILY WELL FURnished from room, for due or two gentlements break
house, at Squate Carputer-st, some Washington.

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I rooms, efflow ving lee or se side, a hise merbla building nonthness corange Walushi-se. and Van Suran-st.
Building newly fitted up and rooms are signant. Light
housekeeping to gentleman and wife and objectionable.

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I large scloset, furnished or Autorished, for sight
housekeeping or longing. Day board in same house. Bit
Walushi-st. O RENT A LARGE, PLEASANT, NICELY-FUR nished front scom, with or without board, at 255 an Wost Madison at. TO REST-FURNISHED ROOMS AT IN WEST

Randolph-st.

O RENT-PLEASANT FURNISHED FRONT reoms. Inquire at Room 2, 144 and 145 feet Mar. TO RENT-STORES, OFFICES, Sto-

TO RENT-EOOM Safe, FIRST FLOOR, WITH reservation. Chespy and Safe on second floor, on Canalist, near Madison. Chespy and and power. KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, 147 LaSalicet. SON & WELCH, Id Lasaliest.

TO RENT TWO FIRE NEW STORES, ON WASH-instonest, west of Siste, Do and B forest front, respectively, by 10 feet deep; will renk abuse. HENEY, M. ARBLE, Room 9, 115 Lasaliest.

TO RENT THE STORE NO. 400 LARRABHE-ST., North Side. Apply at 28 North-side. Apply at 28 North-side. Apply at 28 North-side. Apply at 28 North-side. TO RENT-HALF OF STORE SUITABLE TOR jessing or millinery, fitted with country, cappel, and gas fixtures. Call at 515 West Madison-st.

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TO RENT-2 DESIRABLE OFFICES WITH FIXtures in the Motropolitan Block. Inquire of A. A.
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to pirist floor of Fullerton Block, Wand M Desrbord
at. Apply to A. N. FULLERTON, Boom 4 in the
guilding. TO RENT-OFFICES AND ROOMS IN QUINLAN Block, St and St Clark at, opposite and Court through Prices for Apply to B. R. DAVENPORT, Room is a sign Block.

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pote, and crost of proper with a proper of the proper of t

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, better and Monroe. Ragagement of Palmer's lon. "The Black Crock."

M'VICERE'S THEATRE-Madison street, bet Parborn and State. Engageme GRAND OPERA-HOUSE-Clark street

HOOLEY'S THEATRE-Randolph street, I

EXPOSITION BUILDING-Lake shore, foot of A SOCIETY MEETINGS

LUMBRRMEN'S BOARD OF TRADE. The populated to most at their rooms at 10 s'electrocetive a delegation from the National Commercial A. C. CALERD. ORIENTAL LODGE NO. 28, A. 122 LaSalle-st. Regular commune prevening at 7% o'clock for business the Master.

The Chir ago Tribune.

TRIBUNE EXTRA.

We have completed arrangements through which we expect to be able to issue Mr. Tillon's second datement in the Beecher case as an "Extra" this Afternoon. THE TRIBUNE will print the state ment exclusively in the West, and simultaneously with its publication in New York. It will conrist of four pages of THE TRIBUNE size, and will be ready for delivery to newsmen and newsboys at the usual place at 2:15 p. m. Country dealers will be supplied by the regular afternoon and evening trains through the Western News Company, to whom all orders should be addressed.

A special dispatch to THE TRIBUNE, received at a late hour, avers that Penn and Kellogg have come to an agreement by which a new election shall be held in Louisians, the Government, in the meantime, to devolve upon the President of

Gen. John F. Farnsworth has been nomin for Congress by the Independent-Reform party of the Fourth Illinois District. Expressions of handsome majority are frequent, and come from excellent authority. The opinion of an old Republican, who was present at the Convention rday, and whose impressions are given in a letter published elsewhere, is especially deserv-

There has been a good deal of nonsense written on the Republican side about the reasons which induced the Federal Government to install Kellogg as Governor of Louisiana. The manner of it was very simple. The managers of the party, taking a hint from olden times, advised Judge Durell: "If Kellogg is Governor, support him; if he is not Governor, support him for the party's sake; however, be sure and support him.

Grant is reported this morning. He has par doned the ex-President of a bank in New York, who was under indictment for embezzlement and was to have been tried next October. We are curious to know the motives which influenced the President in this instance. They must be powerful in order to justify the interruption of the course of justice in so cavalier a fashion. The President, of course, was informed that the would have waited for the result of the trial before interposing the Executive flat.

Despite the general cry from the Republican nocratic managers to "re-elect everybody," no less than five of the Illinois members of Congress have been cut off by the people before reaching the polls. Thus, in the Sixth District, the Republicans refused to nominate Mr. John B. Hawley, a really good Representa tive; in the Ninth District, though there was no seeming opposition to Mr. Barrere, when the ation met he was defeated. In the Tenth District Mr. Ray's further services were also dispensed with. These were all Republicans. In the Eleventh District, Mr. Knapp found, when the Convention met, that his admiring Democratic constituents did not want nim any more, and so universal was the objection to Mr. Robinson, in the Twelfth District, on account of "back-pay," that he was not even mentioned for renomination. These five gen-tlemen were, we believe, all inflationists.

Semuel J. Tilden was nominated for Governor of New York vesterday by the Democratic Convention at Syracuse. He is not a candidate perfactly satisfactory to the Liberal party. But, as part of the ticket was conceded to the Liberals. and the Liberal delegates were treated with courtesy and respect, it is altogether probable that the Convention to be held on Sept. 29 will ratify the nomination. Mr. Tilden is a strong man by reason of the part he bore in the overthrow of Tweed and his confederates. The only objection which the New York press has thus far found to urge against him is that his uncompromising attitude as a Reformer has alienated, beyond hope of reconciliation, all the freemen and bal st-stuffers who still regard the Tweed adminisration with veneration and affection. It would not be surprising if a majority of the voters in New York should give Mr. Tilden the preference ever Gov. Dix at the next election.

The Chicago produce markets were generally strong yesterday, but chiefly in a speculative Mess pork was moderately active and firmer, closing at \$94.50 per bri cash, and \$18.25 soller the year. Meats were 1014% for short middles, and 171613e for and steady, at \$1.00 per gallon. Lake freights were dull and unchanged, at 81/c for corn to Buffaio. Flour was in fair demand and October. Corn was more active, and ed 2@214c, closing at 781/c cash or seller for October. Oats were

ar, and 95c for October. Hogs were activ and 5@10c lower ; sales at \$5.50@8.00. Cattl vere dull and weak. Sheep were steady.

The old Milwankee & Prairie du Chien Rail oad was exempted from the operation of the njunction lately ordered to issue by the Wiscon sin Supreme Court, because it was alleged t have obtained its charter from the To ritoria Legislature. In giving the decision, the Court ounced that if the fact should prove to be otherwise this road also won'd be enjoined to obey the Potter law. Our correspondent in Milwankee learns that the Failroad Commissione have made an investir ation, and discovered 'hat the charter was stually obtained in 184', one year after the dmission of Wisconsin as a State On this fact being made known to Jud ze Dixon, he will probably take care that no favor

The Universalist Convention in New York resterday adopted resolution's recognizing the good services of women in the Church, and de laring it to be expedient that no person shall excluded from any church office on accoun of sex. Women will hereafter be eligible to all offices in the gift of the Convention. There peculiar propriety in the adoption such resolutions as these by Universalist denomination. For many years vomen have been licensed as preachers in thi Church, the Rev. Olympia Brown being a notable example; and the result has been general revivication of the ecclesisstical body. The Church Universal, as all the other denomi nations please to call themselves, should lose no time in imitating so worthy a precedent. In the Church, if anywhere, woman's work and influence is as effective as man's, and her oppor

The early connection of Gen. Butler and Senator Carpenter with the fortunes of Gov. Kellogg, which is broadly alluded to in our dis natches this morning, will probably be a new thing to many intimate friends of these states men. The fact that Carpenter and Butler once defended Gov. Kellogg before the United States Supreme Court was doubtless well known at the time, but it has escaped general attention in the more recent dis ussions of the Louisians question. Everybody ought now to admit that Senator Carpenter has had excellent opportunities of learning the facts, and judging on which side justice inclines The terrible indictments of the Kellogg Adminis tration, delivered by him in the last two sessions of Congress, will gain additional weight by these new disclosures. Evidently he was not in Kellogg's pay when he made those speeches. Whether he spoke because he was anddence in his ability to defeat, Hurlbut by a not in Kellogg's pay, or was not in Kellogg's pay because he spoke, are questions too sole for hasty consideration.

> Gov. McEnery's protest against the occupa tion of the State buildings in New Orleans by Gen. Emory is calm and dignified in manner. and judicial in tone. It distinctly declares that it has at no time been the intention of the Citizens' party to resist the Federal authority. and then advances to a consideration of the legal aspects of the case. President Grant's proclamation was directed to persons in rebellion against the lawful Government of Louisiana. It allowed them five days to lay down their arms and return to their ordinary pursuits. Gov. McEnery shows that at the time this proclamation was issued there was no Government in Louisians except the one of which he is the head, and no persons in rebellion against that Government. As a piece of special pleading this may do very well, but it will undoubtedly be swept aside by the General Government. The claims of Gov. McEnery to recognition derive their force from events far more respectable than those of the last few days. The valuable part of the protest to Gen. I'mory is that which gives the rationale of the late uprising. It is explained to have order that Gen. Grant might no longer have an excuse for upholding Kellogg.

THE PERSIDENT'S EMBARRACEMENT The Louisiana case is a striking illustration of the dangerous consequences of any departure from the plain-written commandments and precepts of the Constitution. There can be no vioonce against that instrument which does not produce disorders of the most flagrant character. and those tending to change the whole character of our Government from one of Liberty regulated by Law to one of despotism tempered by assassination. The President of the United States and his advisers, official and political, made the first error when they sent orders to New Orleans to use Federal troops to place Kallogg and his associates in office in Louisiana They knew as well as every one now knows that Judge Durell, of the United States Court, had no furisdiction in determining who should canvass the election returns of the State, nor who should compose the Legislature of the State, and that he had no jurisdiction to forbid the meeting of the Legislature. There was not a lawyer in the Judiciary Committee of the United States Sanate who did not denounce his orders as usurpations, and who did not declare them, and all that was done under them, illegal and void. What was done under them? Durell forbade the Legislature, declared by the Governor to be elected, from meeting; he then declared that an other Legislature was legally elected. These orders are admitted by everybody to have been vold; nevertheless, the Legislature created by this order removed the Governor from office and declared another person to be Governor, and the President of the United States sanctioned and enforced this great violation of law and justice, which has now produced bloodshed, and requires another interposition of his power, under circumstances where every step he takes is beset with difficulties, and where the taking of

culties than any other.

Having once violated the Constitution and every principle of justice, the President now finds himself controlled by the dangerous law the year. Lard was in good demand and a he has made for himself. When he accepted per, closing at \$15.00 per 100 fbs cash, Attorney-General Williams' partisan opinion. and substituted it for the plain language of the Constitution, he prepared the pitfall into which he has stumbled. We think he is now in the tled hams. Highwines were in light most embarrassing position he has ever been placed in since he became President. To restore Kellogg by military force is to mortally offend his new friends in the South, and to wound the public cause of justice in the North for whatever may be said of the revolutionary precedent set in Louisians, there is a practy general conviction that substantial justice is or the side of the McEnery Government. To estabthe multi-day government, which might be the mid-stand government, which might be the sail, 683/c for the most is, and 473/c for October, most feasible thing to do, and the most power quiet and stronger, at 620/63/c. Earley satisfactory to the people of Louisiana.

effectually and irregularly as it has been supereded by the revolutionists. To do nothing at all is to admit that all the previous steps taken by himself have been unlawful, tyrannical, and unjust, and to give room and invitation for other States to revolutionize in the same way. It is possible, in a military point of view, to reinstate Kellogg. The State-House, Arsenal, and other State buildings, until vesterday held by the McEpery forces, are already in possession of the United, States troops. There was no resistance to the change beyond a protest in legal form. Gov. McEnery had previously notified the United States authorities that he had no inention of resisting the Federal Government, and the militia were accordingly, upon the request of Gen. Emory, ordered to disperse. A corporal and two men would be a force suficient to restore Gov. Kellogg, if Gen. Grant should give the word. But when the thing is done there will be a deepseated and bitter feeling, not confined to Louisians or the South, that a grievous wrong has been committed. We see no third term looming up in the Southern horizon just now.

MR. BEECHER'S BAD THEOLOGY. The Interior, a religious newspaper publi in this city, is a wonderful journal. It is the property of Mr. Cyrus H. McCormick, who is eminent alike as a philanthropist, as an acute and sound theologian, and as a man of severe morals. It is edited by Prof. Patton, whose labors in defense of the faith are well known and fully appreciated in this community. It counts among its contributors men whose assumed familiarity with the nature and plans of the Supreme Being is something quite sur-

prising.

We had the pleasure recently of introducing to our readers one of these contributors who, moved by compassion for the ignorance of his fellows, proceeded to enlighten them upon the subject of the Trinity. The way in which he handled this hitherto mysterious doctrine was astonishing to behold. He spoke as one having authority and not as the Scribes. Nor did he fail to make it manifest that his confidence was the confidence not of offensive dogmatism or of boundless self-conceit, but of complete and absolute knowledge. And when a man knows any subject through and through and with absolute exhaustiveness and exactness as this writer knows the Trinity, it is quite proper for him to speak with assurance. To do so is only to illustrate what John Henry Newman says a man may often illustrate, that "egotism is modesty. And now there comes an editorial writer in the

Interior of this week who knows as thoroughly the plans and designs of Providence as the former writer knows the nature of the Trinity He takes the Brooklyn scandal as his text, and proceeds to tell us, as one to whom the secret has been imparted, precisely what the Divine Governor of the world means by it. He assumed Mr. Beecher's guilt, and he assures us that the Almighty Himself has undertaken to show the world, by this scandal, that Mr. Beecher's theology is false, and that its necessary fruit just such lewd practices as those which Mr. Beecher is charged. Cotton Mather, in his day, stigmatized such practices in very plain language, and he attribut ed them, not to liberal theological notions, but to the possession of the Devil. But our modern interpreter of Divine Providence does not resort to any such shallow explanations. It has been revealed to him that Beecher's morals are corrupt, because his theology is bad. Now, we dare not deny an interpretation so authoritative as this. We see, too, as the author doubtless intended men to see, what a dreadful fate it foreshadows for Prof. Swing and all other trembling heretics like himself. It is also made clear to us that a man's only escape from actual sin is to believe with all his might in original sin, and that he can keep free from personal guilt only by meekly accepting imputed guilt. All this we see, and, seeing, much admire.

But still we have some perplexities. How is theology as the Rev. John S. Glendenning are taken possession of by Cotton Mather's devil? How was it that, many years ago, the Rev. Dr. Hamilton, of Mobile, Ala., became notoriously guilty of a nameless crime ? He was very sound in his theology. So was the Rev. M. L. P. Thompson. Indeed, the names are both numerous and familiar of those who have been exremely orthodox in belief and extremely rascally in practice. And, to go back to a far earlier day, what shall be said of David the King of Israel? Did he, like this Brooklyn preacher, hold to an "innovating and destructive Gos pel ?" Did he believe in an "Evangel of liberalism?" It would seem as if he must have done so, else how could he have gone astray? Upon a recent Sunday the Rev. Jabez Lynne, of Skunk River, Is., remonstrated with some boys who were desecrating the Sabbath by bathing in that odoriferous stream. While thus employed he was struck by lightning and instantly killed. None of the boys were struck by lightning and none of them were drowned. Is it possible that the luckless preacher was the only person in the crowd whose theology was bad Will not this interpreter of Providence who gets and gives an Interior view of things hasten to

tell us? THE BLACK HILLS. In view of the popular enthusiasm and exeitement which has been aroused by the statenents which have been made public concerning the gold deposits of the Black Hills region, and the prospect that there will be a tremendous rush of fortune-hunters to that locality as soon as there is no danger to be apprehended from Indian hostility, the preliminary official reports will be watched with special interest. Four of these have now been published: 1. The report of Capt. Ludlow, Chief Engineer. 2 and 3. The reports of George Bird Grinnell on Fossils and Zoology. 4. The report of Prof. Winchell on the Mineral Products. All no step at all is perhaps beset with greater diffi- of these reports, although brief, are inusually interesting and contribute much valuable information concerning this comparatively unknown region. After making a detailed exhibit of the route, both on the way thither and returning, Capt. Ludlow presents some general facts concerning this region. It is admirably adapted to settlement, abundant in timber, grass, flowing streams, and has springs of pure cold water almost everywhere. The soil is said to be of wonderful fertility, as was shown by the profusion of grass, flowers, and small fruits. The climate gives evidence of being cooler in ummer and more moderate in winter than the plains; "not subject to drought, for the nightly dews are very heavy; not liable to accessive snow-fall, for, in narrow valleys containing a large creek, no indications of overflow could be detected." Limestone, sandstone, granite, and other building stones are very abundant, or the limestones being fine enough for tarbles, and bendemaly entered

was quiet and firmer, closing at \$1.04 for Sep- 18 to supersede the Kellogg Government as is mainly red pine and spruce of large size. Game of all kinds is plenty, and the streams are well stocked with fish, while on the prairies antelope are found in large numbers.

Mr. Grinnell, who was acting for Prof. Marsh, of Yale College, reports that the exafossils was necessarily incomplete, owing to the rapid progress of the expedition, he is satisfied that the localities traveled are not rich in them. The principa fossils found were cretaceous shells, gasteropods, and cephalopods, with a few ter tiary remains, such as turtle-bones and bones of mammals of a mammoth size. During the journey he observed thirty species of mammals, 120 species of birds, and a few reptiles. Deer are very abundant, 100 being killed in one day by the command. Elk are also numerous. Several bears were secured, and indications of mountain sheep were found. Game birds are well represented by several species of geese and ducks, and by two species of grouse, the sharp-tail and ruffed. "Altogether, the Black Hills offer to the sportsman an abundance and variety of game, and, if opened to the white man, will be as much esteemed as a hunting-ground by him as they are now by the Indian."

From the popular point of view, the report of Prof. Winchell will be most eagerly looked for as throwing some light upon the reports of gold made by miners and some of the military officers attached to the expedition. We extract from it. herefore, the following paragraph, which touches he point on which people wish information:

In respect to the economical products of the rock of the Black Hills, the following minerals exist in considerable quantities, and will ultimately be found ery useful: Gypsum, in unlimited quantities; vamay be found also other products of the granite rocks adeed, the miners that accompanied the experience of the finding of gold and silver in some hough I saw none of the gold, nor did I see an large grain of allowance. . . The Hills have shightful climate, pure water, abundance of pin mber, and a sufficient quantity of arable land to pro-

In a recent interview with the editor of the . Paul Pioneer, Prof. Winchell expressed himself still more emphatically. He said he not only did not see any gold in the Black Hills, no was any brought to him for examination. Some rought what they supposed was gold, but i rned out to be mica scales stained with rust, which gives them an appearance of gold. A very important fact is contained also in the folowing statement made by Prof. Winchell, which those who have the gold-mania should eriously consider :

were groundless from another reason, viz.: that the arging the Government to explore the Black His would lead any one to mistrust their statemen These men were miners and adventurers who profes to be practical miners, but who have always lived o and profited by excitement. They were stock-jobber who probably own extinct claims now in differen parts of the country, and who wished to profit out of this expedition. He did not say that Gen. Custe or the military authorities have been influenced by hese men. They may have been practical miners, by tion concerning the reported gold discoveries from these men, and so did Gen, Custer. No one by these men pretended to have taken out any gold, or have seen any. It would have been very easy for them with the view of raising this excitem with them a quantity of gold dust and then washed i that they might have done so, and, indeed, the poss bilities for so doing were so great that he thought it a good reason for distrusting their statements.

In addition to this testimony, it may be stated that Prof. Donaldson, late of the Minneso State University, who was with the expedition expresses himself as in perfest agreement with Prof. Winchell on the gold question.

These are facts from official sources should make the gold-enthusiasts stop and seriously consider before it is too late. There can be no doubt that the Black Hills offer most unusual inducements to permanent settlers wh shall go there with the idea of developing a new and rich region. At the same time there seems o be the best of ressons to doubt whether there is gold enough there to repay mining for it. There is every liability that those who leave profitable business or remunerative labor for the Black Hills, expecting to bring nuggets of gold back with them, or to get rich in a short time, will be doomed to disappointment. The wealth of the Black Hills region, so far as present developments are concerned, lies in its soil, its climate, ta fertility, its timber, and its marbles and slates

COLORADO. There is a very painful state of things in Colorado. We fear that when the Territory has been properly garrisoned, there will be no troops left for Louisians and the Indian country. The Pueblo Chieftain (Republican) remarks that there may be "war in the wigwam," and that somebody may possibly be scalped," if McCcok, the Republican Governor, does not take care. The office of the Chieftain needs to be picketed with a corporal's guard, at least. In fact, its declaration : "We warn McCook and his admirers that if he attempts anything of this kind it will not be healthy for him and his coworkers to remain long in Colorado," seems to require a larger force for its own office and Federal body-guards for the Governor and each eo-worker." The Boulder News (Republican) says that " men who have claimed to represent the wealth, the intelligence, the culture, the moral worth, and some of them the Christianity, of Colorado " are represented by a paper which belches out the mob spirit." Such language is dangerous to the public peace. That fragile thing needs a battalion or two to keep it unbroken. The Denver Herald (Republican) grimly remarks that "all we want is one 'overt act' from McCook, Jenkins, Parker, and that pack of hoodlums, and then this people" will kick "these carpetbaggers clean out of the Colorado lines!" The Heraid breathes more warlike threats. It adds Our people bave spoken it, and they keen their powder dry!" It will take a regiment to wet that powder. When we reach the Democratic press the bad matter becomes worse. We quote specimen extracts :

Remember that a mob once aroused shrinks from to consequences, proceeds to any extremity. Be wise Let us now protect, with fire and rope, if need beur hard-won rights and privileges.

Democrats, listen for the signal-gun, then rally with

arch and rope.

Let the torch be applied to those who are the first to propose incendiarism. Deprocrats, nerve yourselves for work. We have fallen upon troublesome times but the severe remedy is the best. Let us cultivate he cottonwoods.

Such acts will cause cottonwood trees to bear fruit.

uch as has not ornamented their branches since the ays of 50 and '60. The President will doubtless at once perceive

the necessity of surrounding every cottonwood tree with a guard sufficiently strong to prevent its branches bearing dead men. All the rope in the Territory should be confiscated, and it might be well to monopolize the matches. When all His Highness, true to his word, did reof these arrangements have been made, Colors-

be considered safe. At present, it is making a lond call for troops. Organs will find that their recent editorials on the revival of the rebellion assions at the South will bear reprinting for

PASTORAL VISITATIONS.

One of the side-issues which has grown out of he Rescher case is the question of pastoral visitations. This question is being discussed siderable warmth in ministerial circles, as well as among the laymen. An "Old Pastor" has pointed out in one of the city papers, very vigorously and forcibly, some of the tions attending these visitations and the evils arising from them. His communications and them seem to have stirred up the Methodist ministers at their Association meeting on Mon day evening 'ast, and the discussion between members, although a very one-sided one, was gratifying from the spirit of innocence which pervaded it. All of then were agreed that they must come to the rescue of their time-bonored privilege of looking after the spiritual condition of their flocks and enjoying the social amenities and little table-comforts which are concomitants of the spiritual duty, and which make it agreeable as well as imperative. They were all agreed that they would continue the practice, notwithstanding adverse comment. The amusing feature of the discussion lies in the fact that there was a conflict of opinion as to the temptations of pastoral visits. Some of them could not understand what we s meant by it. Some had never been tempted. and others, knowing what the risks were, were willing to incur them and leave the results i'a the hands of the Lord.

Drs. Jutkins and Peck seemed to be the only nes who had a realizing view of these temptaions, and cautioned the brethren against being oo strong on the social side and too weak or the religious. This hits very near the centre of the mark. If the brethren had read attentively the details of certain pastoral visits made in Brooklyn, and the very remarkable correspondence which grew out of these visits, there would have been no doubt in their minds as to the real nature and extent of these temptations. Then by putting these temptations in the one scale and the fact that they themselves are only human in the other, they might have gauged themselves and ascertained their comparative abilit o withstand temptation when it confronts

hem. As to the bare fact of the pas toral visits made to the family as shepherd of souls, to minister to spiritual wants, and to perform certain sacred offices like hose of marriage or of conducting funerals, there certainly is no objection, and yet there can be no doubt that these sisitations should be made with caution, and that it would be far better for the minister to receive a hint that the visitation was necessary than to make it without invitation. The fact that Christ visited the house of Martha and Mary without reproach, as Dr. McKown says, does not furnish a precedent. for the modern minister, because Christ was divine and the minister is human; because Chri st could always put temptation behind him and the minister cannot always, as has been many times shown. It should like sermons, is a very old custom, growing out of necessities, many of which do not now exist. There was a time when the minister was the only source of information and cons These sources, however, have been greatly mul tiplied, and are now so numerous that it is hard ly necessary for a minister to make the conventional visit except upon express invitation. In fact, those of our clergymen who are in charge of large metropolitan churches have almost entirely abandoned the practice, or at least make only an annual visit, and others, it seems, are so prudent as to take their wives with them.

As, however, the Methodist clergymen seem determined to continue the practice, and as many of them do not seem to understand the temptations which attach to these visits, it may pastoral visit should not be of such a character as to necessitate an intimate and almost daily correspondence with but one woman in the flock; and that correspondence should not be of such a nature as to make it unsafe to write when the minister's wife is at home. The pastoral visit should not induce a desire to step down and out. It should not produce hypochondria or caves of gloom. It should not be so destructive that the minister sighs in vain to re build what has been shattered. It should not be so frequent or prolonged that the woman's husband would have been a better man than the minister if he had been in his place. It should not consign the minister to the ragged edge of remorse or any other ragged edge. It should not make him bound and rebound. It should not make him humble himself before the woman's husband as before his God. It should not necessitate a mutual friend. It should not have any appearances that will give rise to a lawsuit. These are some of the temp tations which have been shown to grow out of pastoral visitations, and if the Methodist minisers have decided to continue them and do no really know, as they say, what the temptations are, we suggest the above as rocks they would

do wall to avoid.

HORSEWHIPPING A PRINCE. We have had several instances of late of the democratic tendencies of what we have been pleased to regard as the aristocratic and "effets consrelies " of the Old World. The summary ounishment of the nephew of the Czar of Russia for squandering his mother's jewels upon a strolling actress is a case in point. A recent incident which occurred at Dresden, and which hitherto has appeared only in the German papers. furnishes a still more striking illustration of the general fact. A son of the Grand Duke of Oldenburg recently arrived at a railway station in Dresden, to which a restaurant is attached. His Highness entered the room to get his lunch with the crowd, and the idea of placing himself upon a level with the commo herd not comporting with his Princely dig-nity, he vaulted upon the lunch-counter and sat down upon it, much to the disgust of the common herd who were standing up. A waiter requested him to sit down, but His Serene Highness refused, and ordered his lunch served. The waiter thereupon informed the proprietor of the antics of this extraordinary customer, who was sitting on the place intended for the provisions. The proprietor came round in front and remonstrated with His Highness, but in vain. He then ordered him to get down or he would take him down. His Highness notified the proprietor if he gave him any more of his jaw he would slap his face. The latter, not having the fear of Princes before his eyes, used his jaw all the more vigorously, and

His Highness in his enjoyment of Geetlichkeit, and did it in a manner which was at once frisch, frei, und froh. He seized him collar, and down came the House of Oldenburg pell-mell to the floor. Them he went for the scion of the Ducal house, and gave him s first-class, old-fashioned, democratic pummel ing, without regard to pedigree, or previous lition, or possible consequences. After the drubbing had proceeded far enough for imme diate purposes of improvement, the police were called in, who with some difficulty rescue what was left of His Highness in a conditi which, to say the least, was not favorable to his sitting flown upon tunch-counters. The punishment was sufficiently stern to prevent the epetition of the indecorum. Time was when the action of Boniface would have been sacrilegions, and to have laid a hand upon the Lord's ointed, e ven if he persisted in dancing a hornpipe in the krout-barrel, would have been high reason. That time has passed. The Berlin papers took the matter up and discussed it, and all arri red at the verdict, "Served him right." The p sternal Grand Duke took the matter up and cascussed it. He had the good sense not to make any complaints about the char

wi sich had been inflicted upon his hopeful, or to

write any diplomatic letters about it. On the

ther hand, he dispatched the Prince to a dis-

tant castle, a sort of family summer resort

where he is to remain until he learns good

manpers.

The chemist insists on having his own way and ousting the undertaker. If the relatives of the deceased will not allow him to petrify the emains a la Mazzini, he offers to dissolve then this is devied he mentions cremation, dwells upon the necessity for restoring to Nature the material she has lent the body, and talks of an urn of ashes as the perfection of sentiment his third proposition caused, that the resur-rection would be indefinitely postponed by de-stroying the elements, has started him on the other tack. A Cincinnati chemist proposes to accelerate the resurrection, save the resurger he trouble of looking for himself in out of him as sweet and fresh-looking as a new born babe. The process is to put the body in an air-tight box and saturate it with chlorine gas. Experiments with the most unpromising corpse have, we are told, resulted most favorably. lecayed hogs have been freshened into the carried back to their spring-time consistency and, greatest triumph of all, an obliterated labor er has been restored to the similitude of life. The details are sufficiently disgusting, even hough the chemist boasts that lever overtake the body. What does he expec o gain by it? Does he suppose people are going to disinfect their dead and have not one, but generation, of skeletons in their closeds? It the disposal of the dead that interests think ers. Anatomists and Coronetr's juries may think nighly of Dr. Edwards and his patent, but, uness it will disinfect municipal governments and lefy corruption of the body-politic for all time, ts practical value will not be widely appare

Two suicides occurred in New York on the same day last week, both of which are unlike the rdinary vulgar felo de se. One was practiced by V. H. Palmer, a wealthy furniture-dealer of New laven. This gentleman had visited New York for the purpose of selling some stocks owned by the wife of a friend. Instead of turning the money over to the rightful owner, Mr. Palmer spent it in riotous living, driving about the city, making presents to low women, and enjoying thorough revel. Happening to be found by the husband of the lady whose money he had been squaodering, Mr. Palmer gave him \$20, and omised him the balance next day. Not having to give, he deliberately swindled the parties with a pistol-ball in his brain. The other su was that of a man who claimed to be a granded of the great composer Mendelssohn. He was ago for passing forged checks, and was ser ten ced to five years' imprisonment in the Peniten tiary. Vowing he would never go to priso took a dose of opium and thus tice. Before doing so he wrote two letters which he forged the name of Jesus L. Mend sob n-Bartholdy, with a view to cheating society res t regarding his supposed relationship to the gre at musician, which showed clearly that his

(frimes are contagious, if not epidemic, everybody expected, the stupidity of the Philadel phia public in the Ross abduction case has sus gested a means of extorting money to others. The latest case in New York was a remarkably her artless one. A father was left a widower with a t wo-months' old infant, and procured the servic es of a nurse at good wages, engaging her for five months. He was dissatisfied with her after th ree months' trial, and, paying her the balance of her wages, as agreed upon, dismissed her. The same day the woman carried the child away only half-dressed, and was found the next day without the missing infant. Her story that the child had been stolen from her was arrest. The next day the helpless baby was found nearly dead with cold and starvation under a sidewalk. The woman confessed that she had stolen it with the intention of obtaining a heavy ransom from the father, who is in prosperous ransom from the father, who is in prosperous circumstances. The prompt recovery of the child and arrest of the woman will be of service in discouraging the growth of this atrocious business, and a heavy punishment intimidate those engaged in it.

One of the causes of the dissatisfaction of Southern white men with the existing state of things is very succinctly told in an address which has been recently issued at Port Gibson, Miss., from which it appears that the Governor of the State is from Massachusetts; the Lieuof the State is from massachusetts; the Lieu-tenant-Governor is a negro from another State; the Superintendent of Education is a negro now on trial for felony. In the county (Claiborne) where the address was issued, the Sheriff can neither read nor write; the negro Coroner is inder indictment for burglary; the negro Cour ty Treasurer cannot add up a column of figures ; the Board of Supervisiors have no real estate in terest in the county; and most of the magis trates are negroes, many of whom can and of course cannot even comprehend the laws they pretend to administer. It would be hard to conceive a more desperate political condition

A Paris letter to the New York Times save the codhull and Claffin band has arrived there and is going to make some revelations, and also give their views upon "Free Love, a sect very peopular in the United States, which proscribes mar-riage as immoral." Notwithstanding the char-acter of the work which they propose to do for this country, it will be borne with entire una-nimity here, if they will only agree to remain where they are. Anything they can say or do would be preferable to their presence here. If there is a redeeming feature to the Beecher scandal, it is the fact that it has rid this country of these pests, and fow will care to inqui it was done.

It seems as though the sudden plungs from affluence to poverty went confined not entirely to the families of fallen European magnates. The fall consequent upon pride awaits apparently the democratic leaders of the people as well as the selfish monaichs who have been everthrown. This is illustrated by the position of Sanorita Boledad Juarus, daughter of the greatest pative statesman Maxico ever produced. Her father was a pure Indian, the son of uncip-

of 21 years of age, has received tentive culture available, and is possessing rare strength of character, and intelligence. Juarez left his danse ing but her name, and that was a legacy of a doubtful value. Left to provide for heral young lady has chosen for an occupaduties and annoyances of a school-teacher, cently she received her diploms, and w pointed to one of the Government ac vicinity of the Capital. There is so mantic in the fate of this young woman father established the natio Mexico, and she is destined to carry out signs by teaching in them

ARMY REUNION.

Annual Meeting of the Society of Columbus, O., Sept. 16.—The So rmy of the Cumberland met here reunion. The city is profusely decome High street, for over 2 miles, is a condisplay of flags, evergreens, and other of display and welcome. The Society o'clock, at the Opera-House, which is tifully decorated with flags, the most prom-feature being a life-sized portrait of Gen. To as at Lookout Mountain.

The meeting was called to order, after was an address of welcome was delivered by Ju. G. Ball, the Mayor of Columbus. Gen. Short.

he Society.

In response to calls from the large and stendance, Gens. Sherman, Belkman, Wolcott, Poe, Leggett, Granger, Granger,

Gen. Garfield made a few spirited rem Gen. Garfield made a few spirited remain a answer to a call.

The report of the Treasurer was read, there the receipts of the Society since the Pittal meeting have been \$3,120, and the distance the Thomas monument fund have been \$1,768. Up to this date, the total contribute to the Thomas monument fund have been \$1, Deaths have occurred among the meeting the Society of Gen. H. A. Croxton, Col. John Klinck, Capt. W. B. Brunts, and Col. 2.1 Stanley.

large Opera-House was densely crowded by minent citizens, a large proportion being at An address of welcome was delivered by 6 Allen, after which Stanley Mathews, of Connati, delivered an address full of scholarly pure

omiuent gentlemen precent.
Advices from Caldwell state that the bolt Union there is a success to-day. An eing a sham battle,—the troops bommand of Col. W. D. Leetors.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 17.—At the Society of the Army of the Cu morning, Gen. Cruft, from the Co Thomas Monument, reported that has been given to J. A. Ward for an statue of Gen. Thomas, the statue pleted in three years and to cost \$35, sive of the pedestal. The War Depa donated eighty-eight bronze cannon, be sold, and the proceeds used for the This will leave about \$12,000 to be a subscriptions. The meeting to-day resolution for renewed efforts in rains Gen. George J. Waterman, of Chosen orator for the next meeting, Charles Grosvenor, of Athens, O., a The following efficers were elected funing year: President, P. H. Shorid Presidents from the various, States in

Presidents from

At the earnest request of Col. W. C. Squide next meeting of the Society will be bill tica, N. Y., Sept. 16 and 17, 1875. Member west about the city

T. to city presents a beautiful appearinght. At various points on High street; (inches lanterns span the street; lights are burning at various points, and bus, bess are handsomely lighted. The are the unged by thousands. Never sine terms and supplementations of the control of re tiged by thousands. Never since the city is the city is the banquet is to be held, is classified and brilliantly illuminated. As is ront c f the City Building, so it as

THE LUMBER INTEREST

The Next Meeting of the Ni Year.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Trib

Special Dispetch to The Chicago Tribusa.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Sept. 17.—The Net
Lumber Association held its third session to
and adjourned at noon to meet at Chicago
first Tuesday in Santania. first Tuesday in September next year meeting has been an important one, fr meeting has been an important one, from we class of men who compose the Association will carry much weight. The rections adopted yesterday and transmit by the Associated Press represent is sense of the Convention. A resolution by Program, offered at the meeting to-day, same recommends the organization of antiliary associations all over the country to co-operate with the National Association, whose object is fined in the by-laws, is the co-operation of the lumber interests of the country on all matters. lumber interests of the country on all a that affect the trade. The following secony Thomas W. Palmer, of Detroit, was all warrant. It is the WHEREAS, It is the opinion of this O The following permanent office

The following permanent officers of the constitution were reported by the Committee elected: President, J. M. Thorpe, Ear Ca. Wis.; Vice-Presidents—D. M. Peck, Williaport, Pa.; Thomas W. Palmer, Detroit; T. C. Pound, Chippewa Falls, Wis.; W. D. Waburn, Minnespolis, Minn.; Jacob B., Baille Chicago; Recording Secretary, Hanry R. Deditor of the Lumberman's Grantle, Michigan Corresponding Secretary, J. Hanry R. Bartelley, M. Corresponding, Secretary, J. Hanry R. Bartelley, J. Hanry

have the same power as the Ass Conventions. The annual meet sociation shall be held the first sociation shall be a meetings tember, and special meetings. Board of Directors, by request a atter twenty days' notice.

Bubsequent to the meeting of a meeting of the Board of Du and a committee of five on fine and a committee of five on fine temperature. and a committee or tistics, five on inspection, tistics, five on inspection, camply, were appoints

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS oon, Sept. 17.—Arrived out-ian, from Quebec; Braunesh ore; and Kenilworth, from P

ORITUARY.

THE FALL CAL

Meeting of the Dem Central Com

Discussion as to Policy to Be

Reports from a Numb gressional Dis

Now Shall the Campai Issuing an Add Remarks of the Hon.

baugh and Mr.

Hesing. Somination of Mr. Governor by the

Wichigan Reformers Ref

Democra

with the Den Con. John F. Farnsw

for Congre

er Congressional and Co

DEMOCRATIC STATE CI

MITTEE.

MORNING SESSIC

Pursuant to a call of the n the 8th inst., the Demo Central Committee met at the Sherman House yesterday mo William Brown, Chairman; E. Minim Brown, Chicago; F. H. Wins M. Harrington, of Kane Count; of Stephenson; J. S. Drake, of W. Karens, of LaSalle; W. E. C J. M. Bush, of Pike; J. A. M C. D. Hoiles, of Bond; H. B. and B. W. Townsend, of Gallati and Mr. Orendorff and the Hon

and Mr. Orendorff and the Hon of Sprinfield, were also present RAISING MONEY The meeting being organiz stated that in his opinion the the Committee was the making of for the raising of a campaign fu it very necessary to employ an through the State. If the nece be secured, he thought it would ter to put the same where it w

Mr. Onahan then whispers ear, and immediately wanted interest of members, if reporte

owed in the room.

Mr. Merritt replied that the pr meeting would be of no publi thought reporters could be dispe The Chair kindly hinted that, was raised, reporters might of invited to leave.

The Committee then settled session, and proceeded to translational The Tribune reporter excluded, the proceedings of the

Immediately upon the closing the world a rambling discussion course to be pursued in the Many were in favor of a "while others were of the opin could only be had by adhering enunciated in the Springfield planeters from the Springfield planeters from the different Districts represented in the mee. The reports from the First Third were very indefinite, owing candidates had not yet been as further fact that who should be open question. PLAN OF OPERATIO

From the Fourth District Mi

Mr. Drake, from the Sixth Dithe situation as decidedly gloon were whisting to keep their couthere was little hope of defeatin son, they were preparing to give sears.

From the Eighth District reconceds the election of Fort, from the Democracy refuse to support THE ELEVENTH.

From the Eleventh District ported that the chances were full election of Mr. Wile. From the Twelfth District Corted that Mr. Springer would

me majority over his o District a member reported to and that the opinion in par A. E. Stephenson would be

From the Fifteenth District that the farmers and Republican Wilkins, the prospect of John B. by 3,000 majority was reported.

A member reported for the triet that there was no doubt of the Hon. W. B. Morrison

THE RIGHTSEY

District, a metaber who claims with the situation reported elose, with prospects in favor osandidate.

The reports from the other dimensiais factory and indefinite.

Messra. William Brown, of Green, of Alexandria; R. W. Gullatin; and H. B. Miller, of appointed an Executive Comming. R. E. Goodell, of Cook, warrer.

After some further dissing of a campaign furthern of an early and the He was in favor of a vigorous would eachew everything like the times demanded reform

AFTERNOON SE

MY REUNION.

ting of the Society of the Sept. 16.—The Society of the

the Treasurer was read, showing he Society since the Pittsburg been \$3,120, and the disburathis date, the total contributions anonument fund have been \$9,583. coursed among the members of en. H. A. Croxton, Col. John G. W. B. Brunts, and Col. T. B.

success to-day. An immens battle.—the troops being und ol. W. D. Leetors. Speech ig the day by Chaplain McCall Private Dalzell, Col. McConna

he Army of the Cumberland, this cruft, from the Committee on the ent, reported that a commission of J. Q. A. Ward for an equestra

oints on High street arche span the street; colors various points, and place somely lighted. The street sands. Never since the va-sen made. The City Hall is to be held, is elegantly antly illuminated. An in-

MBER INTEREST.

Mich, Sept. 17.—The National ion held its third session to-day, noon to meet at Chicago the a September next year. The national management on the session to-day, noon to meet at Chicago the a September next year. The national management on the session of the compose the Association, and uch weight. The resolution weight. The resolution weight of annihilary as the country to co-operate with containing, whose object, as deway, is the co-operation of the country on all matters and. The following resolution, almer, of Detroit, was adopted the opinion of this Convention this may on lumber mills were made on lumber mills were made on the session of the country on all matters and the reting of mills were made on the session of the session of the country on all matters and the reting of mills were made on the session of the ses

ermanent officers of the Associated by the Committee assent, J. M. Thorpe, Ean Clairs dente—D. M. Peck, Williams as W. Palmer, Detroit; The saws Falls, Wis.; W. D. Washis, Minn.; Jacob B. Beide, ling Secretary, Henry S. Dos, mberman's Gazette, Michigan, lecretary, J. Honry Simonds, Treasurer, R. G. Horr, Essiof Directors—R. K. Hawley, ruon, Chicago; Newell Averyapies, Stillwater, Minn.; W. T. er, Wis.; Honry White, Will-W. J. Young, Clinton, Iowath, East Saginaw, Mich.; Hung Lake, Mich. and Gov. Bagley both united atton and addressed the Control of the United States of the United States for the United States

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

17.—Arrived out Steamship Quebes; Braunschweig, from anilworth, from Philadelphis pt. 17.—Arrived—Steamship stol; and Elysia, from Clarent Company of the Company of the

OBITUARY.
17.—Col. James Coleman, and of the telegraph lines a svening at Raleigh, Tans.
1a., Sept 17.—Gun. James I awyer of this city and formal of the State, died to the State, died

THE FALL CAMPAIGN. Meeting of the Democratic State

Discussion as to the Line of Policy to Be Pursued.

Central Committee.

Reports from a Number of the Congressional Districts.

Now Shall the Campaign Be Opened-Issuing an Address.

Remarks of the Hon. W. F. Coolbaugh and Mr. A. C. Hesing.

Somination of Mr. Tilden for Governor by the New York Democrats.

Michigan Reformers Refuse to Coales with the Democrats.

Sen. John F. Farnsworth Nominated

ther Congressional and County Convention

DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COM-

m the 8th inst., the Democratic-Liberal State Sherman House yesterday morning. Present, William Brown, Chairman; E. L. Merritt, Secrelary; Egbert Jameson, Chicago; William J. Onahan, Chicago; F. H. Winston, Chicago; A. M. Harrington, of Kane County; W. O. Wright of Stephenson; J. S. Drake, of Rock Island; G. W. Karens, of LaSalle; W. E. Cook, of Marshall J. M. Bush, of Pike; J. A. Mallory, of Mason; C. D. Hoiles, of Bond; H. B. Miller, of Cook; and Mr. Orendorff and the Hon. W. M. Springer, of Sprinfield, were also present.

stated that in his opinion the first province of the Committee was the making of some provision for the raising of a campaign fund. He thought it very necessary to employ and send speakers through the State. If the necessary funds could be secured, he thought it would be an easy mat-ter to put the same where it would do the most

good. Mr. Onshan then whispered into Mr. Merritt's ear, and immediately wanted to know, in the interest of members, if reporters were to be al-

meeting would be of no public interest, and thought reporters could be dispensed with. The Chair kindly hinted that, unless objection was raised, reporters might consider the invited to leave.

The Committee then settled down to a quiet session, and proceeded to transact business.
Although THE TRIBUNE reporter was among the excluded, the proceedings of the meeting will be found appended

Immediately upon the closing of the doors to the world a rambling discussion ensued as to the course to be pursued in the coming canvass. Many were in favor of a "policy" action, while others were of the opinion that success could only be had by adhering to the principles enunciated in the Springfield platform.

REPORTS FROM CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

The discussion was interrupted by a call for reports from the different Congressional Districts represented in the meeting.

The reports from the different Congressional Districts represented in the meeting.

The reports from the First, Second, and Third were very indefinite, owing to the fact that candidates had not yet been selected, and the further fact that who should be selected was an

From the Fourth District Mr. Harrington reported that he was confident that Farnsworth would defeat Huribut. He said that all the op-

position was united on Farnsworth, and that his election was reported as certain.

Mr. Drake, from the Sixth District, reported the situation as decidedly gloomy, though they were whistling to keep their courage up. While there was little hope of defeating Gen. Henderson, they were preparing to give him a terrible

Democratic vote.

THE FIFTEENTH.

From the Fifteenth District, notwithstanding that the farmers and Republicans are united on Wikins, the prospect of John B. Eden's election by \$,000 majority was reported.

THE SIXTEENTH.

From the Sixteenth District Mr. Holles reported that there were three candidates, with the chances in favor of the election of the Democratic nominee.

A member reported for the Seventeenth District that there was no doubt of the re-election of the Hon. W. R. Morrison, the Democratic nomines.

District, a member who claims to be acquainted with the situation reported the contest very close, with prospects in favor of the Republican andidate.

The reports from the other districts were very masisfactory and indefinite.

Mesera William Brown, of Morgan; W. H. dreen, of Alexandria; R. W. Townshend, of Galatin; and H. B. Miller, of Cook, were then sponted an Executive Committee.

R. E. Goodell, of Cook, was elected Treasure.

After some further discussion, looking to the mixing of a campaign fund, and the commencement of an early and thorough canvass of the state, the Committee were addressed by

MR. A. C. HEBING.

He was in favor of a vigorous canvass, in which be vould exhew everything like policy. He thought as times demanded reform in both the State and Mational Government, and that it could be state attained by the Democracy taking a bold and for principles.

Mr. Merrit announced that Mr. Goodell, from the press of business, positively declined, to act as Treasurer.

His resignation was accepted, and H. B. Miller, of Cook, was appointed.

Mr. Springer announced that the Hon. S. W. Moulton, of Shelov, had volunteered to devote two weeks to a canvass of the State in the interest of the party.

Mr. Orendorff thought the Committee ought to take some steps toward the OEENING OF THE CAMPAIGN.

He said it was time the key-note was sounded; he was in favor of getting Gov. Palmer to prepare and deliver a speech setting forth to the State the situation of affairs, and the aims and purposes of the great Democratic-Liberal party. He was satisfied that Gov. Palmer was the best man to make the opening speech of the canvass in the State, and that he would cheerfully do it if so requested. He believed that the publication of such a speech as Gov. Palmer would make would strengthen the party everywhere. He wanted the speech made in the next two weeks, and thought it ought to be delivered in Bloomington. He also was of the opinion that Col. Hecker or Gov. Koernar ought to be solicited to make speeches to German meetings, and that it was not so necessary to have a crowd to listen as it was to have their speeches spread broadcast through the public press.

Mr. Hesing wanted to know if the proceedings

of the Committee were to be published in the morning papers, as he noticed reporters present.

Mr. Springer thought there should be nothing secret about the meeting.

Mr. Townshend again inquired about speakers

for the campaign.

Mr. Merritt thought that matter could be settled by correspondence. He thought the is-

immediate importance.

Mr. Springer said the speech Farosworth made two years ago was an able one, and one that had been favorably commented upon throughout the country. He thought that he ought to be prevailed upon to make a similar effort at an early

vailed upon to make a similar effort at an early day.

Mr. Drake thought the selection of speakers ought to be left to the Executive Committee. He was in favor of the issue of a short and pungent address, as had been suggested, which, in view of the turbulence and corruptness in the country, ought to arraign the Republican party, and invite the co-operation of all elements opposed to its monstrous and sickening outrages. He was in favor of Gov. Palmer being invited to open the campaign.

Mr. Brown was opposed to an address. He thought the Springheld platform the best address that could be made, and that its extended publication would supersede any apparent necesdress that could be made, and that its extended publication would supersed a my apparent necessity for any other declaration of principles.

Mr. Hesing was in favor of an address, but thought it ought to be carefully prepared.

At this juncture the presence of the Hon. W. F. Coolbaugh was noticed, when he was invited to address the meetinged,

At this juncture the presence of the Hon. W. F. Coolbaugh was noticed, when he was invited to address the meeting.

MR. COOLBAUGH

said he was present with no intention or expectation of inflicting a speech. He was tied so close to business of late that he had lost interest in politics. He thought if the Committee issued an address that it ought to be brief and to the point, and that it ought to be unalterably against the corruption and intolerance of the present Administration. He said he knew very little of parties, but believed that it was a general feeling that a change of Administration at Washington was necessary for the public good. He thought the change could be best effected by a union of the people against the corrupt practices of the Government. He was confident an early change would come with or without the action of the Democratic party, but that the change would be hastened and made certain by inviting a union of all opposed to the Republican party in a common struggle for the future prosperity of the country.

Mr. Bush then moved that the Executive Committee be instructed to correspond with the leaders of the party in the State and ascertain

Mr. Bush then moved that the Executive Committee be instructed to correspond with the leaders of the party in the State, and ascertain where and when speakers were wanted.

On motion, the selection of a speaker to open the canvass, the selection of campaigners, and the issuing of an address, was referred to the Executive Committee, with power to act.

THE ADDRESS AGAIN.

Mr. Merritt said if an address was issued he hoped it would be an elaboration of the platform, and a wholesale attack upon the Republican part.

1876.

The Committee then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman.

At a meeting of the Taxpayers' and Citizens Independent Club of the Ninth Ward, held last night at the corner of Morgan and Polk streets, Reynolds was called to the chair, with Mr. W. C. Rost, a representative of the Post-Office Department, as Secretary.

Mr. J. F. Caulfield moved that the next meet-

ing be a mass one, which was carried.

On motion of Mr. Rost, a committee of three was appointed to make suitable arrangements

in appearance,
Mr. Thomas Plood called the meeting to order,
and on motion a committee of three on organization was appointed. During the retirement
of the Committee the meeting was entertained
with addresses from Prof. Rodney Welch and
Mr. Lowis.

of the Committee the meeting was entertained with addresses from Prof. Rodney Welch and Mr. Lewis,

The Committee on Organization reported as follows, and the report was unanimously conquestion:

President, T. Z. Cowles; Vice-Presidents, Nichowlas E. Hanson, William Turtle, Otto Diehling, M. J. Dunne; Secretary, Charles O. P. Foerster; Assistant Secretary, John Henvetty; Treasurer, Thomas Flood; Executive Committee—Rodney Welch, William Russ, Valentine Knoblech, Heury Thumann, John Fitzgerald, D. Hallinan, John J. Keily, Dr. Stitts, Conrad Breyer, Charles H. Barnum, P. J. Corcoran, Enos W. Smith, August Lenzen, Henry McGurran, John O'Callaghan, Louis Wolf, M. Guerin, Mark J. Clinton, August Sievers, John Binz.

After short speeches by Mr. N. L. Hausen, Mr. Barry, P. B. Shiel, Enos W. Smith, M. J. Dunne, and others, the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the Executive Committee.

THE NEW YORK DEMOCRACY. STRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 17.—The Democratic State Convention resumed its session this morning, and Ex-Gov. Seymour, from the Com mittee on Resolutions, made the following

mittee on heavisian report:

The Democratic party of New York pledge themselves anew to the principles set forth in their platform adopted last year at Utica, approved by the votes of the people of the Empire State, and indorsed by the Democrats of Illinois, Michigan, Maine, and other States of the Union.

1. Gold and silver the only legal tender, and no cur-2. Steady steps toward specie payments, and no currency inconvertible with coin.

2. Steady steps toward specie payments, and no step backward.

3. Honest payment of the public debt in coin [applause], and the sacred preservation of public faith.

4. Revenue reform; Federal taxation for revenue only; no Government partnership with protected monoprodice.

monopolies,
5. Home rule to limit and localize, most jealously, the few powers intrusted to public servants, municipal, State, and Federal, and no centralization.
6. Equal and exact justice to all men; no partial legislation, and no partial taxation.
7. A press, but no gag laws.
8. Free men; uniform excise laws, but no sumptuant laws.

8. Free men; uniform exame laws, but no sumptu-ry laws.

9. Official accountability, enforced by bitter civil and criminal ramedies; no private use of the public unds by public officers.

10. Corporations to be chartered by the State, al-rays supervisable by the State in the interest of the 11. The party in power is responsible for legislation

11. The percy in power a responsible for legislation while in power,
12. The Presidency is a public trust, not a private perquisite—no third term.
13. Economy in public expenses, that labor may be lightly burdened.
The Democrats of New York, in Convention assem-The Democrats of New York, in Convention assembled, recognizing the independence and particitism of those of the "Liberal Republicans" who, preferring principles to party, shall unite with them in opposing the present State and National Administrations, commend to their support and to the approval of all honest and independent persons the foregoing platform and nominees of this Convention.

and nominees of this Convention.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions was unanimously adopted, and the Convention balloted for a candidate for Governor. The first ballot resulted as follows: Samuel J. Tilden, 225; Amos J. Parker, 126; scattering, 10.

On motion of Mr. Parker, Mr. Tilden was then made the unanimous choice of the Convention.

On motion of Mr. Parker. Mr. Tilden was then made the unsuimous choice of the Corvention.

William Dorsheimer, a Liberal Republican, was then nominated for Lieutenant-Governor.

The remainder of the ticket is as follows: Canal Commissioner, Adin Thayer, of Rensselaer County; State Prison Inspector, George H. Wagner, of Yates County; Judge of Court of Appeals, Theodore Miller, of Columbia County. The State Committee was then appointed, and the Convention adjourned.

Samuel J. Thiden was serenaded to-night.

Tilden, in reply to the serenade, made a speech predicting that a peaceful revolution is going on to sure consummation. The people must have retrenchment in public expanditures, reform in public administration, simplification and reduction in tariff and taxes, accountability of public officials, enforced by better civil and criminal remedies. The Federal Government is drifting into greater dangers and greater evils, rushing onward in a career of centralism, absorbing all governmental powers, and assuming to manage all the affairs of human society. It undertakes to direct the business of individuals by tariffs not intended for legitimate taxation, but by granting special privileges and fostering monopolies at the expense of the people. It has acquired the control of all banks, has threatened to seize the telegraphs, is claiming jurisdiction of all railroad corporations, is going to usurp the control of all schools and colleges, and is subjecting the free press of the whole United States, for criticism of the Administration, to trial by creatures of, and under the eye of, the Administration. These

the Administration, to trial by creatures of, and under the eye of, the Administration. These tendencies must be stopped, or before we know endencies must be stopped, or before we know the whole character of our Government will e changed.

Mr. Tilden claimed that the Democracy is the

nucleus of the opposition which will remedy all these evils. THE MICHIGAN REFORMERS.

hoped it would be an elacoration of the platform, and a wholesale attack upon the Republican party.

Mr. Orendorff said he indorsed the Republican party up to the time he left it, and thought it had done a great many good things. If the address was to condemn the Republican party without reservation, he could not approve of it. When a member of the party he approved its actions, and he was not now prepared to change his opinion. To condemn the party, as a party, without reservation would be to condemn himself and much of his political life.

Mr. Hesing had confidence in the Executive Committee, and did not believe it would misuse its power. He thought it unnecessary to talk finance to the people, or to discuss any such questions. If he took the stump this fall he should seek to expose corruption in a way which he thought would reach and win the public heart. He was in favor of an address being issued, and in favor of Gov. Palmer's making the opening speech of the campaign, which should by all means be delivered in Chicago.

Mr. Springer wanted an address issued, and thought it ought to show up the corruptions of the present Administration. He regarded the work to be done this fall but a preliminary step to the election of a Democratic President in 1876.

The Committee, appointed by the recept Reform Committee, the Autorn Pre-Generalship by Col. McReynolds was received. It will be remembered that this action on his perfect and the public heart He form the Proposed With the suggestion on his were not also on the Democratic, should be withdrawn, and the two Sta DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 17 .- The State Central mittee, appointed by the recept Reform

issued an address to the people of the State, of which the following are the more essential parts:

Recognizing the great principle of our free institutions, that the sovereign power of the Government is vested in the people, the Convention at Jackson declared in favor of applying that principle to the election of Federal the same as it is now applied to the election of State and local officers. It asserted the right of the people and the ability of the people to choose their own servants. Whenever in any country the great body of the people become corrupt and incapable of self-government, republican institutions in that country must be pronounced a failure; but, having the utmost faith in the judgment and patriotism of the American people, the National Reform party is in favor of taking the power of appointment out of the hands of the politicians, and piscing it where it right-fully belongs, in the hands of the people themselves. We believe that a genuine reform cannot be otherwise accomplished, and we solicit the cordial support of every true friend of constitutional liberty, and every earnest advocate of "purification in politica, and a speedy return to an honest currency." Confident of the ultimate success of our principles, we hope for solid encouragement from the people of Michigan by the triumphant election of our ticket.

Independent voters of Michigan, we beseech you to abandon your allegiance to the Republican and Democratic parties, and unite with us. They are no longer worthy of your confidence and support. The Republican party is only held together by the cohesive power of the public plunder and the popular distrust of the Democratic party, while the latter is effects as an organization, and incapable of representing the honest reform sentiment of the country. The Republican party is nit is a real Reform party is sound on both questions, and with your assistance will ever continue to be. It is a real Reform party in name, in substance and in fact, and will prove itself worthy of success. Rally arou

CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTIONS. FOURTH ILLINOIS DISTRICT-LIBERAL.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN. Sept. 17 .- The Liberal Convention of the Fourth District met in Elgin Sept. 17, at 12:30 p. m. The Convention was called to order by T. Bishop, member of the State Central Committee for the Fourth District, who nominated A. J. Burbank, of Boone County, as Chairman.

A. J. Burbank, of Boone County, as Chairman, W. D. Ringland, of the McHenry County New Era, was made Secretary.

The following Committee on Credentials was appointed: D. W. Annis, of Kane; A. W. Anderson, McHenry County; S. C. Fox, of Boone; J. D. Jackson, of Winnebago; and J. G. Smith, of DeKalb.

The Committee on Credentials reported as follows.

atforms.
Mr. Patten, of De Kalb, suggested carefulness as opposed to platforms.

Dr. Maiony, of Boone County, made a stirring speech, and thought a piatform other than the man nominated was useless.

John Kesting, of Kane, thought the nominees should receive some instructions; favored resolutions asking a return to specie payments.

Thomas Bishop favored instructions to nominees.

Mr. Jackson, of Winnebago, favored hones nen, and believed the platforms would come out

right.
The question was laid upon the table.
R. Bishop moved that Gen. Farnsworth be declared the unanimous choice of this Convention.
Carried.
A Committee—Bishop and H. Waldo—were appointed to announce to Farnsworth his nomination.

Gen. Farnsworth was introduced to the audience, and spoke as follows:

I am in favor of civil-service reform throughout the entire Government. The higher officers should set the example of fidelity and strict attention to their trusts,—not conspiring nor clamoring for greater salaries has were provided when they accepted their offices, and competent, faithful officers should not be dismissed merely because they may entertain independent political opinions.

I am in favor of a tariff for revenue only, and opposed to high-tariff rings, by which, under the specious name of "Protection," duties are levied for the purpose of increasing the price of lumber, salt, and many other articles of prime necessity to the farmer and mechanic, without any benefit whatever to

and many other articles or farmer and mechanic, without any benefit whatever the Treasury.

I am opposed to an inflated and depreciated currency, and in favor of reaching the hard-pan of a gold basis as soon as it can be done without detriment to the business interests of the coramunity.

I am in favor of the State maintaining jurisdiction and all proper control over the railroads,—corporations of its own creating,—and I am opposed to reinquishing that control to the Federal dovernment, believing that the rights and interests of the people are safer when lodged in legislatures, courts, and juries of the State, than in Presidents, Congresses, and the General Government

are safer when lodged in legislatures, courts, and juries of the State, than in Presidents, Congresses, and Federal courts.

I believe it is the duty of the General Government to see to it that the rights of all the people of the late rebelling States (as well as all others), without distinction of race, color, or class, are protected. But it should be remembered that among the rights mest highly prized by a free people is that of enjoying the fruits of their own ballots,—the governments of their own electing,—and that instead of aiding unprincipled adventurers and pretenders to usurp and hold State Governments against the voice of the people, the Federal Government should, if necessary, use all its powers to protect the people against such usurpantions, and to secure to them the legitumate fruits of free elections.

A large audience of citizens and strangers were in attendance, and gave close heed to the speech. The general feeding of the delegates was that, with the exception of Boone and Winnebago Counties, General Farnsworth would sweep the district, He was sanguine of the result, and proposed to make a thorough canvass of every county.

A committee to lay out and carry on the work was appointed, and the Convention adjourned. Correspondence of The Chicaco Tribune.

ELOIN, III., Sept. 17.—Delegates from all the five counties of this Congressional District (the Fourth) assembled here to-day to put in nomination a candidate for Congress in opposition to S. A. Huribut. A marked feature of the delegation is the absence of men who have a reputation of gathering about a political Con-

tion to S. A. Huribut. A marked feature of the delegation is the absence of men who have a reputation of gathering about a political Convention, as buzzards about a carcass. We see none of the usual managers of the political rings. What will be done without them, remains to be seen.

One week ago the so-called Republicans had a Convention at Reckford and renorminated Stanham

One week ago the so-called Republicans had a Convention at Rockford, and renominated Stephen A. Huribut. He, as pretty much all the readers of The Tribune know, is the present Representative of this district in Congress. His second nomination was a foregone conclusion. He appears to be the head ring-master of that particular combination. It is all-important just now that the ring be kept intact; and therefore is the admonition apread abroad that "every-body be re-elected." Therefore the Postmasters and route-agents got together at Rockford, and nominated Mr. Huribut as a matter of course. Self-preservation required it.

Now there is also another apparent necessity. The people of this district, comprising largely of original Republicans, Independents, Liberals, Democrats, opponents of salary-grabs and swindles, want some other nomination. They have no interest in perpetuating the ring that has be-

dies, want some other nomination. They have no interest in perpetuating the ring that has become a tyranny in the Republican party. The nomination of the Hou. J. F. Farnsworth is a foregone conclusion. This Convention, as the other was at the o the issue is to be tried at the polls. The

the nomination; in th. former, the people acting independent of party have done so. Now the issue is to be tried at the polls. The election is equally a foregone conclusion. The November election will witness the destruction of ring-rule, and the restoration of the honor of the Republican party.

The Convention is much more largely attended than the Convention at Rockford. There is more outside interest taken in it. It is a proceeding in which the public feel they have a stake.

The Convention is held at DuBois Hall. In this room, two years ago, Gen. Farnsworth was put forward for nomination by his own party for Congress. Seven times had he been nominated and elected, and always to the honor, credit, and upbuilding of the Republican party. But that party had got upon the down-hill slide. Rings had been formed, and it was not for the purposes of the rings that Gen. Farnsworth should be elected. And therefore he was slaughtered in the house of his friends. One county, as a trick and trap, set by the ring-makers, was instructed to support any other candidate than Farnsworth. This county held the balance of power. Therefore Farnsworth could not carry a majority. The door of corruption was thus set wide open, and Stephen A. Hurlbut, who could not get the vote of his own county in the preliminary convention, by bargaining and trading, got the nomination of the Republican party. It was in a Presidential election, and though the voters were chagrined at the nomination, they fell forced to go it to save the party. Now it is very apparent to vote for Huribut at the coming election will be inviting certain destruction to the party. To this end does political trading come at last.

It is of course unnecessary to say that Gen. Farnsworth was nominated by acclamation. The informal ballot showed no leaning for other caudidates. The General accepted the nomination by an eloquent, telling, old-time speech, that had the ring of the old anti-slavery days. He read his own platform, and defined his position, in a manner which was f

SEVENTH ILLINOIS DISTRICT—OPPOSITION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Morars, Ill., Sept. 17.—The Opposition Congressional Convention for the Seventh District assembled here to-day, to nominate an Opposition candidate for Congress. The call under which the Convention assembled is worthy of note, in view of the action finally taken. It is as follows:

note, in view of the action finally taken. It is as follows:

All voters, regardless of former affiliations or politics, who are in favor of the declaration of principles enugciated by the Opposition Convention held at Springfield on the 26th uit, are requested to send voters to a convention to be held at the Court-House, in the City of Morris, on Thursday, the 17th day of September, 1874, at 2 p. m.

Will County sent fourteen delegates, Grundy five, Kendall four, and LaSalle eighteen. Nearly all of them were those who, in former years, affiliated as Democrats. From the first it was evident that there was trouble, and at times it seemed that a row would ensue. LaSalle County sent two sets of delegates. One represented inflation, and the other hard money. When the Couvention assembled, those opposed to Campbell got the organization and put in A. B. Smitn, of LaSalle, as Chairman, and B. L. Brown, of Will, and George W. Blake, of LaSalle, as Secretaries. The Committee on Credentials reported in favor of admitting both sets of delegates from LaSalle, which was done. A Committee on Resolutions was appointed, consisting of P. A. Armstrong, of Grundy; Brewer, of LaSalle; Widney, of Kendall, and Pinney, of Will. They reported the following:

1. Resolved, That, while we do not fully agree with the financial views of Alexander Campbell, the nominee of the Independents for Congress in this district, yet, inasmuch as upon all other living issues now before the poople he agrees with us, we deem it innevisable at this crisis to divide the Opposition vote. It is, therefore, the sense of this Convention that we do indore and aders him as our candidate.

2. The Opposition party of the Seventh Congressional District, in Convention assembled, reaffirm the declaration of principles enunciased by the Opposition State Convention of the 9th day of August last. State Convention assembled, reaffirm the declaration of principles enuncisced by the Opposition State Convention of the 9th day of August last.

3. That we are in favor of Treasury noise or greenbacks as the currency of the country, to be maintained in par with gold.

A motion with matter than the conclusions by

adopted. D. H. Pinney, of Will, addressed the Convention at considerable length, saying that he could not agree with Alexander Campbell, but, rather than have a split in the Convention, he would accept. P. A. Armstrong concurred in the resolutions for the reason that Corwin had been nominated by the Republican party, and it was folly to run three candidates. He (Armstrong) was a member of the Constitutional Convention at the same time with Campbell, and he could assure the Convention that he was a good man. Mr. Brewer, of Ottawa, opposed the resolutions because they were in themselves inconsistent. He plead with the members to be at least consistent. Mr. Hicks, of Joliet, said that Mr. Campbell was not in favor of inflation, but only of increasing the currency sufficient to meet the demands of business. Pinney, of Joliet, urged the Convention to compromise and break up all party ties for the present, to clean out the party now in power. The currency would take care of itself. He would not indorse Campbell, but he was willing to accept him, to break down the corruption of the party in power. He urged all who were opposed to the present Administration to shake hands over the bloody chasm and fight together to defeat the Republican party.

The resolutions were adopted, a number voting against them. After the appointment of a Central Committee the Convention adjourned. The Campbell men are pleased, but the hardmoney men are chagrined at the result.

money men are chagrined at the result.

FIFTH MICHIGAN DISTRICT—DEMOCRATIC.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Sept. 17.—The Democratic Convention of the Fifth Congressional District assembled at the Opera-House this afternoon. J. Littlejohn, of Allegan, was chosen Chairman, and J. H. Mitchell, of Ottawa, Secretary. Delegates were present from Ionia, Kent, Allegan, Ottawa, and Muskegon Counties. Three ballots were taken, the Hon Mark D. Wilbur, of Allegan ahead each time. On the third ballot Wilbur received 29 votes; Henry Fralick, or Grand Rapids, 16, and M. H. Clark, of Grand Rapids, 3. The nomination of M. Wilbur was then made unanimous. Mr. Wilbur being presented. bailot Wilbur received 29 votes; Henry Fralick, or Grand Rapids, 16, and M. H. Clark, of Grand Rapids, 3. The nomination of M. Wilbur was then made unanimous. Mr. Wilbur being present, he addressed the Convention, indorsing in the fullest terms the action of the Convention. A Reform Convention, composed of the Imembers of the Trades Assembly, convened at the same time, and concurred in the action of the Democratic Convention, and adopted a series of resolutions favoring a free press, a frugal and unostentations administration and dominant monopolies. The resolutions of the Democratic Convention and dominant monopolies. The resolutions of the Democratic Convention recommended the one-term principle; condemned national dishonesty; condemned taxing the people and then keeping \$1,000,000 in the State Treasury; condemned the State Treasury for his refusal to show up the affairs of the finances of the State; prohibition was objected to as a failure, and a licease law was recommended; protection should be abandoned, because of its favoring particular intereuts, and because it diminishes the demand for our agricultural and other products, and consequently lessens the price of them, and because it is inconsistent with the spirit of the age. The fifth resolution, bearing on finance, was as follows:

Resolved, That while the people demand a return to specie payments, it is vain and debusive for parties to respond to the appeal without a policy, and, in the opinion of this Convention, the first measure requisite is a repeal of the Legal-Tender act, sufficient time being given to the Government, and to take effect prospectively; and the second, to legalize free banks on a specie basia.

SIXTH AND THIBTEENTH MISSOURI DISTRICTS

ARKANSAS DISTRICTS—REPUBLICAN.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sopt. 17.—Delogates to the Republican State Convention from the different Congressional Districts resoived themselves into a Nominating Convention of their respective districts, and to-day nominated the following candidates: First District, W. H. Rogers, of Phillips; Second District, John M. Clayton, of Jefferson; Third District, W. J. Hynes, the present Congressman at large; Fourth District, Charles H. Landers, of Faulk-ner County.

took the position that in nearly all the Southern States there was no republican form of govern-ment, and that it was the duty of Congress to interfere and see that loyal citizens of these States were protected and the proper govern-

TENTH ILLINOIS DISTRICT-INDEPENDENT AND

TENTE ILLINOIS DISTRICT—INDEPENDENT AND DEMOCRATIC.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna,
BUSHNELL, Ill., Sept. 17.—The Independent and Democratic parties met in Congressional Convention at this place to-day. After the preliminary organizations had been effected, each Convention took an informal ballot, which resulted in the Democratic Convention as follows: Hallaway, of Warren, 9; Bagby, of Schuyler, 7; Scofield, of Hancock, 14. A committee was then appointed for conference. The Independents balloted with about the same result, and a committee was also appointed for conference. Upon the return of the Committees the first ballot was as follows: Hallaway, 21: Bagby, 39; Scofield, 6. Bagby's nomination was then made unanimous, and the news being carried to the Democratic Convention, Bagby was nominated by sociamation.

FIRST AND SECOND ONIO DISTRICTS-REPUBLICAN nember of Congress of that district, was no

THIRD AND FOURTH MARYLAND DISTRICTS-DEN Baltimons, Md., Sept. 17.—William J. O'Brien and Thomas Swann were unanimously renominated for Congress to-day—the former in the Third District, and the latter in the Fourth.

COUNTY CONVENTIONS.

ADAMS COUNTY, ILL.—REPUBLICAN.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
QUINCY, Ill., Sept. 17.—The following nomina ons were made by the Adams County Republ Convention held in this city to-day: For

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Yorkville, Ill., Sept. 17.—Next Saturday the Independents hold a Mass County Convention to nominate a Sheriff and a Coroner. The Hon. Alexander Campbell, Independent candidate for Congress in this district, will address the Convention. The nomination of Mr. Campbell is well received here. The Old Settlers' annual picnic will be held the same day at the fair grounds.

LEGISLATIVE CONVENTIONS. TRAVERSE CITT, MICH., DIST BICT REPUBLICAN. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. TRAVERSE CITY, Mich., Sept. 17.—The Republican Representative Convention for the Counties of Leelenaw and Benzie met yesterday at Glen Arbor, and nominated for State Repre-

MISCELLANEOUS.

WISCONSIN LEGISLATIVE CONVENTIONS,
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
FOND DU Liac, Wis., Sept. 17—Two of the
Assembly District and one Senatorial District
Convention have been held. They elected six

certain.

ANTI-MONOFOLY MEETING AT FORT MADISON, IA.

Special Dispatch to The Chacago Tribusse.

FORT MADISON, Ia., Sept. 17.—The Hon. L. G.

Palmer, Anti-Monopoly candidate for Congress in the First District, made the opening speech of the campaign to a large audience at the Court-House in this city last night. It was an able discussion of the issues, and was received with enthusissm. The large numbers of Republicans present, and the close attention paid by them were regarded as indications of the melting away of party prejudices and a disposition to live issues. Mr. Palmer's friends all over the district are sanguine of his election by a good majority.

OPPOSITION TO GOV. DIT'S RENOMINATION.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—The Grand Lodge of Good Templars adopted a resolution, this morning, protesting against the renomination of Gov. Dix, as his renomination must be regarded as violation of the plighted faith of the Republican party with the temperance men of the State, and a deliberate surrender to the demands of the liquor traffic and the enemies of the Christian Sabbath.

READT FOR THE SACRIFICE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAURER, Sept. 17.—Several denials conflicting rumors having been published statement is authorized that P. V. Deuster, Rindskopf, and Judge Mallory are caudid for the Reform Congressional nomination.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING AT GOSHEN, IND. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Fribune. GOSHEN, Ind., Sept. 17.—An excellent politica speech was delivered by J. E. Neff, Indiana's Democratic candidate for Secretary of State, to a very intelligent, though not Jarge, audience as the Court-House in Goshen to-night.

CRIME.

Arrest of a Desperate Character—Two Burgiars in Jail. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. YORKVILLE, elll., Sept. 17.—This morning.

agreeably to telegraphic instructions from the City Marshal of Odell, Ill., B. E. Shoats, City Marshal of Plano, of this county, arrested Eras-tus Deveraux and brought him to this place, where he was met by the Odell Marshal, who ironed him and started for Odell on the 10 a. m. passenger-train, via Streator. Deveravux is charged with having stolen a team of horses. He had only been in the place a short time, and lived with his father-in-law and worked in the Marsh Harvester shops. He is said to be a desperate character, having shot two be a desperate character, having shot two officers heretofore. Shoats had been warned to go prepared for a struggle when he should try to arrest him, so he took Constable Ervin along, and, while Deveraux was at breakfast, walked in, and, putting his hand on his shoulder, informed him that he was wanted. Deveraux manifested no surprise, but asked the privilege of finishing his meal, which was granted. Then he wanted to go into his bed-room to change his shirt, and received permission to do so, Shoats playfully telling him not to give him the slip through the window. After a brief time, Shoats walked out leaving Ervin to watch inside. As he looked around the corner of the house he saw Deveraux drop from the window to the ground, a distance of several feet. He turned to reach for his overcost, which his wife was handing dogn, when Shoats advanced upon him and took him in charge. He seems willing to turn State's evidence against a gang, or several gangs, of horse-thieves and desperadoes in this and other States, with whom he has been acting.

Two strangers are now in the County Jail here, having been arrested for burglariously entering the store and Post-Office at Bristol Station last Saturday morning. They pleaded guilty, and were committed to await the action of the next Grand Jury.

A \$10,000 Diamond Robbery-Speedy

Punishment of the Thieyes.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
Madison, Wis., Sept. 17.—Mrs. Jacobs, a St. MADISON, Wis., Sept. 11.—117. Jacob Madison, who has been spending the summer living in the residence of Wayne Ramsoy, missed a \$10,000 set of diamonds yesterday from a place she had secreted them for safe-keeping. After an unsuccessful search, a servant named Mrs. Mary Seerey, together with her husband, were arrested, charged with the crime. Both parties protested their innocence, but on being taken to jail and searched the diamonds were discovered in the lining of the coat of Seerey, tied up in a handkerchief. They were brought before Judge Bradley, of the Municipal Court, this morning, found guilty, and sentenced to three years in the State Prison, ten days of each year to be solitary confinement. They are now on their way to Waupun,

A Stolen Five-Twenty. NEW YORK, Sept. 17 .- Before Comm Osborne to-day the examination of the case of E. Naultner, charged with attempting to nego-tiate a \$1,000 registered United States 5-29 bond which had been tampered with, Col. Wood, ex-Chief of the United States Secret Service, t esti-fied to having given the bond to Naultner, and that the bond had been altered. He led Naultner to believe it was one of the bonds stolen from the believe it was one of the bonds stolen from the safe of Benjamin Nathan on the night of his murder, and told him to go to the Nathan family and negotiate with them about recovering all the bonds. He admitted that the bond was part of the proceeds of a bank robbery in Philadelphia, and that he did not forbid Naultner to negotiate it. He refused to give any explanation of his conduct. Commissioner Osborne intimated that he would issue a warrant for Wood's arrest on application of the District-Attorney. The examination adjourned till Saturday.

The Boyleston Bank Robber.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 17.—Charles H. Bullard, arraigned in the Superior Court to-day, charged with robbing the Boyleston National Bank in

Convicted of Murder.

Special Dispatch to The Chicage Tribuns.

OTTAWA, O., Sept. 17.—The jury in the case of John Goodman, charged with the murder of Haywood and his wife, in this county, on the 8th of last April, whose trial has been in progress at this place since Saturday last, after being out half an hour, brought in a verdict yesterday afternoon, of murder in the first de-gree. Sentence deferred.

Heavy Bank Robbery. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17.—A Wellsboro, Pa., ispatch says that the bank there was robbed this morning by five men, who gagged the Cashier and his family. The robbers took from the safe, which the Cashier was compelled to open, \$50,-000, mostly in currency. Five thousand dollar reward is offered for the arrest of the robbers.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION 1778

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION THE PURE

CENTENNIAL COMMISSION, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

In accordance with the several Acts of the Congress the United States, providing for the calebration of the CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY

Of American Independence, there will be hald in FAIR-MOUNT PARK, Philadelphia, in the year 1876, an INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION Of Arts, Manufactures, and Products of the Soil and The Exhibition will be opened on the 19th of April and

APPLICATIONS FOR SPACE. To secure space for exhibits in the Buildings or the Park, early application should be made. The necessary forms for application, together with the Regulations for Exhibitors and seeded information, will be forwarded as application to the Office of the Contemnial Commission.

J. L. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES. DISSOLUTION. The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name and style of Wrigley Brothers, is this day dissolved by mutnal consent. William H. Wrigley assumes, and hereby agrees to and will pay, all the debte and liabilities of and firm, and is fully authorized to receive and receipt for all sums due to the said firm of Wrigley Brothers.

Chicago, Sept. 16, 1874.

L. S. WEIGLEY.

DISSOLUTION. The copartmership in the Furniture business, beetofore existing between John Reuter and Wm. Hosbein, is this date dissolved by mutual agreement, John Reuter containing the business, assuming all liabilities, and collecting all moneys due said firm.

Chicago, Sept. 17, 1874.

WM. HOSBEIN.

DISSOLUTION. The firm of PHILLIPS & DUNHAM is this day dis-sived by mutual consent. The heartness of the firm will a settled and continued by DUNHAM & CO.

OCEAN NAVIGATION AMERICAN LINE

The Only Line Carrying the United States Flag

RATES GREATLY REDUCED

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE THE GENERAL TRANSATIANTIO COMPANYS

MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK.

AND HAVER, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid reassis on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from the continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from the continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from the continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from the perfect of the continent of

NEW YORK TO CARDIFF. The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's New First-class, Full-powered, Clyde-built Steamships will sail from Pennsylvanis Railroad Wharf, Jersey Clig: PEMBROKESept. 16 [Cla.MORGAN....Sept. 32 Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Chanda to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in Ragiand. These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are perioded with all the latest improvements for the comfertant convenience of

CABIN'AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

NOTICE. The most southerly route has always been adopted by
this Company to evoid ice and headlands.
Sailing from New York for LiveRPOOL and QUENSTOWN every SATURDAY.
Sailing from N. York for London (direct) every fortnights.
Cabin passage, 876, 880, currency; storage, at greatly
reduced rates. Heturn tickets at lowest rates.
Drafts for £1 and upward.
Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-siz. (opposite new
Sherman House). Chicago.

Great Western Steamship Line.

Via MICH. CENT. O. W. & ERIERY'S Pullman Through Palace Sleeping Coach FOR NEW YORK, 5-15 p.m. Daily RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD Depot, fool of Lake st., and fool of Treenty-secon Ticket office, 87 Clark st., southeast corner of Rand and The Canalist, owner of Madison. | Leave. | Arrive.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisi,
ana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Allon and St. Louis,
Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, hear Madison-as,
bridge. Technic Offices: 41 Depot, and 128 Kandolphail Kansas City and Denver Fast Rx. *1:00p. m. *3:00 p. m. *7:30 a. m. *8:1. Louis and Taxas Express . *0:00 a. m. *8:10 p. m. \$1:00 p. m. \$1:

CHICAGO. MILWAUKEE & Sr. PAUL RAILWAY. Leave. | Arrive. Chien, Mail.

Milwaukee, Green Bay, Stevens'
Point, St. Paul & Minneapolis,
Dar Expres.

Milwaukee, Green Bay, Stevens'
Point, Prairie du Chien,
Northern love, Mail.

Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis,
District Express.

ALINOIS CENTRAL HAILROAD Depot foot of Labrat, and foot of Prenty-second-st. States, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

CHICAGO. BURLINGTON & OUINCY RAIL-ROAD.
Depote—Foot of Lisbert., Indiama-ori., and Siricanth-it.,
and Canal and Sixternth-its. Tichet offices, Its. 19 Charle
it., Grand Pusick Hole, and at depote. | Legre. | Arrive.

*Rr. Sundays. †Ez. Saturday. ‡Ez. Monday

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD, and offices, & Clarket. (Shermon-Some), and To Ca d., corner Madison-s., and at the depot. Leave, | Arr

for Congress.

MITTEE.
MORNING SESSION. Pursuant to a call of the Chairman, issue

The meeting being organized, Mr. Merritt

lowed in the room.

Mr. Merritt replied that the proceedings of the

PLAN OF OPERATIONS.

From the Eighth District reports seemed to concede the election of Fort, from the fact that the Democracy refuse to support Bain.

THE ELEVENTH.

From the Eleventh District Mr. Bush reported that the chances were favorable to the election of Mr. Wike.

From the Twelfth District Mr. Merrits reported that Mr. Springer would be elected by a handsome majority over his opponents.

FOR THE THIRTHENTH

District a member reported the situation hopeful, and that the opinion in party circles was that A. E. Stephenson would be elected.

THE FOURTEENTH.

Beports from the Fourteenth District were two rable to the election of J. H. Pickerel, Independent Republican, who would receive the Democratio vote.

District was regarded as very doubtful by the

sand for principles. The Committee then adjourned until 3 o'clock.

the names of E. Jamieson and A. M. Herrington of Lincoln and Indiana streets, for the of organizing a People's party Ward Cli attendance was large and eminently re-

The motion prevailed.

Mr. Townshend wanted the gentlemen present to suggest the names of persons who could be secured to speak during the campaign throughout the State.

Mr. Jamieson said several prominent gentlemen had promised to be with the Committee during the afternoon, and that they understood the meeting was to be held in a room tendered by Mr. Coolbaugh, over the Union National Bank.

The meeting then adjourned to the Union Building, corner of Washington and La Salle streets.

The room was found elegantly furnished with cigars, tables, glassware, etc., etc., and Mr.

The room was found elegantly furnished with cigars, tables, glassware, etc., etc., and Mr. Miller, upon entering it, remarked that the surroundings were very appropriate.

The Chair called the body to order, and, with one eye upon the loaded tables, announced that the meeting was ready to consider anything that might be laid before it.

Mr. Merritt announced that Mr. Goodell, from the press of business, positively declined to act as Treasurer.

Mr. Hesing wanted to know if the proceedings of the Committee were to be published in the

which should be short and pungent, was of more

LOCAL POLITICS. THE NINTH WARD.

for that meeting. The Chair selected as such Committee J. F. Caulfield, W. Whalen, and Charles Stein.

Mr. Whalen then addressed the Chair briefly in

Mr. Whalen then addressed the Chair briefly in regard to the want of energy on the part of the members of the Club. He desired to know why the Executive Committee delayed from time to time making their report; they had accepted the duties of their office, and, if they didn't mean business, then let them resign, and have men who were reliable appointed to the position. The Committee at present was composed of fifty men, and he for one demanded a report.

Mr. Whalen's remarks brought Mr. Rost to his feet. He moved that the Committee be authorized to add the names of five from each precinct to this Committee, which would increase it to 100. The motion was unanimously carried.

Mr. Whalen then followed up his attack on the Executive Committee by moving that the names of the inefficient members be erased, and others placed thereon, who would consider the interests of the Club. Mr. Whalen was finally squelched by Mr. Stein informing him that at the last meeting a committee of three was appointed to publish the names of the Executive Committee, and tell them to be present at the next meeting of the Committee, which will meet. Tuesday night, or their names would be erased therefrom.

Mr. Frank Lawlor, who is a candidate for

Committee and tell them to be present at the next meeting of the Committee, which will meet the second the Secretary Mr. It was appointed to fill the position.

After some discussion as to whether the restant abound be again expelled, but without the said and related the second the Secretary Mr. Coroner, then made his appearance, and was vehemently called upon to address the enthusiastic (?) club. Mr. Lawlor reluctantly addressed them. He said the didn't expect to make a speech. Notwithstanding this, Mr. Lawlor managed to address the first of address the people of this ward didn't know what they wanted. He could inform them that the interest of the State, at large.

It was of option that Chicago could take care itself, but thought some action ought to be a second to be set to make a speech. Notwithstanding this, Mr. Lawlor managed to address the freeds for about forty minutes. He said the people of this ward didn't know what they wanted. He could inform them that the interest of the State, at large.

It of the Committee, which will meet the meeting of the Committee, which will meet the season that the people of the factor of the State, at large.

Mr. Frank Lawlor, who is a candidate for down. Mr. Lawlor reluctantly addressed the enthusiastic (?) club. Mr. Lawlor reluctantly addressed the make a speech. Notwithstanding this, Mr. Lawlor managed to address the first of a beautiful to the season to address the first of the season. A w. Anderson, George P. Woodsell, but thought some action ought to be season to address the enthusiastic (?) club. Mr. Lawlor managed to address the order to reduce the season to address the season. Mr. Lawlor managed to address the restore. Mr. Lawlor managed to address the season to address the could inform them that the season to address the could inform them that the season to address the season to address the could inform them that the season to address the season to address the could inform them that the season to address the season to address the season to address the season to ad

J. C. Stoughton.

U. M. Smith moved that Gen. Farnsworth be the nominee. Withdrawn.

The Committee on Resolutions reported that they had no resolutions to offer.

H. Chapman, of Kane, moved that the Convention adopt the Decatur platform, re-affirmed at Springfield.

R. Bishop was in favor of going before the people untrammeled and free.

In forcible terms he favored going out to conquer, with men, the right kind of men, and deal honestly and justly.

Mr. Chapman favored the adoption of a platform.

form.

D. W. Annis, of Kane, thought we did not need any platform.

Mr. Barton, of Winnebago, was opposed to

BILTH AND THEFTENTH MISSOURI DISTRICTS—
DEMOCRATIC.
St. Louis, Sept. 17.—The Democrats in the
Sixth District to-day nominated C. H. Morgan
for Congress, and the Democrats of the Thirteenth District nominated A. H. Buckner for re-

er County.
Senator Powell Clayton, in a speech last night,

CINCINNATI, Sept. 17.—The Republican Congressional Conventions in the First and Second Ohio Districts to-day nominated for Congress in the First District Judge Alphonzo Taft, who declined, after which John K. Green was nominated for the position. Mr. Green is a wealthy lumber dealer, and long a resident of this city. In the Second District, the Hon. Job E. Stevenson, ex-

seas Convention held in this city to-day: For Senator, John Wheeler, of Quincy; Representa-tives, R. H. Downing, of Houston, and C. M. Grammar, of Beverly; Sheriff, John A. White, of Honey Creek; Coroner, Wilson Lane. The proceedings of the Convention were very quiet, and the nominations appear to be well received.

delegates favorable to the nomination of Gen. E. S. Bragg. The Third Assembly and Twentieth Senatorial Conventions will be held on Saturday. The election of Bragg delegates is certain.

GEN. LOGAN AT CAIRO.

Second Dispatch to The Chicago Pribum:

CAIRO, Ill., Sept. 17.—Gen. John A. Loyan delivered a speech this evening at the Court-House in this city, which was largely attended. He discussed the Republican and Demioratic platforms; indorsed the Civil-Rights till; complimented Capt. Clements, the Republican candidate for Congress from this district; and sustant the President in schming to recognize the

revolution in Louisians, claiming that it was his duty to reinstate the Kellogg Government at any and all costs; that the act of the White Leaguers was rebellions to all intents and purposes.

Salling weakly between Philadelphie and Liverpool.
Cabin, Intermediate, and Steerage
ACCOMMODATIONS UNSURPASSED.

Lower than New York Lines. Excursion Tickets at reduced rates. Drafts on Great stain, Ireland and the Continent, at low rates. Office, 18 LaSalis-st., S. W. cor. Madison, Chicago. J. H. MILNE. Western Agent.

STATE LINE New York to Glasgow, Liverpool, Bell and Londonderry.—These elegant, new, Clyde steamers will sail from Pier No. 8, North River, a

National Line of Steamships.

From New York to Bristol (England) direct.

Great Western, Tuesday, Sopt. 15. Cornwall, Tuesday,
Sept. 22. Arragon, Tuesday, Sopt. 32.

Cabin Pasage, 370; intermediate, 545; Ricerage, 535.

Excursion tickets, \$120. Apply at Gon'l Freight Depot
Lake Shore 4 M. S. R. R.

GEO. McDONALD, Agent. SLEEPING COACHES.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILES

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

FINANCIAL,

THURSDAY EVENING, Sept, 17. Thurshall Evening, Sept. 17.

For the first time in a week we have a shade of difference to report in the money-market. New York exchange is a little firmer, the ruling igure being 25c discoupt per \$1,000, instead of 50c is heretofore. The demand comes more from country banks to place their balances, or a part of them, in New York, then from eity custom-The change, however, is very slight, and ome of the banks were inclined to sell at yes-

erday's figure.

There is scarcely any perceptible variation in the demand for money, though a few of the sanks report a little more activity. But for the season the dullness is marked and ecidedly oppressive. While this is true in financial affairs, the trade of the city is healthy, and in some departments fully up to the average of other seasons. This is true more especially of the jobbing business, while retailers complain of a want of activity. This is a sure index of white

commendable economy of our people, and, while it is uncomfortable for dealers, its effect upon the general welfare will be decidedly good.

We repest quotations for discounts to customers at 10 per cent. Demand very light,—shout nothing with some of the banks. Call leans with cash collatorals, 5@8 per cent. Street rates nominal at 10@18 per cent.

We mention here, as an instance in which our financial affairs are affected by the rapidly-extending trade of the city, that to-day one of our banks received an invoice from San Francisco of 1,050 sacks of Costa Rica coffee on consignment by rail for sale in this city. Of course it will be turned over to some commission house and the proceeds will be remitted as per order of the owner. It is said that Costa Rica coffee is nearly if not quite as good as Java. This fact shows that in the grocery, as in the dry goods, hardware, and other departments of the jobbing trade. Chicago is rapidly becoming the commercial as well as the financial centre of the Northwest.

\$518,000, and the receipts of National Bank notes for redemption, \$548,000.

We find the following in one of our New York exchanges:

Beople given to reminiscence may like to be reminded that this is the anniversary week of the panie of 1873. The Canada Southern Railway and the Warehouse and Security Company, a great indorser of rail-road paper, had failed the previous week. The New York & Gawege followed, and, on the 18th, corresponding to Thursday of this week, Jay Gooke & Co. suspended. The country was surprised, but scarcely frightened. On Friday, however, the deluge came, Fisk & Hatch and other great houses closing their doors all over the country. On Saturday morning the country work to the realization that a great financial storm had burst, stocks tumbled till the Stock Exchange was forced to close its doors, and the ejected brokers were forbidden further dealings on the ratio of exemption.

E I H L I BU MA L I A L I DU	wang.	Deutrer,
United States 6s of '81	18.	118%
United States 5-20s of '62	12	112%
United States 5-20s of 164	15	115%
	15%	
	15%	
	16%	117
	163	117
10-408		11111
	12	1124
United States currency 6s 1	14	117%
Gold (full weight)	09.4	109%
Gold exchange 1	0936	109%
Sterling		484%@487
Cable transfers		4881
Cable transfers		Par & int
Cook County 78		Par & int
Illinois 10 per cent school-bonds		Par & int
West Chicago park-bonds		93 & int
GOLD QUOTATIONS		
H. J. Christoph & Co. furnis		following
gold quotations:	10000	100 miles
	ring.	Selling.
10:00 o'clock	1914.	10974

New York, Sept. 17.—The Treasury disbursed \$23,000; Customs receipts, \$625,000; Specie shipments, \$64,000. Money, 2@2½, Discounts, short, 5@6. Sterling steady at 483% @484 for 60 days, and 486% @486% for sight. Gold opened at 110 and closed at 103%. Carrying rates 2, borroing 2 are continuous.

State bonds quiet, except Tennessees, which are alightly off. In railroad bonds, a large business. Pacifics advanced, and Chicago, Columbus & Indiana Central declined alightly. Governments quiet and steady.

Stock market was strong early in the day, and prices advanced (12 per cent above the closing quotations of yesterday. Shortly after 12 o'clock an attack was made on "Granger" stocks, and the entire list was affected the downo'clock an attack was made on "Granger" stocks, and the entire list was affected, the downward movement being considerably assisted by the tumble in Pacific Mail. A rumor of a new line of China steamers about to be started caused a decline in that stock from 43½ to 47½. St. Paul declined from 33½ to 33; Northwestern common from 37½ to 36½; and Wabash from 33½ to 32¾. The decline in Northwestern was caused by a rumor to the effect that the earnlings of the road will show a heavy decrease. Toward the close leading stocks were steadier. Sales were about 155,000 shares, of which 15,000 were western Union, 14,000 Pacific Mail. 4,500 Pentral, 38,500 Lake Shore, 24,000 Union Pacific, 21,000 Northwestern, 24,000 St. Paul, and 10,000 Wabash.

Coupons, 84	New 58
Coupons, 45	10-40811134
Coupons, %5, new 115%	Currency 6s11734
	BONDS,
Missonria 93%	Virginias, old 28
Tennessees, old 70	
Tennessees, new 70	N. Carolinas, new 10
Virginias, new 28	OTHEO SEARCH
STORE STORES	OCKS.
Canton 56%	St. Paul pfd 62
Western Union Tel 79%	
Quicksifver 33%	Wabash pfd 65
Adams Express 196%	Ft. Wayne 921/4
Wells, Fargo, 78	Terre Haute 7
American Express	Terre Hante 23
U. S. Express 66	Chicago & Aites 98%
Pacific Mail 47%	Chicago & Aton ofa 101
New York Central 100%	Ohio & Minesis dopi, ul
Erie 34%	Cleve., Cin. & Och 64
Erie pfd 51	Chi., Bur. & Qumey,101 %
Harlem	Lake Shore 76 %
Harlem pfd125	Indiana Central 816
Michigan Centraly 73	Illinois Central 89
Pittsburg & Pt. Wayne 87%	Union Pacific stock 34%
Northwestern 361	Union Pacific bonds, 86%
Northwestern pfd 54%	Central Pacific bonds 90%
Rock Island	Del., Lack. & West'n . 109
New Jersey Central 104 %	Boston, Hart, & Erie 1
Ot Bush to the second	

REAL ESTATE.

Warring Sv. 332 7-10 ft w of Staunton at, h f., 24 1126 ft, dated Sept. 3. The preinties No. 450 West Monroe at, dated Sept. 14. The preinties No. 450 West Monroe at, dated Sept. 15. Thirteenth at, 941 ft e of Paulina at, at, 20x124 gt, dated May 18, 1873. Statementh at, 941 ft e of Paulina at, at, 24x125 ft, dated May 18, 1873. Statementh at, 183 ft e of Paulina at, at, 24x125 ft, dated May 18, 1873. Statementh at, 183 ft e of Halsted at, n f., 24x100 ft, dated Sept. 17 Thirteenth at, 183 ft e of Halsted at, n f., 24x100 ft, dated Sept. 17 Theships at w, 50 ft s of Jackson at, e f., 40x171 ft, with bathfungs also, the leasehold maenest on the adjoining corner, dated Sept. 17 (Pressland R. Gardner to Albert E. Goodrich). Calumet at, 715 ft n of Twenty-fourth at, w f., 24x178 1-10 ft, dated May 5. Halsted at, 185 ft n of Twenty-second at, w f., 24x180 ft, with 132 ft to alley in me block, dated Sept. 15. State of the state of the state of Will st, a w f., 25x125 ft, dated Sept. 15. State of the state of the state of Fulton at, e f., 32x120 ft, dated Sept. 16. North Laxies at, 25 ft ft a of Division at, w f., 50 113 ft, dated May 5. North Laxies at for ft a of Division at, w f., 50 126 ft, dated May 5. North Laxies at ft ft a of Division at, w f., 50 126 ft, dated May 5. State of court limits within a Rabius of Heven at 126 ft, dated Sept. 10. Six loss in Pick's e M Block 18 of e M Sec 29, 40, 144, dated Sept. 8. Miller of court limits within a Rabius of Experiment of Court limits of Court of the Miller of Court of t	and Thursday, Sept. 17:	1000000	ı
Warring av, 332 7-10 ft w of Staumton at, n f, 24 126 ft, dated Sept. 3. The preintises No. 489 West Mource at, dated Sept. 16. Washington at, 96 ft w of Robey at, n f, 20x124 w ft, dated Sept. 16. Thirteensh at, 38 ft 8 e of Paulina at, n f, 24x125 ft, dated May 18, 1873. Stricenth at, 188 ft e of Halisted at, n f, 24x125 ft, dated Sept. 17. Mischigh av, 30 ft s of Jackson at, e f, 40x171 ft, with buildings; also, the leasehold fineration the adjoining corner, dated Sept. 17 (Freeland R. Gardner to Albert E. Good-rich). Calumet at, 125 ft n of Twenty-fourth at, w f, 24x120 ft, with buildings, dated Sept. 15. (Sept. 15 ft, dated May 5. North Frankin at, a w cur of Webster av, e f, 60x18 ft, with 132 ft to alley in me block, dated Sept. 18. Asiable ft, dated Sept. 16. Werder at, 20x1 ft n w of Will st, a w f, 25x120 ft, dated Sept. 16. North Frankin at, a w cur of Webster av, e f, 60x12 ft, dated Sept. 16. North Carpenter at, 110 ft a of Fulton at, e f, 32x120 ft, dated Sept. 16. North Carpenter at, 110 ft a of Fulton at, e f, 32x120 ft, dated Sept. 16 ft, dated May 5. North Carpenter at, 110 ft a of Fulton at, e f, 32x120 ft, dated Sept. 16 ft of Ft, dated Sept. 16 ft. North Carpenter at, 110 ft a of Fulton at, e f, 32x120 ft, dated Sept. 6 ft. North Lasslle at, 67 ft a of Division at, w f, 50 x 169 x ft. ft. dated Sept. 16 ft. Millass of court-House, and sept. 16 ft. dated Sept. 16 ft. Aldine at, n e cor of Evanston road, s f, 75x 165 ft, dated Sept. 10 ft. Millass of court-House, 600 ft.			ı
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corse ft, with 139 ft to alloy in me block, dated Sept. 8. Milwanked av. 220 g ft n w of Will st, a w f, 25x136 ft, dated Sept. 16. Worder st, 326 g ft w of Rockwell av, n f, 50x 131 g ft, dated Sept. 6. North Carpenter st, 110 ft n of Fulton st, e f, 32x120 ft, dated Nov. 20, 1673. Oakley st, 521 ft n of North av, e f, 25x124 g ft, dated May 5. North LaSalle st, 57 ft n of Divasion st, w f, 50 x150 g ft, dated Aug. 26. North LaSalle st, 57 ft n of Divasion st, w f, 50 x150 g ft, dated Aug. 26. North Salle st, 57 ft n of Divasion st, w f, 50 x150 g ft, dated Sept. 10. MILLES OF COURT-HOUSE. Aldine st, n e cor of Evanston road, s f, 75x 165 ft, dated Sept. 10. Six loss in Pick's e g Block 18 of e g Sec 29, 40, 16, dated Sept. 8. MILLES OF COURT-HOUSE. All dated Sept. 8. MILLES OF COURT-HOUSE. All dated Sept. 8. MILLES OF COURT-HOUSE.	North Franklin st. s w cor of Webster av. e f.	0,000	
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lis ft, dated Sept. 10		Bre St.	1
40, 14, dated Sept. S	adding st, n e cur of Evanston road, s 1, 751	- a non-	ï
40, 14, dated Sept. S	Six lots in Pick's e & Block 18 of e & Sec 29.	0,000	ā
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COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 17.
The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for

	RECE	IPTS.	SHIPMENTS,		
	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.	
Flour, bris	3,800	4,402		8,902	
Wheat, bu	81,230	150,470		319,527	
Corn, bu	116,960	200,370		113,350	
Onta, bu	35,587	42,950	86,930	41,568	
Rye, bu	1,400	9,193		32,770	
Barley, bu	16,710	37,260	23,416	17,437	
Grass seed, Ibs	321,335	207,119	220,498	174,815	
Fiax seed, lbs	403,650	356,920		128,000	
Broom-corn, lbs.	88,830	42,275			
Cured meats, the	50,720	43,840		238,609	
Beef, bris			609	145	
Pork, bris			468	735	
Lard. Ds.	6,140	7,260	234,600	55,709	
Tallow, Ibs	12,850	12,220	41,860	57,000	
Butter, hs	180,426	81,607	60,383	22,730	
Live hogs, No	18,693	14,240	8,615	9,734	
Cattle, No	3,496	3,521	624	1,856	
Sheep, No	602	1,925			
Hides, 1bs	149,700	€0,180	142,194	45,410	
Highwines, bris,	130	100	De C. 1277	267	
Wool, Ibs	49,856	66,226	187,720	59,828	
Potatoes, bu	2,429	953	840		
Lumber, No. ft.	3,706,000 2		2,347,285		
	3,460,000	625,000	707,000	414,000	
shingles, No		30,000	848,700	201,000	
Shingles, No Lath, No Salt, bris	916,000		3,280	2,810	

Emission, there being few orders out hand to ship the control of t

12%c; 100 boxes long cut hams at Codar Rapids at 13c.

Flour was in moderate demand, and very firm at former quotations. A few lots were wanted for shipment, and some on local account. The inquiry from interior points in New England is on the increase, the range of prices named being chiefly \$4.856.00 for good shipping extras, and \$5,00@5.25 for choice do. Bran was again in active demand, and advanced 50c per ton. Sales were reported of 500 bris winter extras on private terms; 75 bris spring extras at \$5.50; 100 bris do at \$5.25; 138 bris do (low) at \$4.50; 1,010 bris do on private terms; 75 bris superfines at \$3.75; 50 bris rye at \$5.50. Total, 1,948 bris. Also, 20 tons bran at \$17.00; 10 tons at \$16.50, all on track; 10 tons do at \$16.50 free on board. The market closed at the following range of prices:

marker there was fair activity. The attendance of laterior buyers is increasing, and the mail of der business is also noticeably larger than awes ago. Per oce ranged the same as yesterday, but were generally furner,—notably for sugars and coffees, both of which stay higher East. Butter was quoted fairly active, and firm for all grades. Cheese was unchanged. There was agood local factory, and at 124/e013/56 for prime Western, in the nish and direct markets the changes were unimportant. Bagging remains quies and for oils at steady prices.

Lumber was fairly active at the yands, and the for the steady prices.

Lumber was fairly active at the yands, and the for the steady prices. The stock of brick at the yands alsage, and there is no prospect of a change in prices. The stock of brick at the yands is large, and there is no prospect of a change in prices. The stock of brick at the yands are controlled and casers, with the exception of flax. Fotaces were dull and lover.

Highwines closed the form the stock of brick at the changes of the prices. The stock of brick at the yands is large, and there is no prospect of a change in prices. The stock of brick at the yards is large, and there is no prospect of a change in prices. The stock of brick at the yards is large, and there is no prospect of a change in prices. The stock of brick at the yards and receipts are light, and the market is firm and receipts are light, and the market is firm and receipts are light, and the market is firm and receipts are light, and the market is firm and receipts are light, and the market is firm and receipts are light, and the market is firm and receipts are light, and the market is firm and receipts are light, and the market is firm and receipts are light, and the market is firm and receipts are light, and the market is firm and receipts are light, and the stock of the present where the present were limited. The bring the provision were more active, and stronger at receipts and there were in the season should only the present where we have

toe lard seller the year at \$11.57½; 2.000 toe do at \$11.50; 1,000 for do at \$11.75; 250 toes do seller December and January at \$11.75; 250 toes do seller January and February at \$11.75; 500 toes do seller January and February at \$11.75; 500 toes do seller January and February at \$11.75; 500 toes do at 12½c; 100 boxes long clear (summer) at 13c; 50 toes do at 13c.

Fiour was in moderate demand, and very firm at former quotations. A few lots were wanted for shipment, and some on local account. The inquiry from interior points in New England is on the increase, the range of prices named being chiefly \$4.8565.00 for good shipping extras, and \$5.0065.25 for choice do. Brain was again in active demand, and styneed 50c per son. Sales were reported of 500 bris winter extras on

THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 17.

ALCOHOL—Was steady at \$2.00.

BUTTER—The demand was fairly active and the prices were firm. The recent savance at the East has caused an increased shipping demand, and, with a good inquiry from local customers. Stocks are again worked down to amall dimensions. We repeat our quotations of yesterday. Choice to fancy yellow, 28 (234c; medium to good grades, 22(25c; inferior to common, 15021c.

BAGGING—While there was more doing to-day than on the earlier days of the week, the market was far from being active, and former prices were no more than amatained. We quote: Stark, 35c; Lewiston, 33c; Montany, 38c; American A. 31c; Americang, 31c; Otter Creak, 314c; burlap bage, 4 and 5 bu, 17(21bc; gunnies, sincle, 17(21bc; do double, 25(235c) wool-aacks, 556, 35c.

CANDLES-Star, full weight, 18618/6c; stearine, full weight, 146144 c; do, short weight, 124613c.

Rice-Patna, Tajasc; Rangoon, 7678/c; Carolina, 84638c; Louisiana, 75638c; crushed and powdered, 115/6113/c; granulated, 115/6113/c; A. standard, 115/6113/c; do No. 2, 116115c; B. 103/611c; ettra C, 103/6103/c; C No. 2, 105/6103/c; polios, O No. 1, 103/6103/c; colore brown, 106/103/c; prime do, 93/6103/c; fair do, 93/623/c; common do, 83/63/c; common do, 83/63/c; common do, 83/63/c; common drips, \$1.306/13/c; fair do, 93/623/c; common drips, \$1.306/13/c; stiver drips, ettra fina, 83/638c; good sugar-house sirup, 656/30c; ettra do, 75/63/6c; New Orieans molasses, choice, 85/63/c; do prime, 83/63/c; de common, 70/67/dc; Potu Rico molasses, choice, 65/63/c; common molasses, 35/64/c.

Rico molasses, choice, 55@55e; common molasses, 55@40c.

\$40c.

\$ALERATUS—Common to best, 8@3%c.

\$FICES—Allspice, 17%@18%c; cloves, 55@50e; cassia, 33@35c; pepper, 28@30e; nutmegs, No. 1, \$1.45@1.50; ginger, African, 25@25e; do Calcutta, 18@20c.

\$50.45%—German mottled, 5%@5%c; Golden West, 4%@5c; White Lily, 5%@6%c; White Rose, 5%@6%c; Savon Imparial, 5%@6%c; white Russian, 5%@6c; Champaign, 6@5%c; True Blue, 6@6%c.

paul, 060%c; Savon Imparia, 3, 26%c; white Russian, 5%, 26c; Champaign, 6,6%c; True Blue, 6
66%c.

Stancar—Sliver gloss, 9%(610e; common. 2610e;
pure, 5%(68c.

HAY—Timothy was rather dull and easy, but not
quotably lower. Prairie is wanted, and rules vary firm,
there being very little in market. A car of old No. 1
brought \$11.50. Following are the quotations: Timothy, prime, \$17.00; No. 1, \$16.00; No. 2 do, \$14.506
15.00; mixed, \$12.00@13.00; prime upland prairie,
\$12.00; No. 1 do, \$11.00; No. 2, or alough, \$9.506
16.00; prairie, \$1.00@12.00.

HIDES—Wers in light supply and demand at previous prices: Green city butchers', 7%c; green cured,
1%d3c; green calf, 18c; voal, 12c; dry flint, 18c; 19c; saixed, kip, 14g; 15c; descon skins, 45c;
grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds
prices; branded, 19 per cent of,
100%. Were firm at 37640c.

HOPS—Were firm at 37(440c,	and the s	e has
IRON AND STEEL-Were steady an	id in fai	r de
nand, the orders, as usual, being indiv	idually i	smal
Ve repeat quotations:	DATE	
roin 3	@3 2-10	rate
	65	rate
late-fron, common tank 4%	-(0514	rate
forway fron 8	(49 4	20 1
forway nail-rods, 9	@IDe	-
erman plow steel10	Gile	201
ast plow steel	@12c	W 1
merican tool steel	@18e	3 :
hrome tool steel	@21e	2 1
nglish tool steel	@230	rate
inglish spring steel 9	@11	rate
merican cast spring steel	@12	rate
teel tire, 14 in 814		
METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK-		
THE PARTY OF THE P	THE PARTY	- LO

Scars fax at \$1.75; 1 car fair Hungarian at 60c (restor-day).

SALT—Was fairly active and steady: Onondara and Saginaw, fine, \$1.50; Canada, do, \$1.55; ordinary course, \$1.90; coarse diamond 0, \$1.00; ground solar, \$2.00; dairy, without bags, \$2.75; dairy, with bags, \$3.60; ashton dairy, per sack, \$4.00@4.25.

TEAS—Are unchanged in price. A liberal movement in Jape is still noted, white other teas rule quiet. Prices are steady: Young hyson, common to fair, \$5@45c; do, good, 55@45c; do, choice to extra fine, \$55@5, \$1.05; common to fine old hyson, 55@45c; common imperial, 45@60c; good to choice do, 95c@\$1.05; fair to good gampowder, 70@85c; choice to extra new Japan, \$5c@\$1.00; common to good do, 65@45c; fair to good old, 60@45c; common to good do, 65@45c; fair to good old, 60@45c; common to good do, 65@5c; fair to good old, 60@45c; common do, 35@45c; common to fine Od man, \$5c@\$1.00.

TOBAGOO—Is active and strong. We quote:
Fire Cur—Extra, 75@35c; choice, 60@45o; medium 50@55c; poor to common, 40@45c. Service of the control of the contro

cpre	fly at	6,60@6			ote the	follow	wing:	
100				100 BA			mes.	
No.	Av.	Price		Av.		No.	Ar.	Price.
53	250	\$6,60	1 58	204	\$6,90	39	225	\$0.65
59	235	6.80	48	193	6,90	55	208	6,75
50	252	7,35	49	190	6,90	63	184	6,75
54	206	6,90	155	119	6,95	56	236	6,95
25	260	6,90	61	. 180	6,95	54	188	6.30
56	178	6.60	48	190	6,90	32	272	7.00
48	221	7.00	93	190	6.75	128	208	7,12%
30	159	6,00	452	201	7.00	59	279	7.25
40	203	6,70	168	170	6.12%	52	251	6,65
85	254	7.00	52	172	6.90	32	232	6,90
69	230	6,90	48	187	6.90	159	179	6,60
58	216	6,90	113	185	7.00	57	280	7.25
51	218	6,80	79	248	7.10	50	247	7.05
41	254	6.80	39	199	6.60	25	281	8.00
58	250	7.40	119	231	7.40	63	222 -	7.19%
22	209	7.05	109	190	6.80	58	215	6,90
59	193	6.65	134	160	6.00	41	254	6.80
64	180	6,75	138	156	6.10	56	187	6,60
03	272	7,30	-80	133	5.75	60	203	6.90
67	278	7.87%	53	227	7.10	53	269	7.50
50	194	6.90	68	222	7.00	12. 3	Maria IV	18 11 1
SH	EEP-	There	W46	only a	fair in	quir	for	sheep.

good, \$5.00 to \$5.75; common to lair, \$5.00 to \$4.00.

Hous—Receipts to-day, 2,420 head; for the week thus far, \$,085 head. Yorkers, \$7.40 to \$7.65; Philadelphias, \$8.25 to \$5.50.

Summer—Receipts to-day, 3,300 head; for the week thus far, \$4,000 head. Best, \$4.50 to \$5.00; medium, \$4.00 to \$4.50; common, \$3.00 to \$3.75.

14 . \$8,00 @40,00 . 28,00 @30,00 . 36,00 @38,00 . 26,00 @28,00 . 14.00 @16,00 . 10.00 @11.50

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

Liverroot, Sopt. 17—11 a. m.—Flour. 228 64@25a, Winter wheat, 9a@10s; spring, 8a 11d@9a 7d; white, 10s 44@10a 9d; club, 10s 8d@11s 4d. Corn, 35a 6d. Pork, 77s 6d. Lard, 66a.

Liverroot, Sept. 17—2 p. m.—Breadstuffs dull; rest unchanged.

Liverroot, Sept. 17—3:30 p. m.—Unchanged.

Liverroot, Sept. 17—5: p. m.—Orm, 36a@36a 3d. Lard, 66a 6d. Rest unchanged.

Loxidor, Sept. 17—Bullion in the Bank of England has increased £21,000. Amount of bullion gode into the Bank of England on balance to-day, £5,000. Proportion of bank reserve to liability, which was last week 43% per cent, now is 49% per cent. Consols—Money, 93%; account, 93%; 86a, 108%; F7s, 109%; 10-40a, 104%; new 5a, 104%; Eris, 22%; preferred, 52.

Tallow, 41s 64@41s 9d.

Refined petroleum, 9d. ***

Paans, Sept. 17.—Specie in the Bank of France has decreased £47,000 during the week. Rentee, 53 70c.

Liverroot, Sept. 17.—Cotton steady; middling upland, 5d; middling Orienza, 8yd; sales, 15,000 bales, including, 900 bales for special-tion and export, and 7,200 bales American. Total bales yesterday, 20,600 bales, in which s,000 were sold after the regular close of the market.

Corn, 36a@36a3d. Lard, 66a 6d.

New York Dry-Goods Market.

New York, Sept. 17.—Movement slow to-day, owing to unfavorable weather. Print market was excited by reduction of Sprague's madder fancies and side-bands to 85c, Cocheco side-bands to 75c, and Anoms side-bands to 10c. Glasgow ginghams advanced to 105c porpow styles. Cotton goods quiet and unchanged: Woolens dull.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—COTION—Net receipts, 65 bales; gross, 3,105 bales, Futures closed barely steady; sales, 12,300 bales; September, 15 %-166 far. 200; co-tober, 16 %-16c; November, 15 %-16g15 fl.-32c; December, 16 %-16c; November, 16 %-16g15 fl.-32c; December, 18 13-20g15 7-16c; January, 18 17-20g15 9-16c; February, 15 13-16g15 71-32c; March, 16; 60 for 16 %-16c; February, 15 13-16g15 71-32c; March, 16; 60 for 16 %-16c; February, 15 13-16g15 71-32c; March, 16; 60 for 16 %-16c; February, 15 13-16g15 71-32c; March, 16; 60 for 16 %-16c; February, 15 10-16g15 71-32c; March, 16; 60 for 16 %-16c; February, 15 10-16g15 71-32c; March, 16; 60 for 16 %-16c; February, 15 10-16g15 71-32c; March, 16; 60 for 16 %-16c; 60 fo

WHENT—Active and firm, at \$1.04.

PITTEBURG.

PATTEBURG.
OSWEGO.
OSWEGO.
OSWEGO.
OSWEGO.
OSWEGO.
SEP.
17.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet; new extra white Michigan, \$1.33. Corn quiet at 80630c.
LOUISVILLE.

WHINEY-\$1.05.

WHIRT \$1.05.

MEMPHIS. Sopt. 17.—COTTON—Steady at 15½c; sales, 500 bales; receipts, 500 bales; ahipments, 201 bales; stock, 5,994 bales.

FLOUR—Unchanged at \$4.0003.00.

CONN MEXAT—Higher at \$4.50.

GRAIN—COTH—Market bare. Cals—Higher grades advanced to 00,261c.

BRAN—Easy.

PROVISIONS—Lard firm at 16,047c. Bacon firm at 16,4617½c for sides, and 11½6411½c for shoulders.

BALTIMORE.

1.25; while do, 51.2641.5; corn firm; mixed Western, 52c. Corn firm; mixed Western, 52c. Corn firm; mixed Western, 52c.

PROVISIONS—Fork, unchanged. Bacon strong; sides higher; shoulders, 11c; clear 7th, 11½c. Hams dull; sugar-cursd, 1426th. Lard unchanged.

BOTTER—Choice Western scarce and higher at 206 28c.

COVYER—Firmer at 16½c/10½c.

WHISET—Western, 51.54.

BUTYALO. Sept. 17.—GRAIN—Whest inscrive; No. 2 Milwaukee held at \$1.00. Corn dull; 60,000 ten No. 8 and at 15 and 15 an

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 17.—Corrow—Quiet and un-

CINCINNATI. O., Sept. 11. COTTON—Quiet and firm.

CINCINNATI. O. Sept. 17. CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI. O., Sept. 18. COTTON—Quiet and comp. align.

CINCINNATI. O., Sept. 18. CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI. O., Sept. 18. CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI. O., Sept. 18. COTTON—Quiet and comp. align.

CINCINNATI. O., Sept. 18. CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI. O. COTTON—CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI. O. COTTON—CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI. O. C. Sept. 18. CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI. O. C. S. C. COTTON—CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI. O. C. S. C. COTTON—CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI. O. C. S. C. COTTON—CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI. O. C. S. C.

unchanged.
Grain—Wheat fair and firm; No. 2 Mirahaman, St. 105%; No. 2, 98%; September, 97%; Octobe, 94%; Octobe, No. 2, 45%; September, No. 2, 90c. Corn firm and steady; No. 2, 80c. Barley unsettled and higher; No. 2, 80c. Barley unsettled and higher, No. 2, 8eptember, \$1.10@1.11; October, 95e; No. 4

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 61,000 bu; DETROIT.

DETROIT. Sept. 17.—GRAIN—Wheat steady: moderate demand; extra \$1.194; No. 1, \$1.155; unbounded in the steady of the st

none.
SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 31,000 bu; MARINE.

Port of Chiengo, Sept. 17,
ARTVERD:
Schr Lewis Day, Alpens, lumber.
Schr Arrow, Holland, wood.
Schr Walfin, Holland, Iumber.
Schr Tom Pains, Muskegon, wood.
Schr Mary, Holland, wood.
Schr Joses, Holland, wood.
Schr A. Piugper, Holland, wood.
Schr S. G. Andrews, Grand Haven, wood.
Schr Schr Forn Benton Harber, sundries.
Prop Menominet, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop Occardo, Buffallo, sundries.
Prop Mohawk, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Mohawk, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Mohawk, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Mohawk, Buffalo, sundries.
CLEARED.

Schr Mary Booth, Casco Bay, 49 bris sait, 3 bris sit.
Schr L. McDonald, Manistee, 1,000 bulosts.
Prop Charles Beits, Manistee, 200 bu coors, 18 toff flow, 15 bris beef, 15 bris port, and sundries.
Schr J. V. Taylor, Ford River, 3 tons coal, 14 happy Schr J. V. Taylor, Ford Hiver, 3 tons coal, 14 hamails.

Prop Philadelphia, Erie, 3,000 bu wheat, 100 tons particularly from 1 tons for the prop Philadelphia, Buffalo, 47,000 bu corn.

Prop Java, Buffalo, 30,286 bu corn, 24,487 bu cata.

Prop Java, Buffalo, 30,286 bu corn, 24,487 bu cata.

Schr Java, Buffalo, 20,286 bu cota, 24 tons bran.

Schr S. Bates, Empty Pier, 50 bu cats, 2 tons bran.

Schr J. M. Scott, Buffalo, 24,018 bu wheat, 1,000 brid.

and sundries.

Prop Boancks, Buffalo, 9,000 bu wheat, 20,000 bu seed, 500 bris flour, 800 bags oil cake, 800 bags seed, and sundries.

Scow White Oak, Grand Haven, 12 bris flour, 2 bris pork, 2 tons feed, 7 pork, 2 tons feed, 7 pork, 2 tons feed, 7 pork, 2 tons feed, 8 pork, 12 bris pork, 15 pork, 16 pork, 17 pork, 18 pork

Prop Menominee, Grand Haven, 12 to audicies, sundries, prop S. D. Caldwell, Port Huron and intermediate ports, 8,125 bu wheat, 2,259 bris flour, 10 to lard, 7 bris port, and sundries.
Schr Hubbard, Saginaw, 10,000 bu corn.
Prop Golin Campbell, Buffalo, 21,300 bu corn.
Schr Jane E. Woodruff, Thoroid, 19,356 bu wheat, Schr D. A. Wells, Walkserville, 20,771 bu corn.
Schr D. A. Wells, Walkserville, 20,771 bu corn.
Schr Sea-Bird, Buffalo, 18,200 bu wheat.
And thirty-two vessels cleared light.

woolens dull.

The Preduce Markets.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—COTON—Net receipts, 65 bales; gross, 3,105 bales. Fatures closed barely steady; sales, 12,300 bales. September. 15,55245 also. 12.

Burnggroup, Ill., Sept. 17—8 p. m.—Annven.

Miscellaneous. But one cargo of lumber in the market last evening.

The schr-John Wilbur was reported overload.

The schr John Wilbur was reported overlessly resterday.

On hardest trip out the prop Peerless had as board a small drove of live hogs. They did not seek by state-rooms, but made themselves comfortable as deck.

The schrs Sardinis and C. L. Johnson collided a the number marked yesterday morning. The Sardinis lost come of her righting.

The carge of the prop Arimons, which eleased yesterday morning for hisfale, consisted of 55,000 but deats, 7,600 bris of flour, 1,000 bags of seed, and stons of rathroad iron.

The schw Mocking-Bird has been libeled at the port by the United States Marshal, on complaint of C. Boss, who has a claim against her of \$300.

The schw Lawis Day san into the schr Elles Bleed at the her headgang and cuthead carried away, and the Blood lost her headgang and cuthead carried away, and the Blood lost her headgang and subhead carried away, and the Blood lost her headgang and subhead carried away, and the Blood lost her headgang to the lost the law way, and the Blood lost her headgang and subhead carried away, and the Blood lost her headgang and subhead carried away, and the Blood lost her headgang the state of \$100.

dry dook for the last few days, receiving the acceptance repairs. Yesterday one of her apars breaks demolishing her bowsprit and damaging her other wise.

The sohr Argo is in the hands of United States and the Hamilton, at Milwankes, having been libeled as seamen's wages.

—The ting G. W. Wood, of this city, is at Milwankes, weather-bound. She is on her way beek few Green Bay.

—The sohr Reinder arrived yesterday at Milwankes with the outfit lost by the sehr A. B. Moore, and Manitowoo last fall.

—The work of raising the weeked the Watson is a hast seconday progressing years favorably.

—The soow J. F. Johes lost her jibboom, howered and head-gear on Tuesday night, by coming in contact with an up-bound tow, near Milwankes. B stated that the Jones neglected to display a light,

—The contrastices for the dredging of Carreline Bay are to eccumentoes work immediately. The General stated that the Jones neglected to display a light,

—The peop livedhony is reported south to James.

On the River St. Clair, laden with stores. The state of the green and was an route from faginary to Hallow.

—The seand winn Gold Humber, known as fine tied of her machinery, which is too valuable to be misted to read-way in dienses.

—Passenger steamers do not hesitate to accept a freight we cord-wood, colar-posts, and tan-barr, and the substantial shows misted to read-way in dienses.

—Passenger steamers do not hesitate to accept a freight have been landed here by all clauses of and and sail-craft, and in not a few instances the diffuse and sail-craft, and in not a few instances the diffuse and are substantial made here by all clauses of and and are substantial passenger steamers do not hesitate to accept a freight which factor and the hours and are substantial near the half great and the substantial passenger is the beautifus to be a factor of the said with the until a passenger steamers do not hesitate to accept and said-craft, and in not a few instances of a said which carry heavy to have a far of the running of the which have the pas

LOCAL MISCE

FRED GRANT AND MI The date of the great social e son in Chicago—an evant which terest not 'ere merely but in erally—has a last been definit marriage of Fred Grant, son of the President, and Miss Hon daughter of H. H. Honore, Es will take place on the 20th of have been allusions to this mafrom time to time, but they having in definiteness for the rease has but just been fixed. The mplace at Kenwood, at the house mer, the husband of the elder Mist of the bridesmaids has a made out, but among them is I Chicago. The other names will a future day.

The Board of County Committerday afternoon, pursuant to were present except Commission The meeting was quiet, and sort of nervousness on the part sioners lest something very dis-be brought up, though exactly did not come out. In the dis among the Commissioners, but preserved to the close. Commissioners hinted darkly of some experiment in a short time, but gave mation of what it was to be.

ceding meeting, the motion Crawford, to award the con for use by the County Agent to for use by the County Agent to \$4.10 per ton, was taken up. Commissioner Burdick, the amended to include all soft coreoupty inside the city limits, ment was carried. The countract the soft coal at the Insane House, etc. was awarded to G. \$4.29 per ton.

Commissioner Jones stated could not be used at the County the contract for hard coal in the fore, confined to the supply for and the County Agent's office, wh to Boeser & Boeser at \$8.50 per tract for hard coal at the Ins Poor-House was awarded to Wal Co. at \$9 per ton.

A communication from John read, setting forth that, in con delay in acting upon his bid for not accept the contract for that a warded to him. Commissioner I that Mr. Burke ought to be made wood contract or he chould no coal contract, just awarded him. reconsideration of the vote on the

The vote being annous

and then offered the following re
Whiteless, Bids are offered by Joh
the county with wood, and also a
county with the soft coal to be used
the city; and.
Whipeless, After the Board has we
to the said Burke the contracts for the
cles, he has informed the Board of he
out the contract for the supply of wood
from the contract for the supply of wood
not let him the contract for the supply of wood
not let him the contract for the supply
resolution, and Commissioner He
with a strong showing of the
claimed had been attempted on t
calling the year, and nave, the
carried, only Harris and Lonerge
negative.

carried, only Harris and Lonerge negative.
On motion of Commissioner a tract for the small quantity of h was needed at the County Hospit to Waidron, Niblack & Co., at \$8.

A communication from G. A. tive to his bills for analyzing ordered by the Coroner, was Committee on Public Charities.
A number of bills were then item, and were doly referred; aby Jailer Foltz for Jail supplies.
Bills to the following amounts by the respective Committee, a paid: Committee on Equalization on Public Charities, \$8,00 Jail Accounts, \$292; and on \$4,477.

syth & Co., for groceries, etc., to \$4,023.83.

Commissioner Clough wished to there had been any deduction me mittee from the prices charged by & Co. The clerk stated there had been to the total charged by & Co. The clerk stated there had been commissioner Glough them more of the report as related to the Forsyth & Co. be laid spon and motion was lost. The yeas and not the order to approve and pay missioner Burdiek explained that aye for the present, as new arm making to regulate the charges Commissioner Harrison want formation to consist the charges Commissioner Harrison want formation to consist the charges Chairman of the Commistic Chairman of the Commistion Chairman of the Commistion of the said that there was breept the maliciousness of a missioner. Commissioner Glos a hearing on a question of ring to the words used by the said that there was a privileged question formed that he was too late to order. The vote went on or Clough voting in the negative.

The Chicago Board of Und special meeting yesterday aft affice, No. 127 LaSalle street. ng the question of extra char

mg the question of extra charge mon securities.

In special hazards.

After thoroughly debating this lecided that the charge for a shutters shall be made only to business buildings, the rates adjusted from a schedule of thick store and increase.

11

; aboulders, 11@114e cash; carrib, 164@16%c; clear, 164 000 bris; wheat, 59,000 bu;

sels for a time placed in ord ueat, 62,000 bu; corn ily, \$5.35(a.5.80.

The end of the wise.

Sail and steam vessels for a time placed in ordinary by doubties rashed into commission again rather saidly. The slight advance in down freights is lively to be lost, besides coal, which has been relied upon for prelights, is running short. Vessels are leaving port light because of the difficulty of getting coal, port light because of the difficulty of getting coal, some wait four or five days and then only get part of so lead, but the season is so far advanced that gradent masters venture out reluctantly without saving sufficient loading of some kind for ballast, heports of vessels laying up here and there are frequent.—Englise Express.

Last Monday afternoon, the small scow J. P. Jones started from the head of Lake St. Clair with a care of wood for Windson. In the swening, just star dark, the Capitain decided to lay at anchor till morning. Accordingly, he let go his anchor, and all hands turned in. Being near shore and out of the care of size sail and steam crafts, no highs were displayed. In the course of 3 hours a severe shock we felt, and it was discovered that the scow was foul and oremast. After getting clear an examination revealed the fact that, in letting go the anchor, it had got fast in the bob-stays, never going to the bottom, ind that the craft had drifted out into the middle of the lake. The Ceptain does not know what my is found with, and, under the circumstances, thinks he got of easily. Saiting down the lake to the head of fleg Island he went aground, where he remained unit pulled off by the tug Ontarlo, by which he was towed to Windsor.—Detroit Post. iminal. Lard steady; 14c. Bulk meats, nomi-Bacon fair and arm

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

FRED GRANT AND MISS HONORE. date of the great social event of the sea son in Chicago an event which will be of innot here merely but in the country genearly—has at last been definitely settled. The marriage of Fred Grant, son of His Excellency the President, and Miss Honore, the secon daughter of H. H. Honore, Esq., of this city, will take place on the 20th of October. There have been allusions to this match in the papers time to time, but they have all been lack from time to time, but they have all been lacking in definiteness for the reason that the day
has but just been fixed. The marriage will take
place at Kenwood, at the house of Potter Palmer, the husband of the elder Miss Honore. The
list of the bridesmaids has not yet been fully
made out, but among them is Miss Dunlevy, of
Chicago. The other names will be announced at

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS. The Board of County Commissioners met yes-terday afternoon, pursuant to adjournment. All

were present except Commissioner Crawford.

The meeting was quiet, and business was rapfully pushed through. There seemed to be a sort of nervousness on the part of the Commissioners lest something very disagreeable should be brought up, though exactly what was feared did not come out. In the discussion relative to Forsyth & Co.'s bills, occasional side remarks showed a considerable degree of ill-feeling among the Commissioners, but harmony was preserved to the close. Commissioner Lonergan-hinted darkly of some expose that was to be made in a short time, but gave no further intimation of what it was to be.

COAL CONTRACTS. After the approval of the minutes of the preceding meeting, the motion of Commissioner Crawford, to award the contract for soft coal for use by the County Agent to John Burke, at \$4.10 per ton, was taken up. On motion of

\$4.10 per ton, was taken up. On motion of Commissioner Burdick, the contract was amended to include all soft coal for use by the county inside the city limits, and the amendment was carried. The contract for furnishing the soft coal at the Insane Asylum, Poor-House, etc. was awarded to G. W. Young & Co. at \$4.29 per ton.

Commissioner Jones stated that hard coal could not be used at the County Hospital, and the contract for hard coal in the city was, therefore, confined to the supply for the County Jail and the County Agent's office, which was awarded to Boeser & Boeser at \$8.50 per ton. The contract for hard coal at the insane Asylum and Poor-House was awarded to Waldron, Niblack & Co. at \$9 per ton.

Co. at \$9 per ton.

A communication from John Burke was then read, setting forth that, in consequence of the delay in acting upon his bid for wood, he could not accept the contract for that article previously awarded to him. Commissioner Harrison thought that Mr. Burke ought to be made to stick to his wood contract or he should not be allowed the coal contract, just awarded him. He proposed a reconsideration of the vote on the motions awarding both the wood and foal contracts, but was mable to get it before the Board, as he had not voted for the motions. Commissioner Jones then moved the reconsideration, and the year and navs were ealled. The vote was—year, 5; mays, 8.

county with the soft coal to be used by the county in the city; and,

Warnaras, After the Board has voted and awarded to the said Burks the contracts for both of these articles, he has informed the Board of his refusal to carry out the contract for the supply of wood; therefore,

Resolved, That, unless Mr. Burke shall comply with his contract for the supply of wood, this Board will not let him the contract for the supply of coal.

Commissioner Clough briefly supported the resolution, and Commissioner Harrison followed with a strong showing of the trick which he claimed had been attempted on the county. In calling the year and nave, the resolution was carried, only Harris and Lonergan voting in the Begative.

Degative.
On motion of Commissioner Jones the contract for the small quantity of hard coal which was needed at the County Hospital, was awarded to Waldron, Niblack & Co., at \$8.50 per ton.

A communication from G. A. Mariner, relative to his bills for analyzing a stomach, as ordered by the Coroner, was referred to the Committee on Public Charities.

A number of hills were then read item by litem, and were duly referred; also, a requisition by Jailer Foltz for Jail supplies.

Bills to the following amounts were reported by the respective Committees, and were ordered paid: Committee on Equalization of Taxes, 139; on Public Charities, \$3,049; on Jail and Jail Accounts, \$292; and on Public Service, \$4,477.

The report of the Committee on Public Charilies included andits of the bills of James Forgath & Co., for groceries, etc., to the amount of 14,023.88.

robustin's fills.

Commissioner Clough wished to know whether here had been any deduction made by the Committee from the prices charged by James Forsyth & Co. The clerk stated there had been a reduction of elso in the total charge for canneal. Commissioner Clough then moved that so much of the report as related to the bills of James Forsyth & Co. De laid upon the table. The motion was lost. The yeas and nays being called in the order to approve and pay the bills. Commissioner Burdick explained that he should vote by for the present; as new arrangements were making to regulate the charges for greeeries. Commissioner Harrison wanted some information to enable him to vote intelligently. If there was anything wrong about the bills he wanted it istated. Commissioner Lonergan, Chairman of the Committee which had reported the bills, said that there was nothing wrong, meet the maliciousness of a certain Commissioner. Commissioner Clough tried to get a hearing on a question of privilege, referring to the wante used by the previous peaker, but was unable to show any ground for a privileged question, and was informed that he was too late to raise a point of their. The vote wont on, only Bogue and done worting to the previous the result of the previous peaker, but was unable to raise a point of their. The vote wont on, only Bogue and done worting to the previous the previous that the result of the previous peaker, but was unable to raise a point of their voting in the negative. There being no inder. The vote went on, only Bogue and Uough voting in the negative. There being no ther business, the Board adjourned.

INSURANCE NEWS. The Chicago Board of Underwriters held a pecial meeting resterday afternoon at their after, No. 127 LaSalle street, Mr. E. M. Teall coupying the chair, for the purpose of considering the question of extra charges for absence of

IRON SHUTTERS After thoroughly debating this question it was lecifed that the charge for absence of from shuters shall be made only to brick and from lumes buildings, the rates on which are dijusted from a schedule of charges, and to mick stops and from huildings jused exclusively

be storage purposes.

The following resolution in regard to this subject was also adopted:

Reselved. That the tron-shutter rule shall not apply addings used principally as dwellings, outside of the artist when thouse is made for dedicing water-supsy, and it shall not apply inside of said districts, as the same class of buildings are detached 75

read, calling the attention of the Board to the absence of a rule prohibiting the unisance of and more in width, is built up in the humber cutside the lots in the southwestern district of the cata, and elsewhere, requesting the walls would stand after the timber or wood-the humber of the cata, and elsewhere, requesting the walls would stand after the timber or wood-the humber of the cata, and elsewhere, requesting the walls would stand after the timber or wood-the humber of the cata, and elsewhere, requesting the walls would stand after the timber of the cata, and elsewhere, requesting the walls would stand after the timber of the cata, and elsewhere, requesting the walls would stand after the timber of the cata, and elsewhere, requesting the walls would stand after the timber of the cata, and elsewhere, requesting the walls would stand after the timber of the cata, and elsewhere the cata, and elsewhere the cata, and the cata and the cata, and the cata and the cata, and the cata and the

Resolved, That after this date all policies issued by members of this Board on lumber will expressly members of the Board on lumber will expressly atiputate that lumber shall not be severed by such joining said lumber shall not be severed by such politics of insurance, and that the Secretary is instructed to sak the proper authorities to see that streets and alloys, especially in the lumber-district, are cleared of all obstructions their full width, and that they also be requested to cancel all leases of street ends and vacute said streets or afrechends where the same obstruct the streets or alleys named.

The following resolution was introduced and adopted:

Besolved, That where eisterns have been or may becastler be constructed in the lumber-district and connected with the estals, the charge for deficient water-supply may be abated on all yards on the canals where such eisterns are constructed.

On motion, the following Committee of three was appointed to report upon the cost of preparing an insurance map of the West Division of the city, or so much thereof as they may deem proper: E. E. Ryan, C. E. Affeld, and R. J. Smith.

The meeting them adjourned

The meeting then adjourned. THE ARCADIANS

The Arcadian Club held its first meeting this season yesterday afternoon, at Sunnyside, and, notwithstanding the damp and threatening weather, and the scarcity of attendance of regu-lar members, a jolly time was had. There were perhaps thirty gentlemen present, invited guests and all, and they spent a few pleasant and beneficial hours in such healthy out-door sports as running, jumping, quoit-pitching, and rifle-shooting. The fun was greatly enjoyed by new and old comers alike, and the utmost good feeling and fellowship prevailed throughout. The wrestling-match mentioned in yesterday's TRIBUNE as likely to occur between Commissioner Hoyne and "Governor" Hooley was unavoidably post-

as likely to occur between Commissioner Hoyne and "Governor" Hooley was unavoidably postponed, owing to the absence of the former, who was detained by official business. A deputation has been appointed to await on him, and secure his attendance at the text meeting, the "Governor" being very anxious to measure his skill with him, "under or upper hold," "tripping" barred or not, just as he (the Commissioner) may elect. The foot-race between the Superintendent of Police and the City Attorney had to be postponed also, press of work keeping those officers at the City-Hall. Mr. Jamieson is said to be sanguine of success when the meeting does take place, but, on the other hand, it is rumored that, rather than be beaten, Mr. Rehm will enter that gray mare he recently purchased from the State's Attorney to do his share of the running. In lieu of those anticipated sports, the company enjoyed themselves in a peculiarly Arcadian way.—some shooting, others quoit-pitching, and still others running and jumping. Mr. Hooley, Mr. Erby, Dr. Quinlan, Ald. Foley, Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Gillespie, Capt. Turtle, and Mr. Robinson were the principal quoit-pitchers, and gave signs of future proficiency in that sport. When the Club was first organized, Mr. Erby was recognized as the champion pitcher, though Capt. Turtle, Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Robinson, and others had their doubts about his right to the title. In order to setfle the matter in a four-handed way, a match was yesterday arranged between Messrs. Erby and Cleveland on the one hand, and Capt. Turtle and Mr. Robinson on the other. It was immediately played, and resulted in favor of the two latter gentlemen, though they were far behind when the game was almost half through. They were accordingly hailed as champions, but the honor is a dubious one in view of the hard work they will have to perforin to retain it for any great length of time.

of time.

One of the features of the rifle-shooting was a single-shot match between the three most prominent of the multitude of candidates for Sheriff.—Col. P. M. Cleary, Mr. Frank Agnew,

Sheriff.—Col. P. M. Cleary, Mr. Frank Agnew, and Ald. Corcoran. These gentlemen, though now regular members of the Club, were on the ground by invitation, and, being found in a corner by themselves discussing matters political in the friendliest terms possible, it was deemed advisable to have them shoot the match for the purpose of "determining" which way the election would go. They cordially entered into the arrangement, and the shooting commenced. If the result is any indication of the way the votes will go, the Alderman will not be the Sheriff of Cook Gounty during the next two years, at all events, for he missed the immense bare-door to which the target was affixed by an uncertain, but nevertheless large, number of feet. Col. Cleary met with better luck,—he hit the bottom of the door. That he will secure a large if not a triumphant vote, may therefore be considered certain. Mr. Agnew had better luck still, piercing the built'seys in his shoot.

beefsteak, mashed potatoes, boiled corn, toma-toes, graham and white bread, a cup of coffee, some mince-pie,—and a toothpick. The unpreju-diced reader will perhaps acknowledge that the "Governor" was hungry. Such was really the case, but it should be stated that he did not dis-

case, but it should be stated that he did not dispose of a greater share of the edibles mentioned than any of his companions.

Supper over, some regular business was transacted. Over a dozen new members were admitted, all of them well-known citizens, and it was resolved to continue the Thursday afternoon meetings as iong as the weather would permit. When winter sets in, the Club will inaugurate another sort of amusement, and no doubt will be highly successful in its undertaking. It is proposed to get up monthly or semi-monthly sleighing parties for the benefit especially of the families of the members, and if any other species of enjoyment can with propriety be combined with this, it will be.

LOCAL LETTERS.

LOCAL LETTERS. FIRE RISKS IN CHICAGO.

Sin: It is stated, on what seems to be reliable authority, that many of the Eastern and European insurance companies contemplate a withdrawal of their agencies from the city, unless certain measures are taken by the City Gov-ernment to provide greater safeguards against the spread of disastrous fires. What their action will finally be no one seems to know. One thing, however, is certain: that such a withdrawal would be a more serious blow to the prosperity of this city than the people seem to real

Sound insurance, and enough of it, is at the very foundation of all our basiness operations. But, while the companies have a perfect right to withdraw their agencies from every point they deem inserting the second will they will undoubtedly remain if concure, still they will undoubtedly remain if convinced it as safe to do so. Let us turn our at tention a moment to this matter, and consider the present condition of the risks in this city. The bulk of value may be considered as mainly concentrated in the following classes of business:
1. The general wholesale merchandise business 1. The general wholesale merchasdise business of the city, comprised in that part of the South Division north of Monroe street, in which is probably concentrated three-quarters in value of all the improvements and personal property in the city. 2. The elevators, containing, as they generally do, a large quantity of grain in store, though largely scattered over the city. 3. The immer stored in the lumber-district, on Twenty-second street. 4. The more important manufacturing establishments of the city, situated on the West Side, say east of Desplaines street and between Kinzie and VanBuren.

Now, in regard to the first of these interests, the merchandise district in the South Division, I con-

Now, in regard to the first of these interests, the merchandise district in the South Division, I contend that there is no central business locality in any of the large eities of the country so perfectly safe as the district I have first described. From the approach of fire any where on the south line I consider it absolutely secure for several years to come, or until the large area axtending from the river to the lake is very generally rebuilt which it will not under three years at least. The Chicago River bounds it on the north, and the width of the river, together with the fact that there are no combustible materials on the other side of the river would seem ample protection on that side. On the east lies I also Michigan, from which quarter no danger at all can be reasonably apprehended. On the west side of this tract is where the danger lies, but even here it is reduced to very narrow limits, and we have in the first place the river as a barrier. In addition to which we have, south of Madison street, wide raitroad strips, ranging from 200 to 400 feet in width. We have also on both sides of the South Branch a number of large establishments, mercantile and manufacturing, which use steam-engines, and are provided with steam-pumps capable of throwing powerful streams. Both sides of the river are accessible to finaling establishments, mercantile and manufacturing which use steam-engines, and are provided with steam-pumps capable of throwing powerful streams. Both sides of the river are accessible to finaling establishments, mercantile and manufacturing which use steam-engines, which will probably have a mission in the future. This rari of

and more in width, is built up in the most substantial manner, and most of the walls would stand after the timber or woodwork was completely consumed. Many powerful steam-pumps are distributed all through this district, the water-sipes are ample for any requisition, and many of the buildings are fire-proof. Taking all these things into consideration, l'eoptend that there are no safer risks in any city in this country than those contained within this district. Would it be for the interest of the insurance companies to reject such ex-

within this district. Would it be for the interest of the insurance companies to reject such excellent risks as are here offered? They should hold on to this in any event, no matter if they discarded every other portion of the city. They carnot afford to lose this insurance, it is the "cream" of all risks except those absolutely isolated. Now, as touching the second of these interests

Now, as touching the second of these interests the sievators. They have this advantage: they are generally entirely detached from other buildings, and covered with incombustible materials. They are moreover at the whaves, where wate is readily obtained in limited quantities, and most of them have steam-pumps of their own From these considerations it would seem that they were good, fair risks for any insurance company.

company.

Thirdly, the lumber-district on Twenty-second street. Were a fire to get under full headway in this district, it might prove a very serious affair. Still, there are some elements of protection here; slips rut up a long distance from the river, and all parts are accessible to steam fire-engines or tug-boats. In many of the manufacturing establishments on the north side of Twenty-second street there are steam pumps of great efficiency. A local system of water-works, on the Holly plan, could be easily established event if no other class a local system of water-works, on the Holly plan, could be easily established, even if no other class contributed but the lumber-dealers, and the outlay could be in a few wears saved by the reduced rate of insurance. Therefore, although this distinct is now considered, and is, very dangerous, it can at a very moderate outlay be made reasonably safe.

ably safe.

The fourth district, comprising the heavy and The fourth district, comprising the heavy and valuable manufacturing establishments, may be considered as in the track of a sweeping fire on the West Side, and as wanting some effectual means of protection against such a contagency. Most of the establishments are making preparations to introduce steam fire-pumps, and some have them already in use. They are better guarded on the south than they were before the Great Fire, and will, I think, be in a tolerably as a condition, by the building of the new water. safe condition, by the building of the new water-works and the construction of the tunnel under

safe condition, by the building of the leav safetworks and the construction of the tunnel under the city.

The conclusions I draw from these statements are: First, that no better risks can be found that those in the South Division, or first district. Secondly, that the elevators are reasonably asfer lisks, and very desirable ones at the present rates. Thirdly, that, while lumber-risks must be considered as very dangerous, and it may not be desirable for Eastern companies to take them, they can be easily provided with such facilities for the suppression of fires as to cause them to coase to be a source of danger to the rost of the city. Eastly, as to the manufacturing district, their safety must depend upon utilizing such means as they have for the extinguishment of fires, and the general improvement of methods which, it is hoped, time will bring under the efforts of the City Govarament.

Cutcage, Sept. 1874.

Observation.

BATIONALISM, NOT BITUALISM.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune: Sin: Permit me to correct a single word in your report of my remarks in the Diocesan Con-vention yesterday. Your reporter makes me say "Ritualism," where I said "Rationalism." Dr. Huntington had been charged with being a "Broad Churchman" of the school of Dean Stanley, who was also said to be a Rationalist. It was this charge that I repelled. No one over accused Dr. Huntington of Ritualism.

W. M. RETNOLDS.

OAR PARK, Sept. 17, 1874.

CRIMINAL.

CRIMINAL COURT. Yesterday morning's paper mentioned the disosition made of the two three-card-monte men. Thomas Blemer and J. D. Lee, who were held to ball in \$2,000 each to answer any indictment of the Grand Jury at the next term, owing to the fact that there existed a flaw in the last indict-ment. Bail was furnished, while their victim, whom they had swindled out of \$90-Mr. Armwhom they had swinded out of \$10-air. Armstrong—was committed as a witness, being unable to precure bail. The proceedings in this Court yesterday showed that Judge Rogers and Assistant State's Attorney Birch had no intention of permitting these sharpers to escape trial entirely, on a mere technical flaw in the indictment. Late Wednesday afternoon, at the suggestion of Mr. Birch, Judge Rogers issued a venire for a Grand Jury, returnable at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. reconsideration of the void and coal contracts, but was unable to get it before the Board, as he had not voted for the motions. Commissioner Jones then moved the reconsideration, and the yeas and navs were called. The vote was—yeas, 5; navs, 8.

The vote being announced, Commissioner Harrison remarked, softe voce, "A solid eight!" and extended a welcome to all. The catable, and extended a welcome to all. The catabl The venire was placed by Sheriff Bradley in the hands of Deputy Brenan, who pro-Hathaway, J. C. Nelson, and M. Gaenslen. The same evening Judge Rogers issued a bench-warrant for the immediate arrest of the monte men. The warrant was placed in the hands of Col. Merrill, who, assisted by Deputy Olson,

arrested the men about midnight of Wednesday, and locked them up in jail. Yesterday morning the Grand Jury proceeded to investigate the against the prisoners. At the convening of Cour the jury returned their indictment and were disnarged. At about 11 o'clock they were arraigned to plead, and pleaded " not guilty." Their trial was set for this morning, when it is pre-sumed they will not escape so easily as Wednes-

John Morrissey and Alfred White pleaded guilty to the largeny of \$18.50. They were both under age. Morrissey was sentenced to five days in the County Jail, and sentence suspended

Henry Patterson was tried by jury for larceny of \$46 from Matthias Karasack. He was found guilty, under age, and sentenced to County Jail for ninety days. Charles Reidel pleaded guilty to the larceny of \$12 from C. W. Ebeling, and was sentenced to the Reform School for two years.

James Seymour pleaded guilty to forgery, in forging the name of H. Butler to an order for the payment of money, and was sentenced to one year in the Pententiary.

Ah Poo, the Chinaman, was tried for cutting Ah Sin with a knife, and was acquitted.

Morris Stack was tried before the Court for stabbing Margaret McKenna with a knife, and

Morth Sullivan pleaded guilty to stealing two horses from Mr. Shields, and was sentenced to three years in the Penttentiary. Edward Yates was tried for burglary, and ac-

D. F. Rinley was tried for burglary; the jury were unable to agree, and were discharged. C. L. Jenks, who owns Nos. 277 and 279 North Carpenter street, was fined \$25 by Justice Scully yesterday for neglecting to obey the sanitary regulations.

regulations.

Barney Lynch and Mike Durgan, who were arrested Wednesday last on suspicion of burglary, by Officer Houlinn, were yesterday held by Justice Scully for their appearance before him to-morrow to stand their preliminary examina-

tion.

The negro, Al Covington, on the charge of robbery, was again before Justice Boyden yesterday, and by request of the prosecution a further continuance was granted to the 25th inst., under bonds of \$500.

The City Sealer Wednesday afternoon arrested Clem Barton, a peddler, who was doing business on West Indiana street with a pair of unsealed scales, and yesterday morning Justice Scully fined him \$25.

Scaled Scales, and spectrusly morning Justice Scully fined him \$25.

Yesterday morning two of the trio—Harry Floyd and James Catterson, better known as Slim Jim—who were arrested under the@direction of Chief Dixon, of the detective force, with burglars' tools in their possession, were arraigned before Justice Boyden, and gave ball in \$1,500 each for their appearance before him tomorrow. Watner, their dupe, is still confined in the Central Station lock-up.

John Lavassey, a saloon-keeper at the corner of Thirty-seventh street and Emerald avenue, and Daniels streets, and others engaged in the same business, were up before the South Side Police Court yesterday, for keeping open their tippling-houses after 12 o'clock at night. They were tiped \$20 each.

ined \$20 each.

Thomas E. Murphy, a sneak-thief, has been hanging around the old Court-House ruins for some days past, and Wednesday, he stole about

es worth of iron, and in leaving with it was overhauled by Thomas Duffey, the foreman in charge of the removing of the relic of the great fire of 1871, and looked in the Harrison Street Station. Yesterday he was brought before Juntice Boyden, who fined him \$20.

James Harris, George Warren, and Michael Quirk, three lads, were up before Justice Boyden yesterday on the charge of larceny. Officer Gallagher brought them in. They are charged with stealing a lot of clothing at Dixon, Ill., about three weeks ago. The examination of the charge against them was continued till to-morrow, under bonds of \$500 each.

der bonds of \$500 each.

In the course of a row in a lager-beer saloon at the corner of Van Buren and Clark streets, Wednesday evening, Mike Hannigan used his teeth to advantage on the persons of A. F. Gibson and Peter McDonald, and succeeded in getting away with the finger of one and the car of the other. An officer brought him in, and yesterday Justice Boyden continued the examination of the belligerent Hannigan under \$500 ball till this morning.

tion of the belligerent Handigan under sow and till this morning.

Wedneedsy noon William V. Jones and John Lane got in a fight at the corner of Union and Randolph streets. Lane was fearfully beaten with a brick by Jones. His nose was broken, and his head saverely cut in several places. A large crowd soon collected at the scene of the affray, but were dispersed by the appearance of officers from the Madison Street Station, who took the fighters under arrest. Lane's wounds were attended to, and he was taken to his home, at No. 18 Meridian street. Yesterday Jones was were attended to, and he was taken to his home, at No. 18 Meridian street. Yesterday Jones was held under \$200 hall by Justice Scally on the

held under \$200 bail by Justice Scully on the charge of a deadly assault.

Thomas Robinson was arrested Wednesday by Officer Amsted on "complaint of T. Trudo, a driver of the Lumbarman's Omnibus Line, under the following circumstances: He was riding with the driver, and on leaving the "bus he seized his money-box and attempted to descend with it. Trudo struck him twice in order to compel him to drop it, but to no avail. Robinson hung to it, and made off with the box and its comtents. Trudo followed him up, and, meeting with Officer Amsted, procured his assistance, and brought the fellow in. Yesterday morning Justice Boyden fined him \$25, and m addition sent him to the Bridewell for fifteen days.

MISCKLANSOUS.

William Pullard will probably be arrested by some police officer; for Thomas Kennedy, of Wheaton, has caused a warrant to be issued for his arrest, on the charge of robbery, in snatching a watch and chain from him last Tuesday night, at the corner of Robey and Madison streets.

Burglars tried to enter the house of Mr. Alfred. Wright, the Secretary of the Board of Under-writers, at No. 76 Langley street, Wednesday bright. The robbers had alfready succeeded in inght. The robbers had already succeeded in cutting out a pane of glass when the noise awoke the servant girl, who slept down-stairs. The girl, not knowing the cause of the moise, got up and lighted the gas, and then saw two men at the mindow. She commenced screaming for Mr. Wright, who armed himself with his big Derringer, but, unfortunately, came too fate to give the robbers a shot, as they had left when the

ringer, but, unfortunately, came too fate to give the robbers a shot, as they had left when the girl turned on the gas.

Maria Hansen having wearied of waiting for Ferdmand Anderson to fulfull his promises to wed her, which he made nearly two years ago, concluded the would see what avail there was to have a summary to the Board. It will take the Board fully two weeks to consider the matter properly.

A special meeting of the Finance Committee of the Poard. It will take the Board fully two weeks to summary to the Board. It will take the Board fully two weeks to summary to the Board. It will take the Board fully two weeks to summary to the Board. It will take the Board fully two weeks to summary to the Board. It will take the Board fully two weeks to summary to be place yesiered a Maria the Board to the Committee of the symmetries of the Poard. It will take the Board fully two weeks to consider the matter properly.

A special meeting of the Finance Committee of the Gomptoller's office. Steele & McMshon and Mr. Anderson of the symmetries for presented billiont \$48,000 and \$20,000 respectively. The matter was referred to the Comptoller's for such added to make the summary to make the contractors now claim that the money is due from the city directly. The matter was referred to the Comptoller for such advanced in the shands of Constable Riyne, who found the object of his search at his boarding-house, No. 15 Milwankee avenue. Anderson is a sailor boy, and was both to accompany the officer, as allor boy, and was both to secontapany the folicer, as make the more of the County and the full that the money is due from the city directly. The matter was referred to the County and the county and the county full that the money is due from the city directly. The matter was referred to the County and the county and the county and the county full that the money is due from the city directly. The matter was referred to the County and the county full that the money is a sailor boy, and was both to week the seeds to make in the sai

age slight. Cause unknown.

laily was to be started in this city to help Mr. Farwell on the North Side in the coming election. It appears, however, upon inquiry, that it is to be little more than a circular, or a hand-bill, to be distributed gratis, to inform the German mind of the excellencies of Mr. F.

Plans for the proposed new First Baptist Church, to be erected on Indiana avenue, corner or Thirty-first street, were on exhibition at the Wabash Avenue Tabernacle last evening. The drawings were both varied and elegant. At the next meeting of the congregation the Committee on Building will report their selection.

A young girl 13 years of age, named Julia Huntington, is missing from her home, No. 30 Gold street, and her parents are making anxious inquiries regarding her. The police have instructions to find her if possible.

The temperature to-day, as observed by Manasse, optician, under The Taibunk building, was, in the shade, at 7 a. m., 61 deg. Fahr.; 10 a. m., 65; 12 m., 63; 3 p. m., 68; 6 p. m., 67; and 8 p. m., 65.

suit might as well be dropped.

The Cleveland Herald has the following:
One of Cleveland's contractors, Mr. Fatrick A.
Lafters, has had rather a severy experience with the
legal fraternity of Chicago. If all the lawyers of Chicago have as good luck as Lafter's did, one law suit at
a time would be sufficient to pay the running expenses of a brace of Ghicago lawyers. Lafter brought
suit against McCormick for balance-dua cm a job. He
employed a Chicago firm of lawyers, paid them a
retainer of \$30, and put his suit into the mill. It was
set down for trial and the term began. Lafter was on
hand and his lawyers told him to they an court and
watch the case and let them know when it was to
come on. This he did, the watching lasting four
days, when the case was tried. He recovered \$514.65,
and on settlings with his lawyers had \$102 coming to
him, most of which he spent in going up to Chicago
and waiting their motions for settlement. In his bill
of items were four days services of his lawyers waiting for the trial, at \$60 each day. For the day of trial,
for some reason or other, the charge was \$33.50.—why
not \$50 for that day no one can imagine. As Lafter
gave \$100 to the Chicago sufferers, he thinks his Chicago experience is somewhat expensive.

Coroner Stephens was called yesterday to investigate what was reported to him as a death
under mysterious and suspincous circumstances,
but which proved to be a most distressing demiss, the result of lack of care and proper treatment. Christins Pulz, a German woman living
at No. 747 North Halsted street, was the victim.

It had been reported in the neighborhood that
her death, which occurred Wadnesday, was
caused by an attempted abortion.—The testimony elicited by the Coroner's Jury showed
that decased's husband had been in the
Jacksonville Insane Asylum for four years,
and about two monube ago returned. Miss Pulz
was taken very ill last week, and suffered from
a premature birth Saturday. This give rise to
rumors of foul play on the part of come one, but
the post

The City Collector yesterday received #36,000 on city taxes. Bales are now being rapidly pushed in the West Division. The Committees on Railroads, Schools, Gas-Lights, which were to have met yester

afternoon, failed to come to time.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys for the South Division will meet Saturday afternoon.
The Committees on Judiciary and Schools will meet on Friday afternoon in the City Clerk's

greatly diminishing the value of the surrounding neighborhood.

Every day adds variety to the life of the Mayor. Yesterday it was a German, utterly unsible to speak a word of English, making application for a situation in the regular army. He was first sent to military headquarters, with directions written on an envelope marked with the Mayor's stamp. After he had been gone about half an hour, he returned quite indignant. Somebody as green as himself, noticing the stamp on the envelope, had directed him back to the Mayor's office. A second attempt was made to direct him, but in a short time he returned, raised a row, and was only quieted on being threatened with arrest. A German policeman was sent for, and his opinion was the man was insane. He was taken to the Armory.

The Board of Public Works were engaged all

The Board of Public Works were engaged all day in examining the plans and bids of the proposed engines for the new Water-Works in the West Division. On examination and explanation, they expressed themselves as highly pleased with them all. Mr. Oregier, the City Engineer, and other water water the proposed to the prop

duced somewhat.

The Committees of the County Board are still toiling over their report on the Forsyth contracts. A report is expected Monday, they having obtained from Mr. Reourtee all the legal information necessary.

Excursion trains on the Danville & Vincennes, Michigan Central, Chicago, Burhington, & Quincy, and Northwestern Roads arrived yesterday, daden with visitors of the Exposition.

A report was in circulation that a German daily was to be started in this city to help Mr.

In deced somewhat.

The Board of Police and Fire Commissioners held a regular meeting yesterday afternoon in the Fire Marshal's office. Six men who have served sixty days on probation were appointed members of the Fire Department. Fireman Klein, charged with non-payment of furt dues, was given time to pay up in monthly installments. Fireman O'Leary, charged with absence from duty without leave, was fined ten days pay and censured. Commissioners was a woman of gracious and noble presence sixty days on probation were appointed members of the Fire Department. Fireman New time to pay up in monthly installments. Fireman O'Leary, charged with absence from duty without leave, was fined ten days pay and censured. Commissioners of the Exposition and the New time of faded leaves to the heaven of chargeless gold."

She was a woman of gracious and noble presence with a beautiful, soul-life face, a clear members of the Fire Department. Fireman O'Leary, charged with absence from duty without leave, was fined ten days pay and censured. Commissioners was a woman of gracious and noble presence in the Fire Marshal's office. Six men who have served sixty days on probation were appointed members of the Fire Department. Fireman o'Leary, charged with absence from duty without leave, was fined ten days and Northwestern Roads arrived yesterday, daden with propagation of the Exposition of the Expo

PERSONAL. J. Q. A. Bean, General Freight Agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Bailroad, left for the East last evening. He will be gone about a

The Rev. M. M. Parkhurst and wife arrived in the city yesterday morning. His friends at Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, North La-Salle street, gave their former pastor and wife a reception in the church parlors last evening at

Mr. Louis Brown, "the baseo," of Utica, N. Y. and wife are soon to remove to Chicago, and with a new contraito, of Boston, and a new tenor

with a new contraito, of Boston, and a new tenor from the East, will be beard in one of the leading church-choirs of the city.

After a summer's sojourn at Geneva Lake, Wis., and an unsuccessful attempt to become interested in Far-Western hunting. Mr. James G. Brown has returned to the city, to remain permanently.

ing, was, in the shade, at 7 a.m., 61 deg. Pahr., 167; and 5 p. m., 63; 3 p. m., 63; 6 p. m., 65; 7 and 5 p. m., 65; 8 p. m., 65; 6 p. m., 65; 8 p. m., 65; 9 p. m., 65; 6 p. m., 65; 8 p. m., 65; 9 p. ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The next meeting of the Sixth Ward Club will be held Saturday—not Wednesday—evening, at No. 97 Archer avenue.

The celebration of the Holy Communion at St. Peter's Mission Chapel, 45 Third avenue, near State and Van Buren, will take place at 8:15 this morning, instead of at 6:30. The chapel is situated on Third avenue, close to State and Van Buren streets, and is most accessible by horse-car and omnibus from all parts of the city.

Company B, First Illinois Infantry, will mee at their armory, Nos. 77, 79, and 81 State street at 8 o'clock this evening for drill and the transaction of important business. All members of this company are expected to be present. The Rev. Prof. Francis L. Patton, D. D., will preach this evening, at 7% c'alock, before the students and professors of the Presbyterias Theological Semmary, in Corning Library from The service is open to the public. The Semmary is reached by the Lincoln ayonus cars.

SUBURBAN NEWS.

WASHINGTON REIGHTS.

The Rev. D. S. Heffron, having recovered from his illness, preached as usual last Sanday.

The Bethany Sabbath-school will have a basket pirnic at Plumbgreen Park, in Tracey avenue, Saturday, and the friends of the school and of the other schools have been invited to share in the pleasures of the day. Several addresses will be made by those interested in Sundayschool work. school work.

The Directors of Fractional School District

meet on Friday afternoon in the City Clerk's office.

A great number of complaints having been made to the Mayor about the saloon kept by one William Murray at No. 96 William street, that gentleman resolved to revoke the license. On investigation, no such license could be found in the books; hence the police were directed to abolish the nuisance.

Mayor Colvin has mailed to the Mayors of the different principal cities throughout the Union copies of the last annual report of the Board of Public Works. He does this with a view of soliciting similar reports from other cities.

Te-morrow forenoon the Gould engine will give another exhibition of its powers, previous to leaving the city. Tuesday forenoon the Silsby and the Ciapp & Jones engines will compete. Both trials will take place at the corner of Michigain avenue and Madison street.

Yesterday forenoon Commissioner Wahl, of the Board of Public Works, and Aldermen Fitzgerald and Schmitz, examined the alleged engine will compete. The Board then adjourned.

The Directors of Fractional School District No. 3 have adopted a novel plan for securing attendance at school. The school. The school house is nearly attendance at school. The school house is nearly attendance at school. The school house is nearly attendance at school. The school. The school house is nearly attendance at school. The school. The school have will set twenty-five or thirty children, through the district morning and evening to take the little ones to and from school. The expense will be \$50 a month.

The Board of Trustees met Monday night; all present.

Bids were received from Messrs. McCaffrey, Claybura, and Johnson for grading and graveling vincennes road, but they were not opened.

Henry Bocker was nothed about his saloon, his license would be revoked.

Dr. Lowenthal moved that, in case saloon-keepers will not recognize the authority of the will see the corner of Michigan police, the Board enforce such recognizing the city. The school has a such part of the district nor ning at twenty-five or th

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS. Mr. H. Merry, Principal of the Dunton Sch at this place, has returned from his summer va-cation spent at his fruit farm near Benton Har-bor, Mich., and commenced his fall term on Tuesday, the 15th inst. The school edifice, so Tuesday, the 15th inst. The school edifice, so cleanly and nicely kept, together with its taste fully arranged parks surrounding it, have recently undergone a thorough brushing up, two of the principal rooms being newly furnished. Judging from the number of applications from abroad for the admission of pupils, it would seem this deservedity-popular teacher was properly appreciated.

The citizens will hold a meeting on Saturday evening to coofer with Chicago parties who contemplate establishing a foundry and machine shop at this place.

IN MEMORIAM.

BABTLETT—Charlotte A. Bartlett, wife of the Rev. William Alvin Bartlett, pastor of Plymouth Church, and daughter of Walter P. Finnfers, Eq., of Milwaukee, at Berne, Switzerland, Saturday, Sept. 12, of heart-disease.

The telegram that flashed over the sea, from the mountains of Switzerland, announcing the death of Charlotte Flanders Bartlett, on Saturday last, struck with deep sorrow the hearts of all that knew her. But the blow fell with a terrible and crushing weight upon the hearts of

Only a few weeks ago she went out from us, Only a few weeks ago she went out from us, in her peerless and perfect womanhood, seemingly strong and healthful, so beautiful and celf-reliant, over the sea, with her honored and distinguished husband, the Rev. William Alvin Bartlett.—to find in new scenes, and in the beauty and treasures of the Old World, a rest for her husband's overworked brain. Alse that the saddest chapter of sorrow that Mr. Bartlett could have read should have been unfolded to him there! And now "All joy is darkened,-the

mirth of the land is gone."

For fifteen years the beloved wife walked betenderest love, giving to him the rarest and most carnest helpfulness in his daily life, his church and congregation. My words are too weak to bear testimony to the beauty of this devotion; and the grief that weights the heart of the mourners is too sacred to be lightly touched.

mourners is too sacrad to be lightly touched.

"Lottie" was the eldest of Mr. and Mrs. W.
P. Flanders' five children,—the pride of a remarkably-gifted, cultured, fine, and attached family. In Milwaukee, the sweet flower of her life budded and blossomed into womanhood. In Brooklyn, where she went a bride, a charming fragrance was diffused for ten bright, prosperous years. For five years in Chicago, the flower, grown stronger and statelier, dispensed the rich perfume of strength, light, and goodness. Now, stricken down in a moment. "Only a step to immortal strength; a short out across the fields to elemal youth; a squick passage from the earth of faded leaves to the heaven of changeless gold."

angel of death should have envirapped her in his cold ambrace. Lottie had a gentle, loving, true womanly heart, always noble and kind. In an acquaintance and a precious friendship of two decades, I cannot recall one unkind deed, or one questive the state of the hard species of the species of the hard spec White Throne whereon sits the Prince of Peace, and where she hath put on immertality. CHICAGO, Sept. 17, 1874. N. M. C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

That benevolent old blatherskite, Gerrit mith, is out in favor of Grant for a third term. -Cleveland Plaindealer.
-Wilfred F. Fitts, the Lowell youth whose

atonishing feats as a somnambulist made him-amous, died last week in the Worcester Insane Asylum.

—The Rev. Ebenezer Knowlton, of Maine, a member of the Congress over which Speaker Banks presided, died last week at his residence

Banks presided, died last week at his residence in Montville, Me.

—Gov. Lewis, of Alabama, with a view to pleasing the negroes, has appointed to the office of Judge in Ballas County a negro named Oscar Hunter, who cannot write, and who signs his name to the minutes of the court by a cross-mark.

—Mobile Register.

—It has been reserved for a Boston Republican organ to put the lowest estimate yet promulgated on the value of human nature. An old and herestofore-respected morning contemporary makes to-day the startling announcement that a Boston dwelling-house was entered last night by a burglar, and a young lady thrown out of a window, when the perpetrator departed, and "it was not found that anything of value was missing."—Boston Transcript.

—The "oyster-was" between Maryland and Virginia, that has been quiescent for several years, has broken out again. A dispatch from Crisfield announces the capture of two Maryland oystermen and the killing of one, who were dredging on Pokomoke Sound, by some of the Virginia police force. Their offense was in going after oysters south of the boundary-line fixed by Davidson and Lovett three years ago. The Marylanders might be very likely to resont this outrageons proceeding upon any stray Virginian who should be caught on their side of the debatoutrageous proceeding upon any stray Virginian who should be caught on their side of the debat-

Pianos for Cash.

A few instruments that have been recited and but little used can be bought at Reed's Temple of Music, 92

Van Buren street, at the very lowest panic prices.



STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING. Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Bailroad Co Secretary's Office.

Stockholders' Meeting. Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the blockholders of the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis **AMUSEMENTS**

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Third week of the dashionable resert of Chicago MONDAY, SEPT. 14, 1874, Kelly & Leon's Parnous Minstrels.
First time of Kelly & Leon's Comic Operatia, TEN
MINUTES OF DOMESTIC BLISS. First time of the
MINUTES OF DOMESTIC BLISS. First time of the
Ethiopian Sketch. WELL BLISS. First time of the
TYRELL, SURRIDGE KAVNEAN. Quarteete by
TYRELL, SURRIDGE KAVNEAN. The
THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE
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THE STATE OF THE STATE OF

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

BLACK CROOK! And all the Startling Effects and Extraordinary Sties, every Night and Saturday Matinee.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE. BRILLIANT RECEPTION, After four years' absence JOSEPH JEFFERSON.

RIP VAN WINKLE. Secure your seals in advance. No extra charge for secured seals. Performance terminates each night at

HOOLEY'S THEATRE. THIRD WEEK of the successful Society Coinedy,

Which will be repeated on MONDAY EVENING, Separation of the week, also with the modern system (united that week, also with the DAY and SATURBAY AFTERNOONS with its MAGNIFICKNY CAST.

SPLENGID SOKRERY.

ELECANY COSTUMES, and THE LECANY COSTUMES, and THE LECANY COSTUMES, and THE LECANY COSTUMES, and Which has received to most defecting excountwing from the press, and public, will perform a coloution of POPULAR MUSIC.

EDUCATIONAL

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL. Boarding and day-school for roung ladies and children, Rev. Theodore Irving, LL. D., Rector, No. 31 West Thirty-second-st., New York: The young ladies and children received into the family still live in the atmo-sphere and under the quiet influence of a Christian house. The number is limited to lifteen. Recognic or Weshes day, Sept. 32. For strougher or information, apply in the Rector. No. 31 West Thirty-second-st.

H. B. BRYANT'S CHICAGO BUSINESS COLLEGE

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S dish, French, and German Bearding and Dar Beho graph and little girls, Nos. 5 and 8 lises, Pitt d st., Now Kork. Recrotion for the next part wit in at 9 a. m., Oct. 1, when all pupils should be pre-toned by the control of the control of the con-New scholars will report Sppt. 3. When tanches

CECILIAN COLLEGE, Male, in the country, on the L. P. & S. W. R. B. Board dc., for 20 weeks, only 2100. H. A. CECIL & BROS., Cocilian P. O., Hardin Co., Ky.

MRS. WM. G. BRYAN'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. The Fall Term of Mrs. Bryan's School commences September 1874. Batavis, S. Y., April, 1874. MADAME O. da SILVA

MRs. ALEX. BE ADEGED S
(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, Freach, and
German Boarding School for Young Ladies and this
deen, If West Thurty-eighth-ist, S. X., rapopen Sapt. In
Application may me made personally or by letter as above. Peekskill (N. Y.) Military Academy New Building and fine Granasium completed. Sent for Pictures. \$400 per year. COL. C. J. WRIGHT, A. M., ROBERT DONALD, A. M., Principals. TOWARDS PLACE SCHOOL FOR HOYS AND young man, Stockbridge, Mass, begins its Sub-year Sept. 2. Soft per amum. Six professors prépare 4 pupils for College, Scientific School or Business, Mosari, HOYFMAN & FLACK, Associate Frincipals. MISS BULKLRY'S - BOARDING AND DAY-son, will reopen Sept. 16.

son, will reopen Sept. 16.

M LLR. TARDIVEL, 25 W. FORTY-SIXTH-ST., N. Y., soppens her fresch, Esglish, and German Boarding and Day School for roung fadies and Chiffren, Sept. 15.

SOUND SCHOLARSHIP.

Modekt, respectful, manif dense nor, and the company of the At YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE for box.

Beniamin Mason. Box No. 654, Yonkers. N. Y.

PROPOSALS.

WATER WORKS. CITY OF MUSKEOON, Mich., Sept. 1, 1894.

SEALED PROPOSALS

will be received in accordance with the following resolu-tion of the Common Council of the City of Meskaga, as adopted Sept. I, 1874: RESOLVED, That the Committee on Water Works be instructed to advertise for, receive and submit to the Council sealed prepagate for constructing and executing

the pumps, and maissain them for test hours if necessary.

Works to be furnished complete with all usual and necessary conveniences and appliances, and set up ready for you, general code for these years, eached any healthan to run, general code for these years against any healthan manship, or unwest wear and tear, or from defects in the principle of construction are application.

The machinery to be guaranteed to be capable of working up to 300 pounds water pressure, and finding it for ten hours if necessary, and to infringe as letter palent of any insolinery for the same purpose.

2. Also, such amount of codi-inon water-pips as may be required, from 4 to 18 inches in dismeter, graranteed to quara inch, delivered in being laid of 30 pounds per tender of the pumps.

square inch., delivered in this city, or delivered and laid down in translens 5 feet deep to the contra of the pipes.

3. Also, such amount of approved weedpipe as may be required, from 4 to 15 inches in diameter, guaranteed to stand like pressure, and delivered or delivered and laid 4. Also, to prepare the frenches, lay down all the pipes, wood or iron, or both, sot gates, lees, crosses, elbows, and fire hydrants all somplets, in frenches not less than 5 feet drep.

5. Also, to furnish first quality of gates and valves for many or control of the hydrants, all tested to the control of the control of the hydrants, all to be of best material and fire-laids in all respects.

7. Also, to furnish first quality of gates and valves for many and thail be empired to acceptance or rejection of any or either of such sections.

All proposals must be made on all or any of the above sections, and thail be amplet to acceptance or rejection of any or either of such sections.

All proposals must be made on ce before Sept. 21, 1874.

All proposals must be made on the Committee on Water Work, Muskeyon, Mich.

Details of piping or any information will be breakful.

JOHN TORRENT,

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. ceived for the whole or for the different parts of the work, upon which must be placed acone motto or private interest, upon which must be placed acone motto or private interest, and accompanying the proposal, and in a separate maled envelope, upon which must be a corresponding motto, must be a bond of \$80,000, with two or more services (which shall be approved by the Building Committee of the Board of Supervisors of Livingston Country, that he or they will enter into a contract lard give a bond with the contract interest of the Board of Supervisors of Livingston Country, that he or they will enter into a contract lard give a bond with the contract interest of the Board of Supervisors of Livingston Country, that he or the contract in the contract in the contract in the contract of the contract in the co

NOTICE.

NOTICE. Members of the HUMBOLDT PARK. RESIDENCE ASSOCIATION are benefit soutified to call immediately at the effect of the Association and pay no their installments, now due and payable. This action is given in pursuance of the provision of the statute of the East of Illinois governing Homestead Associations.

By order of the Spard of Directors.

CHARLES PROKESTING, 2007.

Chicago, Aug. 11, 1874.

NO CURE! Dr. Kean

360 SOUTH CLARK-ST., CRIMAGO, May be consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge on all chrouse or servers diseases. DE. J. KHAN is the only physician in the city who carried across or sapely. Office hours. Sa. m. to Sp. m. 7 Sandays from Sto B. DR. A. G. OLIN

187 Washington et. The longest enemyed and sposi scool a hysician in the city in the operal spectment all Chronics, Newtons, and Special Decease. Deceases outling to females specially cured. Invalida provided up private apparaments, board, attendance, 28. See 5 deceases

1,000 lm; corn, 2,000 ba.

anged. Corn higher; September, 800; M. No. 1, 530; No. 2, 510; 400 bris; wheat, 35,000 bu; NNATI.

1.05@1.08; white, \$1.18 2@83c. Oats steady; ye fair; firm at 98c inchanged. Lard of

mand at \$1,01. -FLOUR-Quiet and m; No. 1 Milwatte, ember, 97%c; October, dwancing; No. 2, 47%c, No. 1, 90c, Corn firm and Bariey unsettled and higher; 0@1.11; October, 95c; No. 3

lo, 3%c; to Oswego, 7%c. rls; wheat, 61,000 bu: -Wheat steady; med-oderate demand at 80(881) full prices; 88c. 000 bu; corn, 31,000 bu; cata, 000 bu; corn, 31,000 bu; cate

Sept. 17,

sundries.
White River, lumber.
LEARED.
o Bay, 40 bris salt, 3 bris cfl.
nistee, 1,000 bu oats.
lanistee, 200 bu corn, 10
Library, 3 tons coal, 14 kegs
rd River, 3 tons coal, 14 kegs , 2,000 bu wheat, 100 tons rail-

alo, 47,000 bu corn. 55 bu corn, 24,487 bu cats, 200 green hides and sundries. Pier, 50 bu oats, 2 tons bran, 10, 24,018 bu wheat, 1,000 brid. Buffalo, 37,000 bu corn.
Buffalo, 37,000 bu corn.
If Huron, 20,198 bu corn. rt Hulon, 32,195 Du corn-h, sundrice. lowic, sundrice. ton Harbor, sundrice. r-charasons. g,000 bu wheat, 20,000 bu corn-50 bags oil cake, 800 bags seed. d Haven, 12 tris flour, 2 bels nd Haven, 12 bris pork, and

Port Huron and intermediate wheat, 2,259 bris flour, 10 tes

wheat, 2,259 oris hour, 19, and sundries, 1,0,000 bu corn.
Thoroid, 19,856 bu wheat, 18,200 bu wheat, 18,200 bu wheat, is cleared light. the than nominal. The schr for wheat to Buffalo at 3 %c; I Mchawk, wheat and Colorade ubbard, corn to Saginaw at 8c; rescot as 9c; schr Woodruf, The theat and the barge Cromwell; capacity, 85,000 bu wheat and Michigan Canal. ept. 17.—Arriver—Shamrock, Gracie Grisweld, Mineoka

af, Joliet, 64,909 ft lumber, ack Lake Depus, 89,636 ft lum-eoris, 91,600 ft lumber, 2,156 9,689 ft lumber, Peter & Pais, Ottaws, 18,285 ft lumber for

ber in the market last evening.

Bird has been libeled at this or Marshal, on complaint of C. saines her of \$300. ran into the soft Eller Blood, rday morning. The Day her these carried away, and the car, spritallyard, and asvera

od, of this city, is at Milwat-

restofore was more or less to market has been quite in wity of such as have take here more divided up - D

Fourth Day of the Illinois State Exhibition.

The Attendance of Visitors Estimated at 30,000.

List of Premiums Awarded for Blooded Stock of All Kinds.

Other State, District, and County Exhibitions.

Pronia, Ill., Sept. 17.—The attendance of intors at the State Fair to-day, while not quite up to the anticipation of the managers, was too for comfort. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon ere were probably

30,000 PERSONS WITHIN THE INCLOSURE, ally one-half of whom were women and chil-Drivers of vehicles for the conveyance gers to the grounds began operation early as 6 o'clock in the morning, greatly to moyance of hotel guests who are not ac-med to rising with the lark. But even at early hour the principal streets of were alive with newly-arrived intry people, who had come to town for a holi-Excursion trains were run on all the roads ing to this city, and thousands of people om the surrounding towns and villages were cloaded from them during the day at the gates of he fair grounds. The regular trains were over crowded, many persons coming in from such dis ant points as St. Louis, Quincy, Alton, and go. The fair, however, was not the only

POINT OF ATTRACTION. eting at the Union Driving Park salled out an audience of several thoucomposed mainly of Peorians, and Howe's circus, which gave an tion near the fair grounds, detained 3,000 x 4,000 more, who otherwise would have taken or 4,000 more, who otherwise would have taken in the fat cattle, glossy-coated stallions, odorous hogs, highly polished farm implements, the big mule, the deformed fiddler, the snake-charming girl, the man with the worm-expelling decoction, the lung-tester, the strength-indicator, and the other attractions provided for the rural visitor by the Illinois Agricultural Society. But, as mentioned early in this dispatch, there were too many people on the grounds for comfort. The officers of the Society and the newspaper reporters, who had their own buildings, and the few thousand others who gained admission to the amphitheatre early in the day, and stuck to their seats, got along well enough, but the other thousands who were without any place to sit down were really to be pitied. The little grass which originally covered the ground within the inclosure had been worn out by had been worn out by

THE TRAMF OF THOUSANDS

IN Wednesday and vesterday. The field was nore like a well-tramped turnpike than a verture-clad meadow. To sit down was simply to vallow in dust 3 inches deep. It is true an infort was made to alleviate the sufferings of the people from the dust by sprinkling the rounds, but the wagons were too few in number to accomplish the object. To sum up the ituation in a single sentence, the animals on exhibition enjoyed a far more comfortable day han those who came to see and admire them loung ladies were to be seen wandering listlessyy about in the rear of the amphitheatre, casting regretful glances up at their more favored inters, and occasionally exclaiming to one nother, as they recognized acquaintances, "See, THE TRAMP OF THOUSANDS

GET SOME PLACE TO SIT DOWN." One gallant correspondent of a Chicago newepsper, seeing a poor woman with a heavy child in her arms gazing wistfully at a vacant chair in the press-building, invited her to come in and rest. Fatal mistake! No sooner had she comfortably seated herself and returned thanks for the courtesy extended her, than she espied several other women outside whom she knew, some with and some without burdens in the shape of offsprings, and, concluding that they too were welcome, invited them in. As a result of mistaken kindness, the press-room was taken possession of by strange women and children, and the correspondents expelled and compelled to take refuge with the Secretary. The gallant Chicago correspondent has been invited to absent himself from the press-room to-morrow.

Chicago correspondent has been invited to absent himself from the press-room to-morrow. As upon previous days, the
LIVE STOCK AND FANCY CHICKENS
Separtments received the most attention from the visitors. The stalls and pens were surrounded all day long, and the building containing the roosters and hens, and turkeys and ducks, was packed almost to sufficiently from morning until night. The work of the judges in the ring is best understood by the following summary of the day's operations: The award of premiums for draft-stallions, mares, and colts, resulted as follows: Dillon & Co., of Normal, took second

over 1 and under 2 years old; second for stallion colt under 1 year old; first and second for filleys over 3 and under 4 years; first and second for fillies over 2 and under 3 years; first and second for sucking mare colts—amounting in all to \$110. G. Shelton, of Normal, took first for stallion colt under 1 year old; first and second for brood mares, 4 years and over; first for filly over 1 and under 2 years—in all, \$75. The second premium for STALLION COLT

tyears old and over, was taken by James A. Perry, of Wilmington: no first given. H. J. Vaughn, Oneida, and W. and R. Moffit, Paw Paw Grove, took first and second, respectively, for stallion over 3 and under 4 years. Lloyd & Lunday, Macomb, and John Morgan, Bloomington, took first and second for stallion colts over 2 and under 3 years. S. R. Jones, Lacon, took first for stallion colt over 1 and under 2 years. E. Hodgson, El Pase, second for filly over 1 and under 2 years.

under 2 years. The show of
CABRIAGE TEAMS

was very large, and the animals of superior
blood and action. J. C. McFarren & Son, Louisville, Ky., took first premium, \$150, and C. M.
Hall, Yates City, second, \$190. Walter Rogers,
Bloomington, took first, and the Jersey County
Btock-Importing Company second premium, for
road stallions. J. C. McFarren & Son, Louisville, Ky., took first, and James McKean, Bradford, second premium for roadster mares.

J. B. Lycum, Paris, first; J. Weedman, Farmington, second.

Premiums were awarded for short-hore built

J. S. Lycum, Paris, first; J. Weedman, Farmington, second.

Premiums were awarded for short-horn buils as follows: The Hon. C. E. Lippincott, Springfield, captured two first and one second for his buils Wonder, Cherub 2d, and Master Winthrop—in all \$65. J. H. Patts & Son, Jacksonville, two premiums on their buils, Perry Jefferson and Baron Lewis 2d, amounting to \$35. J. H. Spear, Talulla, first, and A. H. & J. B. Day, Utica, second, for their 4-year-old buils Starlight and The Doctor. Gue Sharpshire, Centreville, Ky., and J. H. Pickerell, Harristown, first and second for their 3-year-old buils, Marguis and Breastplate. J. B. Ryburn & Brother, Bloomington, first and second for buil calves under 6 months. Premiums were awarded for the follows: A C. Punk Bleswischen and the second for buil calves and follows: A C. Punk Bleswischen and the second for buil calves and follows: A C. Punk Bleswischen and the second for buil calves and follows: A C. Punk Bleswischen and the second for buil calves and follows: A C. Punk Bleswischen and the second for buil calves and follows: A C. Punk Bleswischen and the second for buil calves and follows: A C. Punk Bleswischen and the second for built calves and follows: A C. Punk Bleswischen and the second for built calves and follows: A C. Punk Bleswischen and follows and follow

ander 6 months. Premiums were awarded for aHOBT-HORN COWS.

as follows: A. C. Funk, Bloomington, took first for cow over 4 years old, and first for heifer-calf under 1 year old. C.E. Lippincott, Springfield, first for cow 3 years and under 4. J. H. Nessinger, Clarksville, Mo., second for cow over 4 years, and first and second for heifer-calves under 6 months old. J. H. Pickerell, Harristown, second for cow 3 and under 4 years; first and second for heifers 2 years and under 3; second for heifer 1 and under 2 years, and second for heifer follows:

Miller 4 Powell, of Beacher, Ill., captured premiums for

Miller & Powell, of Beacher, Ill., captured premiums for

HEREFOED CATTLE,
as follows: First for 4-year-old bulls, first and
second for 1-year-olds, first and second for bull
calves under 1 year, and first for bull calf
under 6 months. They also carried away first
and second premiums for 4-year-old cows; first
for cow 3 and under 4 years, first for cow 2 and
under 3 years, first and second for heifers 1 and
under 2 years, first and second for heifer calves
under 1 year, and first for calves under 6
months. They had no competitors, and pocketed
\$324 on these eleven prizes.

FINE-WOOL SHEEP

PINE-WOOL SHEEP
premiums were awarded as follows: E. H.
Nichols, Millersburg, took the first, for ram 2
years old and over; first for ram 1 and under 2
years. T. E. Day, Streator, second, for ram 2
years old; second for pen of ewe lambs under 1 year.
Thomas Taylor, Waynesville, took second for ram
1 year and under 2; first for ram lamb under
1 year; first for pen of ewes 2 years
and over; second for pen of ewes 2 years
and over; second for pen of ewes 2 years
and under 2 years. S. H. Thompson
Lews City, Ia., took second for ram lamb under

1 year; first for pen of ewes over 1 and under 2 years; first for pen of ewe lambs under 1 year. Awards for

year. Awards for COTSWOLD LONG-WOOL SHEEP Were made to W. & R. Moffit, Paw Paw Grove, as follows: Second premium for ram 2 years old; first and second for ram 1 year and under 2; first and second for three ewes 2 years old; first for three ewes 1 year old; first and second for three ewes 1 year old. Total in money, \$100. Awards were also made in the same class to Miller & Powell, Beecher, Ill.; William Merkle, Indians; P. & A. Arnold, Samanauk. Premiums were awarded for prize BEKKSHIRE HOSS

Samanauk. Premiums were awarded for prize BENKSHITE HOOS
to George M. Caidwell, Williamsville; J. M. & S. Works, Bardolph; John R. Craig, Ontario, Can.; N. B. Jones, Normal; M. F. Dunlap, Jacksonville; John Francis, New Lenox; J. M. & E. W. Call, Jacksonville; George Dunlap, Bloomington; and for Chester whites to E. R. Moody, Eminence, Ky.; N. M. Jones, Normal; Charles E. Kercheval, Joliet; R. Kimberly, Green River. Mr. Moody's total premiums amount to \$105; Mr. Jones' to \$45; and Mr. Kercheval's to \$100.

ESSEX HOGS.

J. W. Wilber, Charleston, and J. W. Neeley,
Ottawa, took all the premiums, the former's
winnings amounting to \$110, and the latter's to \$135. First premiums were awarded for

ter's to \$135. First premiums were awarded for FARM PRODUCTS as follows: George S. Haskell, Rockford, white winter wheat; Thomas S. Whitehall, Millersburg, red winter wheat; J. S. Shorthouse, Danvers, red spring wheat; J. A. Smith, Elmwood, rye; J.W. Dilley, Macomb, cats; George S. Haskell, spring barley; Isaac Newton, white Indian corn; C. Hargrave Hilton, yellow Indian corn; B. C. Dunlap, Dunlapyille, corn on stalk; W. H. Shurgart, Pekin, pop-corn; James Stickfaden, Pekin, buckwheat; George S. Haskell, timothy seed; James Stickfaden, Pekin, clover-seed; George S. Haskell, orchard grass-seed, and best display of grains and seeds.

The regular annual meeting of the ILINOIS WOOL-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION
was held at the Secretary's office to-day, with a
method larger attendance than usual. To secure
better co-operation among the wool-growers of
different parts of the State, and to create greater different parts of the State, and to create greater interest among them, it was resolved to select a Vice-President from each Congressional District. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, the Hon. A. M. Garland, Springfield; Vice-Presidents, First District, Daniel Kelly. Wheaton; Second, H. D. Emery, Chicago; Third, C. C. Parka, Waukegan; Fourth, Samuel Allen, Sycamore; Fifth, J. L. Moore, Polo; Sixth, L. G. Fish, Franklin Grove; Seventh, E. E. Gorham, New Lenox; Eighth, Horace Barnes, Onarga; Ninth, John Trumbull, Elmirs; Tenth, Graham Lee, Hamlet; Eleventh, John George, Perry; Twelfth, Frank Fassett, Springfield; Thirteenth, S. R. McFadden, Atlanta; Fourteenth, George Elliott, Harristown; Fifteenth, William Stewardson, Shelbyville; Sixteenth, C. B. Nichols, Carlyle; Seventeenth, R. M. Bell, Brighton; the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Districts are not filled; Secretary, P. Richmond, Paddock's Grove; Treasurer, R. M. Bell, Brighton. The business of the meeting concluded, Mr. Rust, of the Chicago National Live-Stock Journal, submitted to the investigation of the Association

nvestigation of the Association weighing 51½ pounds, and represented to be of sixteen months' growth, which had been senthim from the flock of Mrs. R. Blacore, of Centreville, Cal. Messrs. Kelly, Taylor, and Gorham were aprointed a committee to examine the fleece in the presence of the Association. It was found to be one fleece, and the experts pronounced that the wool had not been doctored in any manner. The fleece was fully double the weight of the largest and heavest fleeces obtained in this part of the United States, and the heaviest of which any report has been made. The Committee asked leave to have the fleece scoured, and to defer a detailed report until that time, which request A LARGE PLEECE OF FINE WOOL, tailed report until that time, which reques was given, and the fleece left in their bands for

THE INDIANAPOLIS EXPOSITION. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 17.-The industrial parade to-day exceeded by far the anticipations f the most sanguine. It was the most comprehensive affair of the kind ever seen in this part of the country, and quite worthy to rank with the recent display in St. Louis. Nearly every business firm and factory in the city of any note were in the line, and the procession was full two hours passing a given point, and it was estimated to be near 6 miles long. The attendance of people was immense, the city being thronged with visitors from every quarter of the State. The banks ors from every quarter of the State. The canas and stores were closed, and, by proclamation of the Governor, the State Department closed its doors. The public schools suspended for the day, and Indianapolis gave itself up for a general holiday. During the afternoon and night the Exposition building was crowded, the number of visitors approaching 20,000. This parade was expected to be, and has proved, the real in-auguration of the Exposition, and from this time

IOWA STATE FAIR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune, begins here on Monday. The prospects are very promising, the number of entries being in excess of that of the corresponding time in any previous year. It is confidently anticipated that the ex-hibition will be the largest and most attractive that Iowa has ever had.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY FAIRS.

SAUK COUNTY, WIS. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribine.
Baraboo, Wis., Sept. 7.—The Sauk County Agricultural Society closed its Eighteenth Annual Fair to-day with satisfactory success. There vere 486 entries to 380 last year. The thow of horses, cattle, sheep; swine, and poultry was not large, but included some fine animals, among them an imported Norman horse, and a few good short horns. The show of field and garden products was large and varied, and highly creditable. There was an abundance of good fruit, apples, grapes, pears, and plums. An excellent practical address, full of good advice, was delivered by G. E. Morrow, of the Western Farmer, who suggested to the farmers that the remedy for the evils com-

plained of, both from without and within, rested with themselves. Our Supreme Court decision settled that in this State. The power of the people to protect themselves against a railroad extortion was complete, and it should be exercised with moderation, wisdom, and firmness. He deprecated class feeling and class legisla-tion, and expressed the utmost confidence in the future prosperity of the agricultural interests of the country. He urged more intelligence, as to interest and faith in their calling, by farmers seeking to adapt their work to their circum-stances, seeking from all sources information, associating for consultation and mutual help, but not with an idea they were superior to more oppressed, or had more rights than others,— making their watchwords "Intelligence, Integ-rity, and Industry." The address was frequently applauded, and a vote of thanks was tendered the speaker at the close. The fair ended with a He deprecated class feeling and class legislaapplanded, and a vote of thanks was tendered the speaker at the close. The fair ended with a nice trotting match, best three in five, twice around a half-mile track. The spotted horse Rattler, by Basset; gray mare Nellie Hector, by Emery; white horse Billy Rich; brown mare Josie Mansfield, by Mansfield, contested. Rattler won in three straight heats, the others coming in in the order named. The receipts of the fair were about \$1,000, nearly double last year, when rain spoiled the last day.

DES MOINES COUNTY, 1A.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
BURLINGTON, Ia., Sopt. 17.—The Des Moines
County Fair is a moderate success. It commenced on Tuesday, and will end to-morrow.
To-day was the best day, over 8,000 people being on the grounds. The list of articles on exhibition is larger than ever before, and nearly all are better.

The races are the most interesting part of the exhibition. To-day there were several good trots, the best being for a purse of \$500.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Four Manuson, I.s., Sept. 17.—The attendance at the fair so far has been very small, and only about 1,000 tickets were sold to-day. The premiums were awarded to-day, and a number of draught and blooded horses were exhibited in the ring. The running race, half-mile heats, best two in three, was won by Jonny Lind. Best time, 53 seconds. The trotting race of mile heats, best two in three, was taken by Brannen's b. g. Tadpole. Best time, 2:47.

POLE COUNTY, IA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES Moiniss, Is., Sept. 17.—The County Fair was poorly attended to-day, though the weather was fair and the exhibition good. The quarrel between the District Society and the County Society has worked great injury to both, and it is doubtful if either can flourish well while the quarrel continues. The State Fair is drawing a large number of our exhibitors. A great deal of

stock has already been shipped from here, and the trains are taking out people every day.

BELOT. Wis. Sept. 17.—The Fair closed to-day, with a light shower of rain just before night. To-day's attendance was much greater than expected. Attractions were numerous, and the immense crowd kept happy from first to last. The finances of the Association are in excellent condition. Extensive improvements will be made in the accommodations for next year, when a still better show is anticipated.

DE KALB COUNTY, HAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

DEKALB, Ill., Sept. 17.—The DeKalb Fair today has been a grand success. Upward of 5,000
people have been on the grounds. For bulls, 4 years old and over, the first prize was taken by Samuel Daysart, and the second by William Stewart. To-morrow the big race comes off, as well as the principal premiums on cattle. Many of the light-fingered gentry are present, but are too closely watched to reap a large harvest.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE. Paris, Sept. 17 .- The trial of the accomplic in the escape of Marshal Bazaine was concluded at Grasse to-day. M. Lachaud, defending Col. Villette, said his client's conduct in this matte was the most honorable incident of his career Col. Villette was the type of chivalrous devotio to his chief.

Counsel then proceeded to examine the evidence in regard to the escape, and argued that it

was in exact accordance with the account given by Madame Bazaine.

The Judge delivered a lengthy and explanatory judgment. He considered that the escape by the rope was proved, but declared that Col. Villette assisted in the preparations. The Wardens were adjudged guilty of negligence. Rull, one of the accused, who has not been arrested, and who did not appear for trial, was condemned in contumaciom to ten months' imprisonment. Col. Villette and Plantin were sentenced to aix months', Doineau to two, and digeaux to one months' imprisonment.

The remainder of the alleged accomplices in the escape of Marshal Bazaine were acquitted.

GREAT BRITAIN. LONDON, Sept. 17.-Edmund Burke Roche

Saron Firmoy, is dead. William Bernard MacCabe, the author, is a passenger on the steamer Oceanic, from Liverpool for New York to-day.

SPAIN. Madrid, Sept. 17 .- Several small engagement etween the Republican troops and Carlists have occurred lately, in all of which the latter were

The Carlists made another attack upon Cu enca, but were repulsed, and 'retreated precipi-The feeling of confidence and security con-inues to strengthen in Madrid.

CENTRAL AMERICA. New Orleans, La., Sept. 17.—The stea Bolivar, from Panama, 8th, has arrived. Four English vessels of war, including the

flag-ship Republic, were at San Jose. The Government had appointed Don Vincent Dardon, the Guatemala Minister at Washington to confer with the United States Centenary Commissioners as to how Guatemala best could be represented at the Centennial Exposition. Nicaragua was at peace. The Official Gazette

remarks that the moral progress the Republic has made was shown in the orderly way in which the people celebrated the feast of Sauto Domin-go and Conta Anna.

Private and public reports from Honduras show that it is beginning to enjoy some tran-quillity. The Government had received assur-ances from its Minister in London that there was now great hopes that the Honduras Railroad would be finally finished. One section of it, from the Bridge of Laventa to the Rio Blanca, had been contracted for at £4,000 per mile.

THE NORTHWESTERN STATES.

Items Telegraphed to Chicago Tribune. ILLINOIS. Yesterday a test was made of the capacity of

the well of the Alton Road, from which Bloomington is thinking of getting a water-supply. Owing to the imperfect working of the machin ery the test was not satisfactory. -License was issued yesterday to the Mississippi River Freight Railway. The road is to be

run from Georgetown, Vermillion County, to a point in Calhoun County. The capital stock is -Mr. Edward Res, of Sangamon County, one

of the foremost of the fine-stock dealers in the State, has just returned from Scotland, where he purchased one bull, the Duke of Richmond. and four Durham cows, and two Clydosdale draft stallions, for which he paid \$12,000 in gold. The stock will arrive this week, and be on exhibition at the Sangamon County Fair next

The Patrons of Husbandry held their annual

The Patrons of Russaudry held their annual fete at Crown Point yesterday. The Grangers mustered in strong force, and marched in procession through the town to the Fair grounds, where Dr. W. S. S. Raymond, the Hon. Baistwood, and others delivered addresses. There is a marked increase in the number of Patrons since last year.

—Maun's millinery and fancy goods store, on East street, Crown Point, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss, \$2,000.

—Mout 2,000 people assembled at Rome City resterday morning. Loss, \$2,000.

—Mout 2,000 people assembled at Rome City resterday to take part in the Granger picnic. Henry James, Master of the Indiana State Grange, was expected, but failed to appear, whereupon impromptu addresses were delivered by Freeman Kelly, Democratic nominee for Congress for this district, and also a Granger; John Paul Jones, of La Grange; and Dr. J. F. Goaer, of Rome City. The exercises were interspersed with music, there being two bands on the grounds. A bountiful dinner was served by lady Grangers.

—A colored boy named Sagnuel Woodruff, sentenced to the penitentiary from Indianapolis two years ago, and transferred to the Home of Refuge, escaped from that institution two days since. Yesterday morning he attempted to steal a ride on the Lafavette Road, intending to go to Chicago, where his mother resides. He was jolted off the bumper in crossing one of the streets, and was instantly crushed to pioces by the wheels of the train.

—The Western yearly meeting of Friends convenes in Plainfield to-day, and will continue in session for a week or ten days.

—The Grangers gave a large and enthusiastic

venes in Plainfield to-day, and will continue in session for a week or ten days.

—The Grangers gave a large and enthusiastic picnic at Decatur yesterday. As many as 5,000 people were present. At 2 o'clock the streets were througed with vehicles, each one displaying corn, corn-cobs, or some other appropriate emblem of the order. The assembly was addressed by Deputy Grand-Master Leese and other elequent orators, and a very pleasant time was had throughout the enuire day.

WISCONSIN.

quent crators, and a very pleasant time was had throughout the entire day.

WISCONSIN.

The railroad decision creates little excitement at Baraboo. The people of that section, to whom railroad facilities are new and highly valued, feeling that they have little to complain of. There is a general disposition, if railroads comply with the law now with good spirit, to amend whatever is found unjust.

—The Julien House at Prairie du Chien, Wis., was totally destroyed by fire Wednesday night. The Denzman and Tremont Houses had a narrow secape. Loss, \$3,500; insurance, \$3,000 on building and contents, equally divided. The Northwestern National, of Milwaukee, carried \$1,500 on the building and contents, and the Hartford, of Connecticut, \$1,500 on the building and contents. Total loss on building; on contents partial.

—Dr. Erastus Lewis, one of the oldest residents of Janesville, died yesterday and will be buried with Masonic homors to-day, he being very high up in that Order.

—Some 3,000 Grangers joined in a picnic near the Town of LaPrairie vesterday.

A little boy, aged 5, a son of an emigrant page.

A little boy, aged 5, a son of an emigrant pas-

violating the Sunday Liquor ordinance. He was fined \$30, and sentenced to five days in jail.

fined \$30, and sentenced to five days in jail.

MINNESOTA.

J. B. Milliken, General Agent of the Morris & St. Peter Railroad, has been appointed Superintendent of the Peninsula Division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway. His successor has not been announced.

—Mrs. Alvin Weide, residing on Dayton Bluff, inside the limits of St. Paul, was outraged yesterday noon by an unknown ruffian, who accomplished his purpose by the use of brutal force, choking and pounding the woman until insensible. Partially recovering, she screamed for help, and was heard by the neighbors, who saw her ravisher escape down the steep bluff side. Her injuries are quite severe, but not fatal.

—The first St. Paul Schuetzenfest ended Wednesday. The champion prize was awarded

—The first St. Paul Schuetzenfest ended Wednesday. The champion prize was awarded to John A. Tester, of Alma, Wis.; the next prizes to John Moser, J. Bashler, and C. Neukom, all of Alma. First premium for bull's-eye spots to F. Hankey, of St. Paul. Twenty-eight prizes in all were awarded.

—Mrs. Charles Flood arrived at St. Paul from Chicago Wednesday evening, bearing in her arms the dead body of her infant child, which died on the way. She came in pursuit of her husband, who deserted her the day her child was born. She found her husband here, but he again fied from her. His parents reside in St. Paul. They are taking care of her, and will Paul. They are taking care of her, and will bury the child. MICHIGAN.

On Thursday morning, about 5 o'clock, the Exchange Hotel in the Village of Dundee, Mon-roe County, was burned to the ground. It was large frame structure, and at the time unoccu-

a large frame structure, and at the time unoccupied. The lose is about \$3,000; partially insured. The fire is thought to have been the work of an incendiary.

—The following gentlemen were elected officers of the Michigan State Agricultural Society for the ensuing year: President, E. O. Humphrey, of Kalamazoo; Secretary, C. F. Kimball, Pontiac; Treasurer, A. J. Dean, Adrian; Executive Committee—George W. Phillips, Romeo; E. W. Rising, Richfield; J. M. Sterling, Monroe; C. W. Green, Farmington; William M. Ferry, Grand Haven; N. S. Avery, Grand Rapide; A. O. Hyde, Marshall; O. L. Whitney, Muskegon; J. M. French, Detroit; J. S. Ramsdell, Grand Traverse; D. A. Blodgett, Hersey. NEBRASKA.

An unknown man was run over and killed by a transfer train at the Omaha Depot Wednesday night. It is supposed he was trying to steal a ride across the river.

—Peter Larsharo, head Chief of the Pawnee Indians, died on Saturday last at the Reservation from the effects of a gunshot wound.

—Fifty-three cars of stock have, left Omaha within the last two days for Chicago, and another large lot will leave to-day.

—One hundred and fifty emigrants, returning from California, arrived at Omaha yesterday.

A German named Gustav Steudeman com-A German named Gustav Stendeman committed suicide at Keokuk vesterdav by swallowing a quantity of muiatic acid. He lived about three hours, during which time he suffered great pain. He was conscious, and apparently rational up to the time of his death. He gave as a reason for resorting to self-destruction the fact that he feared the approach of one of the fits of insanity to which he has been subject for some time past, and chose to die rather than endure it. Ho was a tinner by trade, and the acid was taken from his work-bench. from his work-bench.

CASUALTIES.

Two Ladies Killed by a Carriage ALTOONA. Pa., Sept. 17.-While a party of ladies and gentlemen were returning from Bell's Mills, to-day, in a back, the vehicle upset down an embankment. Sadie Bohn and Miss Hack-enbury were killed.

Custom-House Swept Away. Washington, Sept. 17.—Information has been received at the Treasury Department that, during he gale of the 5th and 6th inst., the Custom House and light-house at Brazos Santiago, Texas, were entirely swept away, with all the records and papers. It is not known whether any lives were lost.

LATE LOCAL ITEMS.

STABBED IN THE HEAD. At 8 o'clock last night a man named Thomas Carmody stabbed Peter Hassett in the head above the right ear, during a drunken quarrel, at the corner of Canalport avenue and Jefferson street. The wound is a severe but not dangerous one. Hassett was taken to his home, No. 8 Canalport avenue, and attended by a physician

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 17 .- Over the Upper Lake Region, southeast to southwest winds, stationary or lower barometer, slight changes in temperature, and in the eastern por changes in temperature, and in tion partly cloudy weather, with local rains.* LOCAL OBSERVATION. CHICAGO, Sept. 17, 1874.

2:00 p. m 8:53 p. m 9:00 p. m 10:18 p. m	29.89	68	75 S. E. g	entie	Clear.
Maximum Minimum	thern	nome	ter, 63.		18—1 a. m.
Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Breck'nr'ge Cairo Chicago Cheyenne. Cieveiand Cincinnati. Davenport. Denver. Detroit Duiuth Escanaba Pt. Garry Ft. Gibson Keokuk LaCrosse Leavenw th disrquette. Milwaukee	29,97 29,89 29,91 29,95 29,99 29,88 29,78 29,88 29,78 29,78 29,78 29,88 29,78 29,88 29,78 29,88	70 68 46 67 72 67 56 68 55 63 48 75 67 59 69	S. fresh. S. gentle. S. gentle. S. E. gentle N. W. fresh. S. E. light. Caim. S. brisk. N. W. fresh. S. E. fresh. S. E. fresh. S. W. gentle E. light. S. E. fresh. S. J. light.	.87 4.04 171 .03 .12	Clear. Fair. Clear. Fair. Clear. Fair. Cloudy. Clear. Light rain. Cloudy. Clear. Light rain. Clear. Cloudy.
Omaha Pembina Toledo Yankton	29.82 29.56 29.95	50 67	N., gentle. N. W., gentle N. E., hght Calm.	.36	Fair. Cloudy.

THE CROPS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Soll 17.—The September returns of the Department of Agriculture indicate an average condition of the wheat crop of 93, against 95 in September, 1873. The acreage of the crop is 7 per cent greater than last year, which would bring the aggregate yield to nearly an average on last year's acreage. All the New England and Middle States are above the sverage, except Delaware, which is a full average. All the Atlantic and Gulf States are below the average, except Alabams, which is 101. Inland Southern States are all above the average, Arkansas presenting the maximum of the whole country, which is 120. North of the Red River, most of the counties not visited by the chinch-bug present superior crops. Ohio, Michigan, and Indiana are above the average. Hilmos 2 per cent below. Wisconsin is reduced 23 per cent below by drought and chinches. West of the Mississippi, drought, intense heat, hot winds, chinches, and grasshoppers, have reduced all the States below the average, except Missouri. The Pacific States are above the average. THE CROPS.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

WILL NOT RETURN TO LONG BRANCH.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The President will not return to Long Branch, having given directions to have his personal effects brought to Washington. Secretary Belknap will return here from Columbus on Saturday, instead of Monday next, as he originally intended.

REMIGNED.

Mr. Leggatt, the Commissioner of Patents, has resigned, to be succeeded by Deputy Commissioner Thatcher.

NEW YORK BREADSTUFF MARKET.

A little boy, aged 5, a son of an emigrant passenger, fell from the express train about two miles west of Ada yesterday, and, strange as it may seem, was not injured, although the train was running at a speed of 35 miles per hour. As soon as he stopped rolling he got up and ran after the train.

—Wednesday evening, a gravel train, Conductor Simmons, on the Atlantic & Great Western Sidmond to Urbana to lay the new track. The conductor promised the men board at \$4 per week, but on finding that they could not get it for less than \$5, they attacked him with shovels, and would have killed him had not the Marshai and officers come to his aid and arrested five of them.

—Patrick Murphy was yesterday brought before the Mayor of Urbana, and pleaded guilty of strades.

MILITARY RULE.

(Continued from the First Page.) us to be the legitimate one. We wish him joy

Kellogg himself?
We again protest against this mistaten and desper ats policy,—as earnestly and solemnly as we proteste against the subversion of the State Government in the first instance. It is pregnant with evil and misery, Neither Louisians nor the South as a section has anything to hope from a policy of proceription and violence. There is much to be lost by it. There is everything to be hazarded.

"THE WISEST AND SAYEST THING."

From the St. Louis Republican.

The people of Louisians have revolted against the usurping Government, and made their revolution good by enforcing the abdication of Kellogg and his subordinate officials in precisely the same way they were installed—at the point of the bayonet, It is an act of violence, of course; it is a revolution; but the Kellogg Government itself was the product of violence, it was an admitted and branded usurpation. The case as it stands, therefore, is that of a violent remedy of a violent wrong. What will the President and Congress do about it?

There are many difficulties and complexities in this question which will present themselves the moment the question is taken up. But it need not be taken up. The wiscest and asfeat thing for the President and Congress to do is to let it alone, and thus avoid the complexities and difficulties it involves. The people of Louisians have settled it in their own way; any interference with the work would be an upsettling.

the President could have hesitated about in source. He has made many missiares in reconstruction, and especially as concerns Louisians. He has encouraged and is in many respects the responsible anthor of this revolution, especially by his course in Arkansas. He acquiesced in all the iniquities of the Kellogg administration, and shares with Congress the sin of having turned away from the entreaties of the suffering State, even when championed by the eloquent voice of Senator Carpenter. A year ago he had a great chance to do right, and in doing right to redeem Louisians. But through his Attorney-General he spurned the prayers of the State. The logical result of that selfish apathy is written in the painful history we print this morning. The revolution has been nourished by the President, and it is his work.

We do not see how the President can do otherwise. However much we may sympathize with the revolutionary movement, and however anxious we may be to overthrow Kellogg and all phases of Kellogg domination in other States, the Union must be preserved. There can be no union without law, and there is no law where we see successful revolution. In this case the moral right is with Penn, the forms of law with Kellogg. The followers of Penn, those who belong to white leagues and other organizations, made the mistake of revolutionists—precipitation. They should have waited. They should have trusted to public opinion, to the softening influences of time, to the sure growth of generous sentiments in the hearts of Northern men. They should have trusted by public opinion, to the softening influences of time, to the sword. We see how as and deplorable it is for the Administration to be in a position where by its own follies it will make the right wrong and the wrong right, But it is a diliemma which must be firmly met. We can understand the difficulty and delicacy of the President's situation, arising, as we have said, from his own acquiescence in the disgraceful Louisiana rule—by clothing with the forms of law this infamous

citing by frothy and incendiary speeches. The Mo ery and Marr faction must be taught that revolution fil not be tolerated, especially when the revolution-test inaugurate their campaign by infamous assassi-ation of innocent Republicans, who are in no sense onnected with the iniquities of the Kellogg ring. It use be taught that it cannot by force of arms overmust be taught that it cannot by force of arms over-turn a Government that has been recognized as legal, and that it must still look to Congress for the relief which has long been necessary. It must be taught that it cannot with impunity dely the General Govern-ment, or threaten to continue in open rebellion after it has been commanded to disperse. The tactics of Spanish revolutionists are not to be adopted upon American soil, and the White Leaguers of all sections of the State will do well to learn that fact speedily. The sooner they are put down with a firm hand, the better will it be for the future of Louisiana. A TEST OF THE LOYALTY TO LIBERTY OF THE WHOL

THE LOTATHY TO THE WHOLE
BEFULLICAN PARTY.

From the New Fork World.

What sert of a person Gov. Kellogg, of Louisisians,

and by what means he came to be recognized in deance of the will of the people of Louisiana as the
kecutive of that State, we need not at this late day
ecapitulate. There is no chapter of our recent hisper more disgraceful m itself, or more discouraging
those who are not yet ready to abandon their faith Executive of that State, we need not at this late day recapituiale. There is no chapter of our recent history more disgraceful in itself, or more discouraging to those who are not yet ready to abanden their faith in Republican institutions, than the story of this adventurer. Lifted into power by the act of a drunken Federal Judge, whose escape from impeachment at the last session of Congress is felt by all honest Republicans to be a brand of infamy ineffaceably set upon their majority in the National Legislature, this man Kellogg has signalized his rule in Louisians not only by the persistent plunder of the unfortunate residents of that State, without distinction of color, but by the most shameless and open robbery of its non-resident creditors. Even a Republican majority in Congress shrank from indorsing this scoundrelly usurper. It contented itself with refraining from bringing him to justice, and left him to fight out his battle with the piundered people of Louisians at the poils, well-knowing when it it did so that it would not hesitate to go into the conflict with the louded dice of special enactments given him by a spurious Legalature for the express purpose of defeating any hing like an houset expression of the popular will. Encouraged by the action of the popular will. ture for the express purpose of defeating any hing-like an houset expression of the popular will. Encouraged by this tacit and, we cannot choose but call it, most base and cowardly connivance of the representatives of the people at Washington, this man Kellogg, relying upon the support of President Grant, long since piedged to him through the family connections of the President, and believing that he possessed in the Confederate Gen. Longstreet, who has steadily cooperated with him, a military ally able to secure his domination, has undertaken not only to abrogate that amendment of the Constitution of the United States which secures to "all American citizens the right to keep and bear arms," but also that other amendment of the Constitution of the United States which secures to all American citizens the right "peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grisvances."

grievances."

The interference of President Grant to indorse the

The interference of Fresident Grant to motore use action of the drunken Judge Durell in putting Kellogg into power has aiready taxed the party fealty of his supporters in Congress pretty nearly to its limits. Whatever may have been the practical wisdom or unwasdom of Kellogg 2 opponents in their recent opposition to him, the interference of President Grant to indorse the action of the Confederate Gen. Longstreet in marching upon a popular assembly will finally test, not the party fealty, but the loyalty to liberty itself, of the whole Republican party.

"Is NOT THE ACT JUSTITIABLE?"

From the New York Sun.

The people of Louisians, defrauded, plundered, trampled on, stripped of their property by unrehered villauly in power, having surpres installed in office over them by judicial corruption backed by President Grant's bayonets, and having seen all hope of redress taken away by the refusal of Grant to interfere in their behalf, and by those unrying authorities in their behalf, and by those unrying authorities in the behalf, and by these unrying authorities in the behalf, and by the surprise authorities in the behalf, and by the surprise authorities in the stream of the second or of resident of relief, have at last adopted the desperation by public plumble—burging thus driven to desperation by public plumble—burgin the closing of every channel of relief, have at last adopted the desperate recolution of rising in arms afiainst their usurpers and tyrants.

Is not the act justifiable? No man can study the facts and recall the history of the last few years without a study of the property in the property of the property in the property will have defying assistance of Grant's addlery, these wreches could could never have got into power; and their victims, seeding thensieves despoiled not only of their possessions,—the best property in New Orleans will inter the

"THE RESPONSIBLE AUTHOR OF THIS REVOLU

From the New York Herald.

These questions Gen. Grant answers by his proclamation commanding the Fenn Government to separate and to respect existing authority. We do not see how the President could have hesitated about his course. He has made many mistakes in reconstruction, and specially as concerns Louisians. He has encouraged und is in many respects the responsible author of this

rule—by clothing with the forms of law this infamou regime. But the Constitution prescribes and the courts have written his duty. The late Chief Justic Taney, in the Dorr rebellion case, decided that wher a conflict arose between rival State Governments the President should decide which Governor was lawfully in power, and sustain that power by the Federal authority. It is unfortunate that the President should be committed, as he is, to the Kellogg usurpation. But the die has been cast, His proclamation commits the Government to the suppression of the revolution. Our hope is that the people will accept the necessity and duty of the hour, and, for the sake of the whole country, to suffer and wait a little longer, trusting to the Constitution and the peaceful methods of the ballot for their final deliverance.

"RVOLUTION WILL NOT BY TOLERAND."

the constitution and the peacetal memons of the ballot for their final deliverance.

"REVOLUTION WILL NOT ME TOLKRATED."

From the New York Times.

The Government of William Pitt Kellogg in Louisians is one which we have never been able to defend. The Durell decision which sided in establishing it was an outrage. The conduct of the Returning Board which declared it ele-tied was dishonest. The taxation since 1872 has been arbitrary and oppressive. Legislation has in hundreds of cases been a shameful face. Districts have been represented by men who never saw them. The small revenue gleaned from the improverished people has been diverted to improper uses. New Orleans is prostrate. The City Administration is pennices. Real estate in the metropolis is worth nothing in the present condition of affairs; no one will buy it. The prominent local banks have recently failed. Laborers and salaried employes alike are paid in scrip worth 30 cents on the dollar. Many streets are desoiste. Whole pages of all the newspapers are filled with the names of delinquent taxpayers. Negroes and whites in some sections of the State are in danger of starvation.

Neither party now claiming power in Louisiana can help her to average with the names of the committed to a present the party or peace. One is committed to payers. Negroes and winter in some sections of the State are in danger of starvation.

Neither party now claiming power in Louisians can help her to prosperity or peace. One is committed to tyranny and corruption; the other to a vindictive policy of ostracism and intimidation, to new riots in election time, to outrages like those which diagraced the Parish of Coushatts, and which McEnery is still confitted the procedure of the process of the procedure of the pr

logg Government, shall acquiesce in the revolution and accept its result, the case is at an end, and all interference with the work is precluded.

"WHAT HE DOES KNOW."

The President could have done neither more nor less than he has done without subjecting his conduct to severe criticism. He has no official knowledge of Mr. Pean, "the Acting Governor," who has usurped the functions of Governor; it is not his business to inquire into the facts of an election of two years ago; it is not his business to count the ballots. What he does know is that William Pitt Kellogg has been the acknowledged Governor of Louisians since the last election, and that he has been interfered with in the discharge of his duties by an armed mob which he is powerless to disperse. The Constitution clearly makes it the duty of the Federal authorities to step in at this juncture, and every good citizen will indorse the action of the President in going just as far as the "White League" mob compels him to go, not only for the restoration of peace, but for the re-establishment of the laws which have been so ruthlessly defied in the whole proceeding.

""A HEAST LOAD."

From the St. Louis Democrat. The Government of Louisians has been a heavy load for Republicanism to carry. Some of the ablest and best Republicans have believed and declared that it did not represent the majority of the people of that State. It has been accused of corruption and oppresent. State. It has been accused of corruption and oppression, nor has it been possible to deny that under it the taxes have become so heavy as to amount almost to confunction of property, and the debt and expenses of the State have swelled to alarming proportions. A Congressional Investigating Committee has, in fact, reported that gross frauds were perpetrated in the election, and it is fair to say that the conduct of Kellogg himself, and others who have obtained power under the name of Republicanism, have been such as to discredit the Republican party.

Nevertheless, according to the forms of law, this is the only Government of the State of Louisiana. As such, it is entitled to such support from the Government of the State of Louisiana. "A LITTLE BLOOD-LETTING."

Proc the St. Louis Tisses.

At the recent Cabinet meeting at Washington, to take into consideration the "troubles in the South, Senator Chandler, of Michigan, represented the President, The conspicuous impropriety of the Chairman of the Republican National Executive Committee being.

of the Republican National Executive Committee bein present when such grave political matters were dis-cussed, naturally excited surprise, even in Washing ton. Of course, the impression prevailed that som important intrigue was in process of incubation, an Senator Chandler was shortly after approached by Western member with the inquiry: "What is going on?" Not much; only we have been fixing up matters ing your old remedy or rejoinder.

It wouldn't do any harm, sir; it wouldn't do any it wouldn't do any harm, sir; it wouldn't do any in my chuckled the old politician, as he moved away, "It wouldn't do any harm, sir; it wouldn't do any harm!" chuckied the old politician, as he moved away, his face radiant with anticipated happiness.

And so it has come about. The terrible scenes that have been forced upon the people of New Orleans were deliberately planned in Washington, to subserve the two-fold purpose of defeating the election in Louisiana and helping out the Republican party in its canvass in the North; a vile plot, in which the liberties of the people of a State were thrown into the scale against the success of a party which has shamelessly plundered the South for partisan ends.

Do these politicians imagine that the people of the United State can be deluded by a trick so shameless and apparent. the South for partisan ands.

Do these politicians imagine that the people of the United States can be deluded by a trick so shameless and apparent.

"If THEY ARE NOT PRENZIED."

From the Cincinnati Guartie.

If the movement should not be checked, it would soon spread over the entire South. But one course remained for the National Government, and that course has been taken. The President has issued a proclamation-commanding the insurgents to disperse within five days, and instructions have been forwarded to the military authorities. There is nothing like a spanish pronunciamento in the President's language. He indulges in no threats, but the Leaguers can easily infer what will be the result of their disobedience. If they are not frenzied they will begin to taxe the back track very speedily. A failure at New Orleans involves a failure in all other parts of the late Confederacy. If the precautionary measures referred to in the proclamation are duly carried out, we shall hear of little more trouble in the South.

"THE LOUISIAN IDIOTS."

From the Cincinnati Enguirer.

We admit the outrages, but we denounce the methods of remedy. If the question were based upon the low ground of policy, it would be true that the Louisiana idiots, when they arm themselves in this cause, are arming against themselves. They are only deferring the day of good government. The field of battle for them is the ballot-box,—there and in the nation, Let the misguided New Orleanists tell the truth about the things they are compelled to endure; but their excessive readiness to jump to arms in the time of peace is their formiable foe. Their road to peace and good government lies through the success of the Democratic party. Let not their folly make them the memics of their friends,

"ANYTHING RETTER THAN THE LITE OF THE LAFF TEX YEARS."

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

If the South cannot control itself; if it must needs eke out its destiny from day to day—a sort of Mahomet's coffin, slung between than the life we have led the last the years

necessity in 76. They need expect nothing of Northern Democrats. That chicken will not fight.

If the white man and the black man cannot live together as political equals, the sconer the country knows it the better. We have never believed they could, and do not now believe they can; but we have been willing and we are now willing to carry the experiment to its highest developments, hoping for the best. The South could not resist the constitutional amendments. We were thrown, by necessity, on our wits as it were, and the result is the present situation of affairs. The conservatism of the South prefers an Empire, a King, to the present race of mothy despots, and in Louisians the people have gone to war. The North will in the end have to choose between constitutional, home-rule government, or military possession of the South, and a practical abandonment of republican government.

"OUGHT TO BE LEFT TO THE VENGRANCE OF THE PROPIES."

We believe, as we have so often said, that President Grant's interference in the domestic affairs of the Southern States has been wholly mischievous. Through his aid Kellogg has fortified his position on every side by legal barriers. Men do not seek redress with musket in hand when they have a fair chance to obtain redress at the ballot-box. Kellogg's hand now covers every ballot-box in Louisians. Like the lafs Louis Napoleou, he can obtain for his most illegal acts the apparent sanction of the people, Even the ballot, the peaceful weapon of free men, has become under his management the instrument of potitical tyratmy, social discord, and financial rain. He ought to be left to the venguance of the people whose necks are under his means and the contract of the people whose necks are under his heal.

"JUSTICE, EQUITT, DECENOL."

his heel.

"JUSTICE, EQUITY, DECENCY,"

From the New York Express.

It is the duty of all that this revolution come to an end at once, but only by legal, constitutional, and just methods. We doubt, at this crisis of affairs, if anything short of Federal interposition can stop present anarchy, and yet to stand by the Kellogg Government would only add to the present wrong. Federal coercion, under such circumstances, might stop further bloodshed, but it would not show respect either for public opinion or for what was just, for the rights of majorities or for the supreme law of the land; and to maintain the Kellogg Government, with its intended usurpations to disfranchise the people at the November elections, would only despen

placed not only in com-clothed with all the author him to pacify the people a whites, to the blacks, and State. Short of some suc-instice. ustice and meant to ee the end of the pro-

MARRIAGES.

OLIN-MILES-In Englewood, 16th inst., by to W. H. Ryder, D. D., Dr. Henry Olin and Miss De Miles, both of this city. TILTO

DEATHS.

DOWD—Sept. 16, Thomas Dowd, aged in year Funeral from late residence, 297 East Teams it., on Friday, Sept. 18, at 10 o'clock a. m. Put to Calvary at 1 o'clock p. m. EF Albany, N. Y., papers please copy, SULLIVAN—Sept. 15, of cholera infantum as Reierow. Funeral from residence of A. B. Johnson, P. Supr. 18, at 3 p. m., corner Balsted and Hubber-Friends are invited. Carriages to Urneeland. GRAHAM—Sept. 17, Robort M. Graham, and 2 pears and 7 month.
Funeral Saturday, 10 a. m., from 26 West Pol.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The wisest that satest thing for the Frestoent and Congress to do is to let it alone, and thus avoid the complexities and difficulties it involves. The people of Louisiana have settled it in their own way; any interference with the work would be an unsettling. They have just now done at the cost of thirty or forty lives what they ought to have been allowed to do sighteen months ago, without the shedding of a single drop of blood. They have effected through an organized revolution what, but for the impredent interposition of the Fresident, they would then have so-complished by a peaceful process. If they have been able to do this without any popular opposition, and without any uprising of Kellogg's partisans to protect him; and if they are satisfied with the new order which they have established, we do not see that the country has any other concern in the matter than to accept the result, and be satisfied with it, too. If the colored people of the State, who are Republicans, and who have been regarded as the supporters of the Kellogg Government, shall acquiesce in the revolution and accept its result, the case is at an end, and all interference with the work is precluded.

Centaur Liniment

PERFUMERY.

rated English and French manfactures. War VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, S FOR SALE.

JUST RECEIVED nd for sale by M. GRAFF & CO.. 44 and 4 South THITE MOUNTAIN Also a large assortment of Cutting & Co.'s and I

AUCTION SALES. By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. UNIMPROVED PROPERT

AT AUCTION. FRIDAY MORNING, Sept. 18, at 10 o'clock, at Salestroms, 108 East Madison-et.
24 feet, east front, on Madison-av., between fire-and Fifty-sixth-ets., being Lot 5, in Block 5, and an and Mason's Sub.
46 feet, west front, on Drexel-av., cor. Eighty-the 11 feet, east front, on Cottage Grove-av., cor. aixth-st. 50 feet, east front, on Greenwood-av., 173 ft des. Lot 10, Block 34, Irring Park. This is one of 12 Lots, only one block from the depot. WM. A. BUTTERS 4 CO., Another

Fine Residence Lot at Hyde P TODAY (FRIDAY), Sept. 18, as it o'clock, as a salexnoom, 108 East Madison-at. Lot If, its Belchild's Subdivision, Sec. 11, Town 28, R. 14, 28 land on Madison-av., 106 feet doep to Frederick-plan, north Fitty-fith or Elm-st. Butters & Co.'s Regular Saturday At their Salesrooms, 108 Rant Madison-st, Morning, Sopt 19, AT 9% O'CLOCK,
House-old Goods, Table Cutlery, Credit
Ware, &c.

Ware, &c.
AT 19% O'CLOCK,
New and Worn Carpets.
AT 11 O'CLOCK,
Pi.. Bo Fortes and Iron Safes.
AT 11% O'CLOCK,
New and Used Furniture, Parlor and Chast
Sets, Chairs, Wardrobes, Bureaus, &c.
WM. A. EUTTERS & OO., Australia ROCKWELL, WILLIAMS & CO. TO-DAY, Sopt. 18, at 10 a. m., FORCED SALE OF

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS Consisting of Accordeous, fine old Violins, Harmon and other instruments. Also, Clocks, Gold as watches, and a variety of other Jaweiry, Position ROCK WELL, WILLIAMS & O. Saturday, Sept. 19, at 9:30 a. .

At Auction Rooms, 204 and 206 East M **FURNITURE** Household Goods, & Consisting of several Parlor Suits, Black Walmarbie-top Chamber Sets, and by the piece; Frank Bed Lounges, Husk and Hair Mattresses, Creek, Stoves, Crockery, and querything pacessary in hearing; Office Desks, Book Cases, I Brunswick Billian ble, 2 Buggies., Fine litts of Watches and other or at 2 p. m.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO. Of New and Second-Hand

FURNITURE Friday Morning, Sept. 18, at 9 1-2 o'clock The largest assortment of New and Second-Band Peture AT AUOTION in the city. Everything re-Housekeeping. Parlor, Chamber, Dining-Band, Kitchen Furniture in great variety, Storm and General Merchandiss.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., And By WM. F. HODGES & CO.

POSTPONED. The sale to come off this more ing at 10 a. m., No. 60 Walnut-st.

Until the 1st of the month, we voidable circumstances venting.

wm. F. Hodges & Co., Asettempter of the Co. and Co. West Laborators and Co.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO. 68 & 70 Wabaab-av. AT AUCTION ON SATURDAY, Sept. 19, at 9 o'clock 12 Orates W. G. Crockery (in open lots) 2 Decorated Dinner Sets (198 Pieces)

Household Furniture We shall offer the largest stock of Furni at Anotion. Parlor Suits of every grads, harble and Wood-top, in Easy Chairs, Book Cases, Walnut Was Chaim, Whatnots, Extension Tables, in unt Bedsteads and nursus, Dressing Cas Mirrors, Parlor and Office Desks, Aboy C Stoves,

VOLUME 28.

EXTE

His Second Sta in Full.

A Fearful Indict Beecher.

New Documentston's Diary-Mrs. as a Witnes

from Marietta.

drs. Tilton's leartren

The Names of nesses Cive

Susan B. Anthony's

Isabella Hook Sam Wilkeson First Reveal lished the Tripartite Ag

Mr. Bowen's Charge Mr. Beecher Nar Details of the Interview w

at Moulton's Hou Beecher's Fatal M

Dates. Brocher Nover Advised Mrs. Ti Her Husband

Singular Extract from of Plymouth Chur

House Morals. Mr. Tilton's Association toria C. Woodhi

It Was Commenced and Cont

The Brooklyn Committee's (

Beecher's Advice, and I No Criminality. Epecher Charged with

Perjury, and with Having Wroug "Which Not Even Al:

God Can Repair.

Throughout the country, if I r the public press, a majority of car mit the truth of my indictment ag Houry Ward Beecher. But man persons, animated by a charital Sworn Statement, published in Argus of July 20, was not written f otherwise I would have cited in it a designed for that Statement was it to the Investigating Committee. I expected to confirm its charges timal testimony as the investigating could be called) should require the confirmation of the confirmation they could be called) should request the accused, appointed by him for pose, not of discovering his guil rouncing his acquittal, resented stains their popular favorite, ish me for making it, convert head into a star-chamber for try but me. The questions which has were mostly irrelevant to the only part of my testimony that but. Beecher's adultery they cancel report of my examination. One of tee's attorneys said to me, "If M guilty I prefer not to know it." T se acted on this predetes chief witnesses who could testi Beecher—notably Francis D. Mou Richards, Martha B. Bradshaw, thony, Francis B. Carpenter, Emn Henry C. Bowen, Thomas Kinsell were either not willing to testif timony was set aside as not before a tribunal that did not wi Accordingly, my indictment age was left by the Committee to su proof than that which my Stater afforded, unassisted by other with the Committee asked me if the tained my whole case, I answer simply a succinct narrative, giving and documents as I thought sufficient mittee's private inquiry, and yet: ficient to put an impartial come right road to the whole truth. the publication, so veral counter-appeared, including Mr. Beecher by followed by Mrs. Tilton'swere untrue; then by the Commons publications of one-sided last of all by a verdict based sole

truthful denials, to the neglect of the allegations on the other side Committee accepted the silly fic Turner, but rejected the seriou Moulton, nor did they even invite appear before them; all which the serious and uncertainty appears the serious appears and uncertainty appears the serious appears the ser appear before them; all which us ings and uncandid publications r for the sake of some hesitant m which the larger portion of the coalready made for themselves. It is the following facts and evidents far as convenient in chronologi making a marrative which, as it by step, will aim to correct and on by one, the untrue denials of Mr. Mrs. Tilton, and the unjust dedications.

idence, 256 Wabansia av., Friday mon-Carriages to Roschill. Crystal Lake, Sept. 16, Thomas J. Carriages to Graceland.

17. Robert M. Graham, son of the days and 7 months.

18. m., from 243 West Polk et

CIAL NOTICES.

Centaur Liniments ailment. The White Wrapper is in family use, the Yellow Wrapper is for

ERFUMERY.

nd French manfactures. Who K. STEVENSON & REID. Sold FOR SALE. RECEIVED

. GRAFF & CO.. 44 and 46 South W MOUNTAIN HONE anned Goods, which we offer to the

CTION SALES. A. BUTTERS & CO. ROVED PROPERTY AUCTION.

s, Sept. 18, at 10 o'clo nt, on Madison-av., between Fifty-872 h-sts., being Lot 5, in Block 5, McKib at, on Drexel-av., cor. Eighty-sixth-sit, on Cottage Grove-av., cor. Eighty , on Greenwood-av., 173 ft deep, being lark This is one of the bear A. BUTTERS & CO., Auetioneen.

ence Lot at Hyde Park TY, Sept. 18, at 11 o'clock, at one cast Madison-st. Lot 17, in Block to 8, Sec. 11, Town 28, R. 14, 50 feet do fe feet deep to Frederick-place, in Slim st. A. BUTTERS & CO., Austioness na 108 East Madison st., Saturday Sala ma. 108 East Madison st., Saturday Sola ods., Table Cutlery, Crockers-Ware, &c. AT 10% O'CLOOK, and Worn Carpets.
AT 10 O'CLOOK, and Worn Carpets.

AT II O'CLOCK,
Fortes and Iron Safes.
AT II'S O'CLOCK,
Furniture, Parlor and Chambers, Wardrobes, Burcaus, &c.
A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers LL, WILLIAMS & CO., DAY, Sept. 18, at 10 a. m., CED SALE OF L INSTRUMENTS,

ordeons, fine old Violins, Harmonical ments. Also, Clocks, Gold and Silve scriety of other Jewelry. Positive and OCA WELL, WILLIAMS & CO., Sept. 19, at 9:30 a. m., ns, 204 and 206 East Madison-sto RNITURE, old Goods, &c. oral Parlor Suits, Black Walnut safeer Sets, and by the piece; French as and Hair Mattrosses, Creptat, Oak and everything meessary in houseker, Book Caacs, Brunswick Billiad Inseline of Watches and other Jessig

CKWELL, WILLIAMS & CO., N, POMEROY & CO. ULAR FRIDAY'S SALE wand Second-Hand

NITURE ing, Sept. 18, at 9 1-2 o'cleck, ment of New and Second-Hand Feeth N in the eity. Everything requisite for 'arlor, Chamber, Dining-Reom, and e in great variety, Stoves, Bodding-handing. F. HODGES & CO.

TPONED. g at 10 a. m.,

Walnut-st. st of the month, una-circumstances pre-

F. HODGES & CO., Auctioners D. P. GORE & CO., RDAY, Sept. 19, at 9 o'clock.
G. Crockery (in open lots).
Dinner Sets (198 Pieces).

old Furniture.

9. P. GORE & CO., And

EXTRA

VOLUME 28.

TILTON. His Second Statement

in Full. A Fearful Indictment of

New Documents-Mrs. Tilton's Diary--Mrs. Morse as a Witness.

Beecher.

Mrs. Tilton's Beartrending Letter from Marietta. U.

The Names of New Witnesses Civen.

Susan B. Anthony's Letters to Isabella Hooker.

Sam Wilkeson First Revealed and Published the Tripartite Agreement.

Mr. Bowen's Charges Against Mr. Beecher Narrated.

Details of the Interview with Beecher at Moulton's House.

Beecher's Fatal Mistake in

Brecher Hever Advised Mrs. Tilton to Leave Her Husband

Singular Extract from the Records of Plymouth Church.

The Brooklyn Committee's Code of Club-House Morals.

Mr. Tilton's Association with Victoria C. Woodhull.

It Was Commenced and Continued by Mr. Beecher's Advice, and Involved No Criminality.

Execher Charged with Deliberate Perjury,

And with Having Wrought a Ruin "Which Not Even Almighty

God Can Repair." Throughout the country, if I rightly interpret the public press, a majority of candid minds admit the truth of my indictment against the Rev. Honry Ward Beecher. But many fair-minded persons, animated by a charitable doubt, have asked me for some further confirmation of the Sworn Statement, published in the Brooklyn Argus of July 20, was not written for publication, otherwise I would have cited in it a greater num ber of facts and proofs. The only use which I designed for that Statement was simply to read it to the Investigating Committee, before whom I expected to confirm its charges by such additional testimony as the investigators (if such they could be called) should require. But the committee, consisting of six trusted friends of the accused, appointed by him for the sole purpose, not of discovering his guilt, but of procuncing his acquittal, resented my accusation spainst their popular favorite, and, to punish me for making it, converted their tribanal interactions are accessible to the converted their tribanal interactions. tanal into a star-chamber for trying, not him, but me. The questions which they asked only part of my testimony that bore directly on Mr. Beecher's adultery they canceled from their report of my examination. One of the Commit-tee's attorneys said to me, "If Mr. Beecher is smilty I prefer not to know it." The whole Comacted on this predetermined plan. The chief witnesses who could testify against Mr. r-notably Francis D. Moulton, Joseph H. ichards, Martha B. Bradshaw, Susan B. Anthony, Francis B. Carpenter, Emma R. Moulton, Henry C. Bowen, Thomas Kinsella, and others were either not willing to testify, or their tes-imony was set aside as not being officially before a tribunal that did not wish to receive it. rdingly, my indictment against Mr. Beecher Vas left by the Committee to stand without other Proof than that which my Statement of July 20 mittee asked me if the Statement consimply a succinct narrative, giving only such dates and documents as I thought sufficient for the Committee's private inquiry, and yet more than sufscient to put an impartial committee on the right road to the whole truth. Since the date of Publication, se veral counter-statements have owed by Mrs. Tilton's-both of which bere untrue; then by the Committee's numer publications of one-sided testimony, and est of all by a verdict based solely on these unbrothful denials, to the neglect of all the posi-tive allegations on the other side; so that the ee accepted the silly fictions of Bessie Turser, but rejected the serious facts of Mr.

colton, nor did they even invite Mr. Bowen to

spear before them; all which unfair proceedings and uncandid publications require of me, for the make of some hesitant minds, a reply which the larger portion of the community have already made for themselves. I therefore submit the following facts and evidences, arranged as far as convenient in chronological order, and having a narrative which, as it progresses step by sep, will aim to correct and counteract, one by one, the untrue denials of Mr. Beecher and in Tilton, and the unjust deductions of the statistics.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

my personal relations with the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher down to July 3, 1870, the date of Mrs. Tilton's confession of their criminal intimacy; hisproving by anthentic documents the charge that I was animated toward him by vindictive

ness or any other hostile feeling.

First—During his absence in England, Mr. Seecher sent to me, under date of Sunday, Oct. 18, 1863, the long and memorable letter which Mrs. Stowe afterward incorporated in her biography of him. In this letter be says :

MY DEAR THEODORE: . . . Should I die on sest or land, I wanted to say to you who have been so near

and dear to me, etc.

The single phrase which I have italicised is eling in a foreign land, having left behind him a greater multitude of friends than most men ould have claimed, and seeking to choose from all these one to be the custodian of his special and secret thoughts, chose me. And his affec-tionate reason for so doing is stated by himself to be that I was " near and dear to him."

Second-Two years later, on the arising of po litical differences between Mr. Beecher and me resulting in my publicly criticising his course, I addressed to him a private letter Nov. 30, 1865, ng my beartfelt assurance that these diferences did not beeloud my love for him. In this letter I said:

If I should die leaving you alive, I ask you to love my children for their father's sake, who has taught ein to reverence you and to repard you as the man o

The above tribute derives the greater force because I paid it to Mr. Beecher when we were at political variance and in public antagoni Third-Three years later he sent to me a gift copy of "Norwood," inscribed by his own hand

THEODORE TILTONwho greatly encouraged the author to besin and perso were—with the affectionale regards of HENRY WARD BERGERS.

I distinctly recall several warm allusions which Mr. Beecher, in conversations with me at that period, made to the good cheer with which he said I inspired him during the composition of

that book.

Fourth—A year later such was the respect in which I held Mr. Beecher that I spent more money than I could afford in order to possess his portrait, painted by the first artist of our day. The following money receipt will speak

Received from Theodore Tilton, by draft from Aurors, Illinois, dated Feb. 25, 1898, \$500, being payment in full for portrait of Rev. Henry Ward Beechet.

April 1, 1869.

WM. PAGE. [Stamp canceled.]
Mr. Beecher acknowledges that he sat fifty

times for this portrait at my request- a fact which purs to flight the charge that either he or Mrs. Tilton regarded me as his enemy, or as anything but his admiring friend. Fifth-In the winter of 1969-70 I published a

volume called "Sanctum Sanctorum," which contained numerous affectionats references to Mr. Beecher, of which the following, taken from fficient specimen—one of many :

ion with that good man in this journal as a golde Such words as the above are the unmistakable ribute of a friend to a friend.

Sixth-Coming down still later, I received from William Lloyd Garrison a letter dated Roxbury. April 6, 1870, from which I quote the follow

Presidency of any Society. This brief extract shows that I not only honored Mr. Beecher myself, but sought to make my

riends honor him likewise.

Seventh—On the 1st of May, 1870, a public and fraternal correspondence passed between Mr Reacher and me in our capacity as Presidents of two suffrage societies holding their public meetings simultaneously in New York, and I still possess his autograph letter sent to me on

that kindly occasion.

I have given the above brief extracts (which I might multiply) to show the uniform friendliness of my feeling toward Mr. Beecher down to the time when the discovery was made to me of his fatal assault on the honor of my house. These evidences disprove Mrs. Tilton's extraordinary and fictitious charge, wherein-speaking of what she calls "the last ten years," "whose stings and pains she daily schooled herself to bury and forgive,"-she said that one of these stings and pains" was the fact that her hushand made an "almost daily threat that he lived to crush out Mr. Beecher; that he (Mr. T.) had always been Mr. Beecher's superior, and that all that lay in his path—wife, children, and reputa-tion if need be—should fall before this purpose." This charge by Mrs. Tilton of malice on my part toward Mr. Beecher was a pure invention. She might with equal truth have accused me of entertaining during that same period a secret and daily hostility towards Horce Greeley or Charles Sumner. The Committee, accepting Mrs. Tilton's false statement, incorporated it into their verdict, and thereby falsely charge me with exhibiting towards Mr. ther what they call "a heated and malicious mind," an accusation which has never been true of me towards any human being, and which ever at the present hour is not true of me towards the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. In so far, therefore, as the Committee's verdict bases itself on this supposed fact—which is not a fact, but a

falsehood-the report, for lack of foundation, falls to the ground. II. I ought next to show by similar documen tary evidences the harmony and affection exist-ing between Mrs. Tilton and myself to July 3, 1870. But this argument has been so fully made by the publication of the voluminous private correspondence between myself and wife, filling several pages of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE of Aug. great sheaf of letters, and to pluck merely a few straws from them,-just enough to remind th reader of their general scope and tone:

MRS. TILTON TO HER HUSBAND.

April 16, 1866.—" I know not how I could live withut your precious daily letter." December 28, 1867.—" Above all, you rise grandest,

January 7, 1867.—" What a delicious way you have of rebuking and teaching me-pretending always that you think I am the loveliest and best of little January 11, 1887.—" When I look at you I say: 'Yes,

January 11, 1601.— want into a perfect."

January 20, 1867.— Your letter expressing great patience toward me in reference to my finances came yesterday, and I thank you with all my heart; you are magnanimous and generous beyond all men."

February 5, 1867.—"The inspiration of my daily
life now is the thought of looking upon your dear

face again."
February 11, 1867.—"God bless you for the con-fession of your perfect love for me."
February 1, 1868.—"The supreme place is yours

February 7, 1868.—"Oh, you are truly and nobly oved in your home."

February 18, 1868.—"The idea of a faithful, true marriage will be lost out of the world—certainly out of the literary and refined world—unless are revive it." March 15, 1868.—"If the thought of seeing you is so delictions, what will be the residen."

delicious, what will be the reality?"

February 4, 1869.—" My darling, I must believe that
this beautiful home which you have made for us must have given you a greater amount of satisfaction than we generally secure from earthly labors."

February 7, 1869.—"I consecrate myself to you so

long as I shall live."

February 11, 1869.—" You will find a worn and weary

trath without fear, she had now come on purpose to clear her mind of a burden which, if longer concealed, she feit would by-and-by grow too thinking that in one week I am yours and you are mine

great for her to hear.

isclose, I could not conjecture.

between them-of a passionate f

What the secret was which she was about to

Before disclosing it she exacted from me a sol-emn pledge that I would not injure the person of

whom she was about to speak, nor communicate

to him the fact of her making such a revelation

for she wanted to inform him in her own way

that she had divulged to me the facts in the case

After exacting these conditions, to which

pledged myself, she narrated, with modesty and diffidence, yet without shamefacedness or sense

of guilt, a detailed history of her long acquaint-ance with Mr. Beecher—of a growing friendship

he at length began to exhibit towards her-of th

need that some other woman than Mrs. Beeche should act the pert of a wife to him—of th great treasure which he found in Mrs. Tilton

sweet and tender affection-of his protes

tion of a greater homage for her than for an

other woman-of her duty to minister to h

mind and lody—and of the many specious arguments by which he commended these views

her, in order to overcome her Puritan repti

nance to them; and she said that finally, in a

his house, not long after her little Paul's dead

and as a recompense for the sympathy whi her pastor had shown her during that bereat

ment, she then and there yielded her person

This event, she stated, occurred Oct. 10, 18

luring my absence in New England, and

at that date with the words, "A day men

showed me a memorandum in her diary mar

She further said that on the next Satne

evening (while I was still absent) Mr. Beer

visited her at her home in Livingston street

consummated with her another act of se

She further confessed that at intervals du

e ensuing fall and winter, and in the sp

following, she repeated with him certain ac

oriminal intercourse, yielding to him sel-

Furthermore, with great particularity, mentioned the several places of these

views, which I cannot bring myself to chre

This confession was made by Mrs. Tilton

antarily, and not in response to any accus

either with Mr. Beecher or with any other

son, nor had I ever suspected her of

n sickness, but in unusual health. It w

free act of a sound mind under an accum-

pressure of conscience no longer to be re-

er sin, as she described it to me, consist

so much of her adultery as of the deceit she was thereby compelled to practice

In Mrs. Tilton's published statement

24, 1874, she admits that she made to July, 1870, a "confession." She says:

A like confession with hers (namely, Catherin I had made to Mr. Tilton in telling of my k

friend and pastor one year before. So, too, the Committee's report conce

Mrs. Tilton made a "confession." T

It now appears that Mrs. Tilton becam

attached to Mr. Beecher, and in July, 1870, to her husband an courshadowing affection

The above acknowledgments—the fir

Niton and the second by the Comm

true as far as they go. Mrs. Tilton di

her love for her friend and pastor, by

onfessed not only her love for him, by

for her; and still further she confessed

was the chief burden of her confession

love resulted in a sexual intimacy exte

This confession, stripped of its de

cluding its principal fact, was made

Tilton, not only to me, but to several

similar confession was made by Mr

not only to me, but to Mr. Moulto:

lrag into this unhappy controversy.

public press (I refer to Miss Susan

to whom Mrs. Tilton told her story

tumn of 1870), I here adduce a porti

ter from Miss Anthony to Mr. Beec'

Mrs. Hooker, of Hartford. It will

night after the publication of the V

nore startling, not so open a falsehood.

ead for telling a lie, He would have st

rould fain take her in my arms, wi

omforts-all she has on earth-hos

mit-for such a man so blest so

hide her away from the wicked gaze of : men.

the date that the letter was writter

two years ago:

Entirely."

Some of the confidants to whom 3 frs. Tilton

intrusted this secret were lady-frient b of bers,

whose names I am not willing to be t bo first to

of these persons has been already qr. loted by the

BUBAN B. ANTHONY TO MRS. HC HOKER.

Watters [a newspaper reporter,]: "C M course, Mr. Beecher, this is a fraud from begins ming to end?"

Wouldn't you think if God ever did strike any one

I feel the deepest sympathy with al fi the parties in-rolved, but most of all for poor, dear, trembling Mrs.

For a cultivated man, at whose feet the whole world

whose moral, intellectual, social rescr grees are withou

you he is the sinner-if it be a sin-a vid who shall say

My pen has faltered and stagger ed; it would not write you for these three days; a nd now, 7 p. m. Saturday, comes a letter from Mrs. : Stanton in reply to

mine asking how could she make that denial in the Lewiston Telegram. [Referring to pareport of Mrs. 8, having denied the Woodhull st kery.] She says:

sent, but when the time comes I s true as you. No, no f I do no man when a woman's liberty is at Now, my dear Mrs. Hooker, I me to-night to rejoice with me determined to stand firm to true have believed the Telegram true. I feel ashamed of

my doubts, or rather of my be says her daughter Hattie heard: all she said to the two clergymen, and said to her: "Why, mother, you might as well have told them true."

winter, comply with your requires to reveal Mrs. T.'s whole story.

No, Mrs. Hooker; I cannot row, any more it

ROCHESTER. 2 fov. 16, 1872.

The reply of your brother to you is no

ng fifteen or sixteen months.

ong-doing. Neither was her confession

Bs the

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B. Anthony,

on of a let-

me seen from

Toodhull tale

· children-and

though solicited often.

nterview between berself and Mr. Be

nadequacy of his home life and his con

August 18, 1869.—" I have taken your sentence in arge letters, " With Love Unbounded," and hung it over my mantel-piece."

January 3, 1870.—" I am in a nest little hotel where the hostess reads the *Independent*, and wishes more to see its editor than any other living man. Such a sen timent from this simple-hearied woman was like wine

WE. TILTON (DURING THE SAME TIME) TO HIS WIFE. January 9, 1865.—" My sweet love, I begin to see, as never before, that the centre of the world, to an hon-rable man, is his own family, his wife's sitting-room,

orable man, is his own family, his wire similar town, his stillerm's play-places, his mone."

October 28, 1865.—" Nothing is more deeply rooted in my conviction than that I owe more to your pure love and wirely example than to all the world beside."

March 28, 1866.—" Buf, whichever wind blows, I find in a little while that you, my dearest, are my

sheet-anchor."

December 6, 1866.—" If you should ever appear to me anything less than the ideal woman—the Chris aint that I know you to be-I shall not care to live

into the picture of the perfect wife."

December 14, 1866.—"I see you as the noblest of December 18, 1866,-" I believe that if you were not

on the earth, but in heaven, I could not help writing nothing besides a perfect union of two loving hearts, we shall have wrought out for ourselves a heaven on earth, and perhaps afterwards the heaven above the

but I have some rare, high, and beautiful transfigura-tion of yourself before my soul, by which I see an image that fills me with love, reverence, and hu-midity." February 15, 1867 .- "I count your love for me

the chief reward and pleasure of my life."

January 10, 1868.—" I think sometimes that I have
the sweetest family God ever gave to a man."

March 13, 1868.—" Every letter which you have sent has been like a buoy under me, helping me to swim is 4, 1869,-" My chief title to self-respect h

that I have won and kept the unblemished love of the best and truest woman whom I have ever January 30, 1870,-" I shall feel like a saflor toss on the sea until I get to my final haven of rest in my house :- there is but one home." April 6, 1870.—" Accept my undivided and ever-growing love, and hise the children for their father's

Let it be borne in mind that the above corne condence between Mrs. Tilton and myself cov. ers the long period which her testimony assign to my feigned ill-treatment of her, namely, "the ten years of sorrow, filled with stings and pains, including my alleged locking her in a room for days together, and depriving her of food and

To throw a side-light on the happy domestic trays, I will add here a brief letter, without year, received by me while on my lecturing trav els from my then office-associate in the Indepen-dent and Mr. Beecher's present editor of the

OLIVER JOHNSON TO THEODORS TILTON INDEPENDENT OFFICE, Dec. 12.

My Dram Theodore: I wonder what you would give for a chance to kiss the little woman who only an hour since hissed me! Ah, my dear fellow, it is a great sacrifice you make

in leaving such a home as yours.

I was delighted this morning on receiving a visit from ters she gets from you. She seemed well and sm on me through her tears as she spoke of you and the long season of separation that is before you. . . Tours, lovingly, Oliven Johnson, Mr. Beacher himself strikes a similar blow at Mrs. Thton's pretense of my ill-treatment of

and devoted wife, looking up to her husband as one far above the common race of men,

Mrs. Tilton's charge of ill-treatment is already so universally discredited that I need not answer it further. Nevertheless, I take a just pride in mentioning that my venerated mother, who re cently made a journey from her country home to visit me in Brooklyn, did me the sweet honor to declare that both she and my father, in lately looking back over my nearly 40 years of life, were unable to recollect that I ever spoke to either of my parents a single harsh we er as child, youth, or man. My own children could testify that never one of them has received from me a solitary stroke from whip or rod, nor ever once a blow of the hand in corpo-ral punishment. I have had offers from some of my past associates both in the Independent and the Golden Age to testify that during the years of my daily association with them they never once saw me in anger. Many relatives, friends, and domestics, stand ready to testify to my uniform gentleness towards Mrs. Tilton and towards all other persons in my home. As God is my witness, I solemnly aver that I never laid my hand on my wife save in the way of a careas, nor did I ever threaten her with violence, nor subject her to privation. Furthermore, she has at all times possessed herself of known to my family that my earnings were spent always for the beautifying of my home, and never for purposes in which my wife and

children had not an equal share with myself. I will insert here the following extract from written statement signed jointly by my father and mother:

KETPORT, N. J., Aug. 30, 1874. . Also we further testify that we never heard ill-feeling between our son Theodore and his wife, or any complaint of ill-treatment by him to wards her, until we lately heard of it for the first time in Elizabeth's published testimony, which we believe

EUSELIA TILTOR.

MRS. TILTON'S CONFESSION. III. Having thus (in Section I.) disposed of ny alleged vindictiveness towards Mr. Beecher, and (in Section II.) of my imaginary brutality towards Mrs. Tilton, I now come to Mrs. Tilton's confession, July 3, 1870, wherein she narrated the story of her seduction by her past ar, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. It is a requerement of truth that I should state explicitly the circomstances out of which this confession sprang, and the substance of the confession itself.

During several weeks previous to July 3, 1870. Mrs. Tilton had been in the country, having gone thither in a spirit of alienation. I had recently detected in her, to my grief, a tendency to deceit and falsehood foreign to her normal and pure nature. Accordingly, a cloud was on her spirit at parting. But I neither knew nor suspected that her depression had its root in her relations with Mr. Beecher. During her absence I wrote to her that she.

to tell the truth-a letter which she afterwards reminded me of, saying that "it had pierced her very soul."

After her absence had been prolonged for several weeks, during which only a slight corre spondence passed between us, she came unex pectedly to Brooklyn, reaching home about 9 o'clock in the evening of July 3. I expressed my surprise at seeing her, greeted her with cordiali-ty, and marked her improved health and rosy

Within an hour after her arrival, sitting in her favorite chamber, wherein her infant son Paul had died two years before, she made a tender allusion to his death, and then said that she had come to tell me a secret which she had long kept in her heart in connection with that event,—s secret which she had several months before, woman thoroughly estisfied when once again she may rest in your bosom. "Among the terrible changes of February 28, 1809..." Among the terrible changes of many hearths God has kept us steadfast with a glow-many hearths God has kept us steadfast with a glow-mind, she said, had improved with her health, this term and having praped for strength to tall me the

CHICAGO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER

this intimacy was brought about, not because (as Mr. Beecher dishonorably charges in his state-ment) Mrs. Tilton "thrust her affection on him unsought," but because he himself was the aggressor upon her love, honor, and good name. I know full well from Mrs. Tilton's truthful story -told me at a time when she could have had no cossible motive to deceive—that Mr. Bee made the advances, which she for a long time repelled. It was he, not she, who instigated an chieved the criminality between them. It was he, the revered pastor, who sought out his trust ul parishioner and craftily spread his toils abou her, ensnaring her virtue and accomplishing her seduction. Mrs. Tilton was always too much of a lady to thrust her affection upon Mr. Beeches or any other man "unsought," And yet Mr echer, after having possessed himself of a woman at whose feet he had knelt for years before her surrender, has finally turned upon her with the false accusation that she was his tempter, hers; for which act on his part I brand him as a coward of uncommon baseness, whom all manly men, both good and bad, should equally despise. I shall never permit him to put the blame on this woman. "She is guiltless," he blame on this woman. "She is guiltless," he said in his apology. He shall never take back that word. He well knew that the motive to guilt did not come from this gentle lady's pure and cleanly mind. I repeat here what I said before the Committee,—and what I shall believe to the end of my life,—that Elizabeth Tilton is a woman of pure heart and n und, sinned again; rather than sinning, yielding only to a strong man's triumph over her conscience and will, and through no wantonness or farwardness of her

I have been told that I endanger my success in the battle which I am now fighting by making this concession to my wife's goodness of motive. But I am determined in all this controversy to speak the exact truth in all points; and I know that no indelicacy in Mrs. Tilton's behavior ever proceeded from her own voluntary impulse o suggestion: but that, on the contrary, her highly onal religious nature was made by her pastor the means whereby he accomplished the ruin f his confiding victim.

I take the liberty to quote here a passage from a letter by Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton to Mr. Moulton, as follows:

MRS. STANTON TO MR. MOULTON

TENAPLY, N. J., Sept. 2, 1874 DEAR FRIEND: In your forthcoming state whatever you say or fail to say, do not forget as a brav might to bring your steel on the head of "The Grea

reacher" for his base charge that Elizabeth Tilton

hrust her love on him unsought. You know, better than Suasa or I do, the time and reguments by which he achieved his purpose.

Alas! alas! how little charity, to say nothing of comn justice, has been shown woman in this tragedy

. . . Sincerely yours,
ELIZABETH CADY STANTON, One of Mrs. Tilton's friends,-s lady to whom she long ago made her full confession,—an inti-mate to whom she says in one of her le there, "Dear —, I am as nearly open before 'on as before God;" and in another, "I love you as no You remain to me, darling, the chief of humas from Elizabeth, some of which conts in allusions Mr. Beecher, not by name, but by the prooun he or him, with an underscoring. In Mrs. Tilton's behalf (not in mine) I have been shown one of these letters, putting an and to the idea that Mrs. Tilton imposed her all ection upon Mr. Beecher "unsought." The letter opens thus:

MRS TILTON TO MRS. -MY DEAR AND GOOD -: "A Does not your prompt you to say a few words to your —, or is it all on her side—this longing to put herself in communi-

ation with you?" This extract from your sweet note of to-day I answer rather strangely, perhaps, but with all tenderness. I do not yearn nor did I ever yearn for him, because ours [f. e., your love], like his, was so une

The above letter utterly annihilates the idea that Mrs. Tilton "thrust her affection on him unsought," and no man who ever sued for and obaiued a woman's love, however wrongfully ren- with myself. I said to Mrs. Morse in Mrs. Tildered to him, could make such an ac without proving himself capable of a baseness which few men, I believe, entertain towards

CLANDESTINE CORRESPONDENCE. If any further proof were needed that it was Mr. Beecher who solicited Mrs. Tilton's affection and not she who thrust hers upon him-which he says many women in Plymouth Church dothis proof will be found in the letters which be wrote and in the gifts which he made to thi ever grateful but never obtrusive woman ng these letters the Committee's verdict

contains the following extraordinary statement There is no proof [they say] of clandestine correspondence, nor attempts in that direction. Mr. Beecher's letters were, as a rule, opened, arranged,

In reply to the above (as a single illustra of its untruth) I need only say that after Mrs Tilton deserted her home I found in a locked closet, hidden away beyond chance of detection Beecher to Mrs. Tilton : some of them unadres ed to her name and unsigned by his, revealing their designation only by the envelopes, and their authorship only by the handwriting. In one of these letters, printed in Mr. Moulton recent statement, Mr. Beecher says:

My wife takes boat for Havana and Florida on In another he asks Mrs. Tilton to write to him,

It would be eafe. I am now at home here with my sister, and it is permitted to you.

A man who—taking prompt advantage of the departure of a lynx-eyed wife who, "as a rule, opens, and arranges, and reads his letters"lady from whom he solicits letters, saying it will be safe now for her to write them-such a man

S, having denied the Woodhull si lory.] She says:
"Dear Susan, I had supposed yo papers to trust a friend of twent; / years' knowledge before them. I never made nor a ment made in the Lewiston paper r. I simply said I never used the language Mrs. We sodhull put in my mouth; that whatever I said was selothed in refined cannot accuse this lady of "thrusting her affections upon him unsought." In like manner, just as the Committee have denied Mr. Beecher's clandestine letters, he him-self has denied his clandestine gifts. He says that the only gift-tokens which he ever made to mouth; that whatever I said was language at least, however diagus have said many times since the der have said many times since the der testimony of what I did know from prison I should feel compet do not monopolize, dear Susan, id to give it You do not monopolize, dear Susan, id to give it You do not monopolize, dear Susan, id to give it You do not monopolize, dear Susan, id to give it You is among womankind. I shall n sent, but when the time comes I shall prove myself as sertion of her home I have found a great number of home I have found a great number of home I have found a great number of home a metallic that the only gift-tokens which he ever made to home. I was a copy of books." I do not understand what he means by "a copy of books." Is it a copy of the English edition of "Norwood," in three volumes? He made her such a gift. ber of books given to her by Mr. Beecher, suffi cient to make a small library of themselvesknow that he had ever given them to her. A few of these books—mainly his own productions
—contain, in his own handwriting, inscriptions
addressed to her express've of his regard and esteem. I transcribe the following :

MR. BEECHER'S GIFT BOOK TO MRS. TILTON. BOYAL TRUTHS, Edition Ticknor & Fields, 1866.

Author."

THE SZEMONS of Henry Ward Beecher. Edition, J.
B. Ford & Co., 1869. First and second series, two
volumes. Inscription in each volume:

"Mrs. Elizabeth Tilton, with the regards of Henry " February 8, 1870,"

Your brother will yet see his way out, and let us hope he will be able to prove himself above the willingness that others shall suffer r for weakness or wick-siness of his.

If he has no new theories then he will surely be compelled to admit either the the has failed to live or to preach these he has; and the has failed to live or to preach these he has; and the has failed to live or to preach these he has; and the has failed to live or to preach these he has; and the has failed to live or to preach these he has; and the has failed to live or to preach these he has; and the has failed to live or to preach the surely had been a failed to live or to preach the surely had been a failed to live or to preach the has failed to live or to preach the surely had been a failed to live or to preach the surely had been a failed to live or to preach the surely had been a failed to live or to preach the has failed to live or to preach the he will surely be compelled to live or to preach the he will surely be compelled to live or to preach the he will surely be compelled to live or to preach the he will surely be compelled to live or to preach the will surely be compelled to live or to preach the will surely be compelled to live or to preach the will surely be compelled to live or to preach the will surely be compelled to live or to preach the will surely be a live or to preach the will surely be compelled to live or to preach the will surely be a live or to preach the will surely be compelled to live or to preach the will surely be compelled to live or to preach the THE OVERTURE OF ANGELS. Illustrated, Edition, J. B. Ford & Co., 1870. Inscription :
" Mrs. Elizabeth Tilion, from her friend and pastor, " February 8, "70." LECTURE-ROOM TALES, J. B. Ford & Co., 1870.

Live of Justs Ten Cunner, Hustrated. Edition, J. B. Ford & Co., 1871. Inscription:

"Mrs. Elizabeth B. Tilton, with the respects and affections of her friend, Henry Ward Beacher.

"Brooklyn, N. X., October 13, 1871."

Among his other gifts to her—one of the few which she did not secrete from my knowledge—was a large water-color painting of a trailing arbuins done from nature by a well-known New arbutus, done from nature by a well-known New England artist, and inscribed as follows: For Mrs. ELIZARETE TILTON.

The inkstand from which she wrote ters to her husband was, as I have der les ters to be husband was, as I have a learned the learned the during my absence on lectur of learned that during my absence on lectur of tours he kept her constantly supplied with the constantly supplied with a flowers. To these he added some flower-vy to flowers. To these rious patterns. He gave her perfumes, fancy over, hidden away in the same closes to which I was alluded. I found a collection of phe corracts of his face and of phreographs of his face and figure varic ds postures. Another of his gifts to her, waich I found since her desertion, was a packet wrapped in a white cloth like a windingheet, which, on being opened, contained a reigious picture marked in his handwriting, "July 29, 1866," representing a design of the Virgin particularize these clandestine letters and surreptitious gifts except that the Committee have boldly denied the letters and Mr. Beecher the gifts, and both Mr. Beecher and the Committee have attempted to deceive the public by the base efense that this misguided but always modes lady was guil';y of an unwomanly boldness-foreign to her nature and impossible in her action-of "thrusting her affections upon him unsought."

IV. Imm sciately after Mrs. Tilton's confession and her re arement into the country, in the summer of 18'/0, the tone of her letters to her hu band und erwent a striking change. These leters were, no longer shining links in a go chain of daily messages of love and good will, like the series published in THE CHICAGO TAIL UNE. Every letter or note was now shaded by wrou tht in her life and home.

den, of her grief, I destroyed as soon as I recei sed them, for fear they might be lost and fo and, and thus become tell-tales of the writer's scret. So far as I now remember, I destroyed every letter which I received from her during the summer and fall of 1870, and it is only by accident that I now possess a single one belonging that period. This was written to her moth and contained a copy of one written by my wife te me. Before producing this remarkable letter --or double letter—I must refer somewhat unfavorably to Mrs. Tilton's mother,

HON. MRS. N. B. MORSE. This eccentric lady has for years past been imated by violent hatreds and an uncontrollable temper, resulting often in hysterical fits. In one of these she clutched her husband by the throat and strangled him till he grew black in the face; after which the venerable man called the family together and enacted a legal separa-tion from her, which he maintains to this day. She has twice thrust her parasol, like a rapier, into my breast, breaking off the handle in her violence. Often and often ahe has sent me notes avowing her intention of taking my life. family, and are partly excused on the ground that she is not wholly responsible for her conduct ;-s view of her case which led her phymmend her for treatment to an asylum for the

One evening in the summer of 1870, Mrs. Morse (before she received from Elizabeth he confession, though this confession had already been made to me) spoke calumniously of a lady who was then, and is now, Mrs. Tilton's most umny was that this lady had permitted a liqueo ence : " Madam, either tire from this house or else speak more respectfully of its master and his guests; and for good behavior in this respect I shall hold you taughter responsible." Mrs. Morse instantly and in rage interpreted this as a counter-accu against Mrs. Tilton, and, turning toward her, cried fiercely: "Elizabeth, have you been doing wrong?" There was something in the suddenness of the question which struck Elizabeth mute and dumb; whereupon Mrs. Morse fell upon her with another question: "Is it Mr. Beecher?" Mrs. Tilton suddenly left the room, Mrs. Morse following her, repeating her ques tion until Elizabeth bowed her head in assent. Mrs. Morse then wrung her hands and exclaimed:

Oh. my God! my God!" During the several days immediately ensuing, Mrs. Morse, who had been made ill by the disclosure, held a few conversations with me, in which she begged me to be gentle with her daughter, who, she said, had never before com-

mitted any sin in her life. So violent was Mrs. Morse's feeling against Mr. Beecher at this period that she threatened to cut to pieces the oil-portrait of him which Page had painted for me; in consequence of which threat I removed this work of art to Mr. Moulton's house, where it remains to this

love and respect. With her hands on my head she gave me her blessing, and said that, if I could forgive the wrong which her daughter had done me, I would receive the mother's affection long as I lived. She said she was heartbroken, and could benceforth look only to my eniency towards Elizabeth for any future comfort for either of them in this world.

This disposition towards me in my mother-in-law was of short duration. She soon became seized with the conviction that I would follow the common custom of men in similar situations and would sue for a divorce, to the ruin of her

BESSIE'S FIRST APPEARANCE. Finding that I took no such measure, yet exsolved upon a plan to thwart me in it. With great cunning, and with a gift for diplomacy amounting to genius, she conceived the ides of defeating my imaginary lawsuit for a divorce by inventing false tales against me, and hiring and bribing the young maid, Bessie, to propagate them. These are the tales which Bessie referred to four years ago, when, in a letter to Mrs. Til-

ton, she said:
Your mother, Mrs. Morse, has repeatedly attempted to hive me, by offering me dresses and presents, to go to certain persons and tell them stories injurious to the character of your husband.
The object for which these tales were told is

thus described by Mrs. Tilton in a letter to a lady friend, dated Jan. 13, 1874 : My husband has suffered much with me in a cruci conspiracy made by my poor, suffering mother, with an mergy worthy of a better cause, to discress us, 4c. The stories which Mrs. Morse propagated in

as follows:
The story that I wanted a separation was a deliber. ate falsehood coined by my poor mother, who said sh would take the responsibility of this and other state-ments she might make, &c.

the carrying out of this conspiracy are men-tioned by Mrs. Tilton in a letter to Mr. Moulton,

ments she might make, &c.

The above extracts from familiar documents illustrate the machinations of Mrs. Morse, yes too family portray the incessant ingenuity of a woman who has been for years the cause of unhappiness to her husband, to her son, to her

aughter, to all her family a

The plan which V HER CANVING HER my suppose Are. Moree devised for The plan which Y are carried for the articarried forwar proceedings for divorce was sence in O'. do by her during Mrs. Tilton's abwas the alo, in the fall of 1870. Mrs. Morse scher more unchecked in prosecuting this my as because she was at that time acting as housekeeper and pretending to be my ariond. But her experiment of noneskeeping and friendship did not prosper loog. After a few weeks of calm behavior, ahe gave me strange insults and threats. She provoked a quarrel with our arrivant Nore, and sent her away. She

NUMBER

insults and threats. She provoked a quarre with our servant Nors, and sent her away. She

able to endure this treatment with equanimity, I ordered her to quit my house, which she did.

Mrs. Tilton being still absent in the West, Mrs. Morse's vacant place was taken by an elderly lady. Miss Sarah Ellen Dennis, who had been a friend of our family for twenty-five years, a good and upright woman, now in her grave. It a good and upright woman, now in her grave. I am able to fix the time of Miss Dennis' coming.

As a point has been made by Mrs. Tilton and Mr. Beecher of the alleged indignities which this high-minded and grave housekeeper practiced toward Mrs. Tilton on the latter's return from the West, and as a malicious accusation of an improper intimacy between this good woman and myself has been concocted by Mrs. Morse, I am strained to say, in behalf of the dead, that all who knew the late Miss Dennis will bear tesimony to her gravity of character, her dev and I am outraged—as her relatives and frie justly are—that her honored memory should thus insulted over her dust. Her only offe wise tact some of the extraordinary mischlefs which Mrs. Morse was preparing for the future ruin of my home. Miss Dennis, shortly after the publication of the Woodhull tale, wrote to me a note dated Dec. 3, 1872, in which she said: Take the advice of a true friend. As you have waited so long, don't rush into the papers about this horrible Woodhull story. If you deny it and put Mra. Woodhull down, then Mra. Mores well rise up. She cula these same tales herself, and then quotes you as the author of them. This is the reward you get for defending Lib so manfailly. The more you try to do the more her mother will undo.

After Mrs. Morse's retirement as my house keeper, to be succeeded (at my daughter's re-quest) by Miss Dennis, I received from my mother-in-law an almost daily tetter of abuse. From these letters I will make a few extracts to show the spirit and temper of a woman with whom I believe no man could possibly dwell long at peace. These extracts will moreover serve to show how well Mrs. Morse understood her daughter's criminal intimacy with Mr. Beecher. I have bitherto shrunk from making my wife's mother testify against her own daughter, but since these twain have united to wage against me a pitiless war of falsehood and obloquy, I am forced in self-defense to exhibit these extracts from Mrs. Morse's letters :

ELEGANT EXTRACTS FROM MRS. MORES TO " You infernal villain! This night you should be in jaff. . . Why your treacherous tongue has not are this been taken out by the roots is a wonder."
"Your slimy, polluted, brawny hand curses everything you touch. A perfect type of Uriah Heep, This is not original. It is well understood why I have been turned out of your rotten house."
"I have said you were not worth the time and passes."

" I have said you were not worth the time and paper, and I would never waste either on you; but the hypocrisy and villainy of your course has of late been so apparent, and the sight of your base and peradious on so revolting, I can tell you my on

this than any other way."

"I can with the stroke of my pen bring you to your knees and brand you for life. . . . The world would be better for the riddance of such a villain, and think no more of putting you saids than killis meanest our which runs the street. You diabe infernal, I would have killed you," etc., etc., etc., etc.,

infernal, I would have killed you, "etc., etc., etc.,
"You told Caroli I hit you, You poor, dainded
fool, Caroli knew you deserved it."

"Retributive justice has partially overtaken you.
Woman's Rights have killed you. The remark I made
three years ago last aummer: If you had gone for
your family instead of looking after woman's rights
meetings you would not be obliged to look up your
lost trunk. For this I was told to leave the house
and never enter it. For this you were made a beggar
suddenly. Just as I predicted. And this I call retributive justice."

suddenly. Just as I predicted. And this I call retributive instice."

"If you have given her [Miss Dennis] the privilege of going to people and instinuating her dark and damning facts regarding your wife and children, it is a post rule which won't work both ways."

"I sever associated my child's name in the most distant manner with B. [Mr. Beechor.] The nearest I ever came was when Joseph [Mrs. Morse's son] questioned me how much I knew of the matter—if I thought B. was implicated. I said, All I can say is, I will tell you all my darling told me—"she bound he head" just as she did on that "dark and dreadful night" when you with your fist in her face compelled her to acknowledge this several secret. And that act, with alfits sickening details, will haunt me to my dying day."

with airlie money and the state of the state

with her."

"Mr. M. .". knows all, and it has been the sorrow of his life, and he now in a small measure understands my suffering."

"Do you suppose after your vile tongue has been permitted to wag to E. D. that I will be sizent? No, I will not My noted distracted the delication of the control of the cont

permitted to wag to E. D. that I will be slient? No, I will not. My poor, distracted child said, not a week since, 'Ms. I fear Ellen Dennis will ruin me and my children forever.'"

"You retaliste by screene the only deed which my martyred child ever did which was not God-like, and this was brought about by the lose and sympathy TRAN man had for her wretchedness; and how she were come to expose him or herself to one she knew so well could not be trusted, eternity well not be long enough to reveal the mystery."

not be trusted, eternity will not be long enough to re-veal the mystery."

I will not garnish this narrative with further writings from Mrs. Morse, except to add two brief notes of hers—one to Mr. Bowen, the other to myself. Shartly after my retirement from the Brooklyn Union, one of Mr. Bowen's clerks, thinking to give me an illustration of public sentiment touching my removal, sent me the following anonymous scrap, which I discov-ered at a glance to be in the familiar hand-writing of my affectionate mother-in-law, Mrs.

Morse: Ma. Bowsw: I congratulate you upon being rid of an Inndel, Liar, Hypcorita, Unbellerer, Free-Lovas, a Tyrant, Knave, and POOL.

Jan. 20, 1871.

The latest communication received by me from the author of the above letters was at the being the received by the received the received was at the being the received was at the being the received was at the population of th

the author of the above letters was ht the beginning of the present year, and contains the following confession and proposition:

CLIERTON PLACE, Jan. 29, 1874.

THEODORY:

I am more than willing the
agree to this compact. It is this: If you from this
day will seres to do all in your power to make the remainder of her life [Mrs. Tilton's] peaceful and happy
(as far as the fearful past is concerned, shield har
from reproach, giving her the feeling of sufety, dx.

I will for my part from this hour speak well of
you, "etc."

you," etc.

Not to amplify needless illustrations of the character of Mrs. Morse, I will add only one more, consisting of a letter I had occasion to address to Judge Morse, her husband, two years ago concerning her behavior in my house:

NRS. TILTON TO JUDGE MORSE.

174 LEVENSTON STREET, Dec. 4, 1972.

idenly a few days ago she first sent me sulting letter, threatening my life, and with entering the house and insisting right to etsy in it. I had an interview her first appearance, treating her with , and in an aggravated degree, with in trages to my feelings of a characte

t my will, proposing to take the third story front to keep the key to it, and to encamp berself as ther of the family, having her meals sent to her, der that she may not be annoyed with sitting at

ure to which I can quietly resort, so as to save from a public exposure of her eccentricities, and the same time to protect myself in my own house? I will say still further that she does not hesitate criminate her caugins are the now takes in the world to in looking back on the time when (as she says) Elizabeth had the solace of a paramour; that she hopes he will have five hundred others, and that she is ed to have what she terms the family secret

known and proven to the world.
Yours, with more sorrow than patience, WER MORSE'S PLAN FOR DIVORCE.

The eccentric, uncontrollable, and mischief-making woman whose pecuharities are sufficiently set forth in the above extracts, devised beth from me, in order to prevent my sup cosed design to divorce myself from her. furtherance of this plan, Mrs. Morse, during Mrs. Tilton's absence in the West, not only circulated among my neighbors atroci -such as kicking my wife while pregnant, knocking her with my fist to the flo ning home drunk at night, etc., -but she furre undertook to win Elizabeth to this plan of divorce, by plying her with letters filled with other equally false reports of my behavior-for example, that I was holding orgics in m use with strange women, making myself a my wife, by vilifying her with Mr. Beecher as

ne of his many mistresses, etc. beth, although she was needful to Mrs lorse's design of divorce, could not be convert ed to it. Nevertheless, under the powerful influoce of her mother's slanders concerning me, my wife became alarmed at the prospect of my usin her rain as a prelude to my own. She seeme to reflect her mother's idea that I was taking sudden plungs to perdition, drinking to drown my sorrows, filling my hard-working daily life with more sins than I had time to commit, hop ing for my wife's speedy death, and threatening to publish her infamy to the world as soon as sh nld be under the sod!

Accordingly Mrs. Tilton wrote me an earnes letter, full of allusions to her own previously confessed criminality with Mr. Beecher, begging me to be merciful to her in her brokenness spirit, and remonstrating with me for the bad state of mind into which Mrs. Morse had de-

ecribed me to have fallen.

This letter I received at the office of the rooklyn Union in November, 1870. I well re-nember reading it twice over, and then destroy ing it on the spot. I have since come into po of a copy of it which Mrs. Tilton made at the time, incorporating it in a letter to her mother. This is the double-letter to which I have previously alluded. It was written from crietta, O., to chide me for the supposed reck lessness into which she had been informed by her mother that I had lapsed ever since the time of Mrs. Tilton's confession of adultery. The

> MIS. TILTON TO MRS. MORSE. (Written from Marietta, O., to Brooklyn.)

NOVEMBER, 1870.

I feel my duty now, and love to you, my dear mother, sampels me to send you a copy which I this morning have written to Theodore, which I insist that you destroy, and use not in conversation with NOVEMBER, 1870. This-because of my trust in you-you will

Oh. Theodore, Theodore! what shall I say to you My tongue and pen are dumb and powerless, but I must force my aching heart to protest against your criedly. I do not willingly chide. I suffer most when I discover to you my feelings.

Do you not know that you are fulfilling your. lings.

My life is before you. I have aspired to nothin save to do, through manifold infirmities, my best, and that not for human praise, but for the grateful love I feel towards Jesus Christ, my God.

Do you not know, also, that when in any circle you hadden M. H. 's my god. blacken Mr. B.'s name—and soon after couple mine with it—you blacken mine as well?

When, by your threats, my mother cried out in cony to me, "Why, what have you done Elizabeth, agony to me, "Why, what have you done Elizabeth, my child?" her worst suspicions were aroused, and I laid bare my lieart then—that from my lips and not yours she might receive the dagger into her heart! Did not my dear child (Florence) learn enough by instinuations, that her sweet, pure soul agonized in secret, till she broke out with the draudful question? I

cret, till she broke out with the dreadful question? I know not but it hath been her death blow!

When yon say to my beloved brother—"Mr. B. preaches to forty of his m—s every Sunday," then follow with the remark that after my death you have a dreadful secret to reveal, need he be told any more ere the sword pass into his sou!?

After this "you are my indignant champion," are you? It is now too late; you have blackaned my character, and it is for my loved ones that I suffer; yea, for the agony which the revelation has caused you, my ories ascend to Heaven night and day that upon mine own head all the anguish may fall.

Believe you that I would thrust a like dart into your sister's or mother's heart were there occasion? No, no, I would not, indeed.

as, I would not, indeed.

So after my death you will, to the bereaved hearts of these who love me, add the poisoned balm! In beathen lands the sins of our beloved are buried, and

Theodore, your past is safe with me, rolled up, put away, never to be opened,—though it is big with stains of various hue,—unless you force me for the sake of my children and friends to discover it, in selfdense or their defense. Would you suffer were I to cast a shadow on an

would you suiter were I to cast a shadow on any lady whom you love? Certainly, if you have any manifiness you would. Even so every word, look, or intimation against Mr. B., though I be in no wise brought in, is an agony beyond the piercing of myself a hundred times. His position and his good name are lear to me; and even thus do I agonize—yea, agony is the word—for your good name, and if you will only ralue it yourself to keep it good, I am, and always will be, your below.

Once again I implore you, for your children's sake, o whom you have a duty in this matter, that my Fust has buried, left with me and my God. He is mercial buried, left with me and my God.

to buried,—left with me and my God. He is merciful. Will you, His son, be like Him?

Do not be alarmed about mother; you are not responsible for her revelations. Do not think or say any more that my ill-health is on account of my sin and lis discovery. It is not true, indeed. My sine and my life's record I have carried to my Savior, and his delicacy and tenderness towards me passeth even a mother's love or "the love of women." I rest in Him, I have to the love of women." frust in Him, and, though the way is darker than death, I do hear "the still, small voice" which brings to me a peace life's experience has never before brough me. No, my prostration is owing to the seffering I have caused you, and will cause those I love in the future if the spirit of forgiveness does not exorcise the spirit of hate. And add to this the revelations you

im daily! This is shat oreas my seric. How can I but "linger at my praying" at thought of you.

Oh, do avoid all stimulating drinks, my darling.

Inou many a heart-sche would have been saved, only you knew not what or how the cruel word was said! I have failed in my duty to you from lack of courage to speak of these things. Allow me to advise with you now, my dearly beloved, for surely I am, your best friend, and for the asks of our president hore and wholey. my dearly beloved, for surely I am your new triest, and for the sake of our precious hore and unborn. I tell you that since I have been conscious of grouping you. I needed only to know that, and always in everything I utterly forsake the wrong, repent before God alone, and strive to bring forth fruit worthy of repentance. Will you for the added reason of your soul's

I feel that you are not in the condition of mind to lead the "woman's suffrage" movement, and I imad the "woman's suffrage" movement, and I imse husband and father. My life is still spared; my you to forsake forbidden ways, so that the and springs of your life be renewed, ere l

hall feel it my duty to return.

I have gained a little, and with this small addition of ngth my first impulse is to fly to you and comfor through your business and its threatening changes. I have long felt, dear husband, you did not fill up your responsibilities towards the Independent as its religious chief and head. Oh, that you could be made to see and feel the amount of good you might do for Christ from that pulpit! Oh, my babe would leap in my womb for joy did your soul but awake to love God, and serve Him with the fervor of the early days.

As I look out from my retirement here these are my thoughts and desires.

houghts and desires.

I shall mourn if there seemeth to your aching heart a harsh word. I will pray God's spirit to follow he written line, and so it will not, cannot offend.

I do not hesitate to return to Brooklyn and renev n the contrary, to have again the privilege of being with my entire family is the ambition I feel to gain in

health here. Forgive the long letter. Good night,

POSTSCRIPT.

Dear mother, I will now add a line to you. I should mourn greatly if my life was to be made yet known to father; his head would be bowed indeed to the grave. I love him very much, and it would soothe my heart could you be restored to him. I was greatly touch by hir saying to you that "you were still his wife." Would not his sympathising heart comfort you sympathizing heart comfort you in

your great sorrow ?

Both your letter and Theodore's came together, conerning your interviews with Joseph.
You will see that by reading or showing this letter to any one you discover my secret. It is because I trust you, dear mother, that I send you this, that you nay know my spirit completely towards you both.

I have been told, Confide not in your mother; but I

I have been out, connot not in your mother; but a reply, To whom on earth can I confide?

I think it pre-eminently wise for us to destroy our letters respecting this subject, lest Flory or some one should pick them up.

DAHLING.

WHAT A LETTER!

The brief confession which Mrs. Tilton wrote of her criminal intimacy with Mr. Beecher, and which was referred to by Mr. Moulton as held by him until I procured it from him and returned destroyed, has been falsely called a confession wrung from a wife at her husband's command. But no such accusation can hold against the above letter, which a daughter wrote to her mother, and which contains as plain a confession of Mrs. Tilton's guilty intimacy with Mr. Beecher as language can express: a confession all the more veritable because made without design, and in the absence of any other controlling nfluence upon the writer save the pressure o her own conscience and sorrow, as evinced in her melancholy contemplation of the calamity which

had fallen upon her honor and her home. In view of Mrs. Tilton's truthful confession i e above letter four years ago, of what avail are her recent denials to the Committee?

The Committee themselves have practically npugned the testimony which their own attor neys prompted Mrs. Tilton to make to them ; and Mr. Beecher's own journal, the Christian Union, soon after the rendering of the verdict. published a conspicuous editorial article on pur-pose to put forth, under the stamp of Mr. Beecher's name, the following official rejection of Mrs. Tilton's evidence by the Beecher party. The Christian Union says:

This poor woman has been shown to be so weak, cholly subject to the strongest outside influence at the that the general public can give but little eight to her testimony, either for or

The above extract from the Christian Union nvalidating Mrs. Tilton's testimony necessarily blots out from Mr. Beecher's defense all Mrs. Tilton's recent denials of their criminality, and leaves him to be convicted by Mrs. Titton's original, honest, dispassionate confession of their mutual sin, recorded in the above-quoted letter to her mother! This letter, therefore, effectually disposes of

two principal points of the Committee's verdict but when the truth is a sword God's mores some One of these points the Committee state as follows: Tilton's allegation that she (Mrs. T.) confessed to

or mother, Mrs. Morse, is pronounced false by the other, who testified before the Committee. Mrs. Tilton's letter, above given, together with the extracts from Mrs. Morse's letters, show that Mrs. Morse, in denying to the Committee that her daughter had ever made to her a confession of sdultery, was a deliberate falsehood-half pardonable, perhaps, because uttered by a mother to save her daughter. The Committee in relying on Mrs. Morse's testimony relied on a false basis, which now sinks and carries down

omed depth! letter effectually settles is the following : ways denied the charges when free from the dominating influence of her husband,"

with it the Committee's verdict into an unfath-

Mrs. Tilton's above letter to her mother was written "free from the dominating in luence of her husband." It was written 578 miles from her husband's presence. It was written, 1 ot at his request, but for his condemnation. It was written to reproduce to him the feelings excited in his wife's mind by the contemplation of her wrong-doing, and to appeal to him, from such a tasis, against the moral recklessness which she then believed that her fall had produced upon his religious views and daily life. It was written before Mr. Beecher knew that she had betrayed him, and, of course, before he had indited his owo equally agonizing "letter of contrition." It was written before Mrs. Tilton had any idea of future public proceedings by a church commit-tee who would ask her to deny the truth in order o save Mr. Beecher. It was written before Mrs. Morse expected to be called upon to add her own falsehoods to her daughter's for this same pur pose. It was written with no suspicion that these joint falsehoods of mother and daughter were thus to be exploded by the counter-record of their own correspondence!

On both these points the Committee's own witnesses falsify the Committee's own verdict. Candor now requires me to state that the Com

nittee are correct in one point. Their report says: This unhappy woman (Mrs. Tilton) has been the

The Committee are correct in this view. Mrs. Tilton has indeed been "the plastic victim of extorted falsehoods." These are the falsehoods extorted from her during her cross-examination: "extorted falsehoods" which the Com nittee reproduce in their verdict as true, name y: that she was a victim to my "ill-treatm ncluding deprivation of "food and fire," " im prisonment under lock and key," and other hardships from which she "fled for peace to the graves of her children;" "extorted falseh never prompted by Mrs. Tilton's own mind (if she still remains the kindly and tender-hearted woman whom I knew), but extorted from her as the plastic victim " of Mr. Beecher's attorneys, who, having first used her for Mr. Beecher's de fense, have since repudiated the very testimony which they thus extorted from her, pronouncrug it worthless even for the base purpose for which it was thus extorted from "this

MRS. TILTON'S LETTERS TO HER HUSBAND. V. I nowcall attention to the difference one between Mrs. Tilton's letters to me written before her confession of July 3, 1870, and those ritten after it, as will be seen by comparing the extracts quoted in Sec. II.—from the correspondence published in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, with my wife's letter from Marietta, O., to her nother in Brooklyn. This same difference is een in all Mrs. Tilton's correspondence s quent to her confession. All her letters written from Schoharie in the summer of 1871,—of which the Catherine Gaunt letter and other penitential imens have been heretofore pub hibit a different woman from that whose portrait the correspondence published in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE. The early sunshine of her life, which made golden every touch of her pen in those happier years, took a permanent shade at the date of her confession in July, 1870, and has since been never free from a cloud. It is im-possible, for instance, to imagine such a letter

s the following to have been written to me by

Mrs. Tilton as one of the series in THE CHIC AS O TRIBUNE, ending July 3, 1870;

MES. TILTON TO HER HUSBAND Your lines sent me in Flory's letter I respond t Nor, in all that earlier period, would she ha w

written thus, dated Schoharie, June 20, 1871 : My mind no longer insists upon a lonely, daily we m Nor would she then have said, as she does in the last quoted letter : tic love of the sexes doth not satisfy.

The remantic love of the series doth not satisfy.

Nor would she have cried out as follows, date id. July 4, 1870: Oh, my dear husband, may you never need the di

een by a good man.

Nor could she have in happier days penne d this, of the same date with the preceding : I thank you for the sufferings of the past year, Ye u

As a further illustration of Mrs. Tilton's prevailing state of mind, induced by her crimina intimacy with Mr. Beecher, by her confession to her husband, and by the shadowy memories that followed these sad facts, I will ention an incident: One day in October, 1871 during a wearisome railroad ride, I beguiled my self with the composition of a little poem, which sent in lead-pencil to the Golden Age, and which appeared in that paper under the title of "Sir Marmaduke's Musings," containing the following stanzas:

I clasped a woman's breast, As if her heart, I knew, Or fancied, would be true,— Who proved—alas, she too!— False like the rest,

On my return home after publishing the above was piteously assailed by Mrs. Tilton, who, with tears in her eyes, reproached me, saying "O, Theodore, you might as well have called me by name." Meanwhile. I had not been conscions of an offenne against my wife in the above publication, because no public allusion had yet onnected Mrs. Tilton's name with Mr. Beecher's. The Woodhull story, which first did this, did not appear till more than a year afterward, namely

In still further illustration of the excitable state of Mrs. Tilton's mind at any public allusion, friendly or otherwise, to the scandal which Mrs. Woodhull published, I may mention that, shorty after that publication, I prepared for the press the card known as the letter to "My Complainng Friend." I wrote it in my wife's presence, and submitted it to her judgment. She approved the card, and seemed pleased and satisfied. It was designed to throw a shield of protect over her against Mrs. Woodhull's attack. Although that card has been extensively publis I beg the favor of reproducing it here, in order that its kindly phraseology towards my wife may be carefully weighed, and in order also that the comment she subsequently made upon it may be inderstood. The card was as follows : THE "COMPLAINING PRIEND" CARD,

No. 174 LIVINGSTON STREET, BROOKLYN, Dec. 27, 1872.

My Complaining Friend: Thanks for your good letter of bad advice. You say "How easy to give the lie to the wicked story, and thus end it forever!" But stop and consider. The story is a whole library of statements, -a hundred or more,-and it would be strange if some of them were not correct, though I doubt if any are. To give general denial to such an encyclopedie of assertions would be as vague and irrevalent as to take up the Police Gazette, with its twenty-four pages of illustra-tions, and say, "This is all a lie." So extensive a libel requires, if answered at all, a special denial of its several parts; and, furthermore, it requires, in this particular case, not only a denial of things misstated, but a truthful explanation of things remain unstated and in mystery, other words, the false story, if all, should be confronted and confounded by the true one. Now, my friend, you urge me to speak; times commands it sheathed. If you think I do not burn to defend my wife and little ones, you know not the flery spirit with me. But my wife's heart is more a ountain of charity, and quenches all resentments the says, "Let there be no suffering, save to ourselves alone," and forbids a vindication to the injury of others. From the beginning, she has stood with her hand on my fips, saying "Hush!" So, when you prompt me to speak for her, you countervail her more Christian mandate of Moreover, after all, the chief victim to public displeasure is myself alone, and, so long as this is happily the case, I shall try with patience to keep my su-swer within my own breast, lest it shoot forth like a it within thunderbolt through other hearts. Yours, truly.

The above card—which was an attempt on my part, with my wife's knowledge and approval, to id telling a lie, and avoid telling the truth-I published solely for the sake of the comfort which I thought its publication would bring to Mrs. Tilton by showing to the public that she and I were of one mind and that inferentially, therefore, the scandalou story was false. To say that this card was to Mrs. Tilton is to make a misuse o words. It was full of friendliness to her. She had approved it in manuscript. But no sooner had the card appeared in the Brooklyn Eagle, ac companied with some disparaging editorial comments, than Mrs. Tilton, although she herseli had been a party to the publication, wrote and left on my desk the following bitter and re proachful note-the italics being her own:

MRS. TILTON TO HER HUSBAND. Dec. 28, 1872. indeed. But your note in the Eagle of last night was

realized it on seeing it in print. You should have sheltered me (a noble man would all the more because the truth. To you I owe this great injustice of EXPOSURE, such as has never before befallen a woman

so heartless. I did not hear it when you read it-only

Blow after blow, ceaseless and unrelenting, three years ! O cruel spirit born of the devil of anger and revenir

You know what I am.

Yet, now that exposure has come, my whole nature evolts to join with you or standing with you." As a further illustration of Mrs. Tilton's

EXTREME FEVERISHNESS OF MIND at any public allusion to the scandal, I will men-tion the following: The tripartite covenant which was signed April 2, 1872, was published May 31, 1873; and its publication drew forth a few days afterward the appended card from Mr. Beecher, in the Brooklyn Eagle, June 2, 1873: MR. BEECHEE'S CARD EXONERATING MR. TILTON

June 2, 1873.

To the Editor of the Brooklyn Engle:

DEAR SIR: I have maintained silence respecting the slanders which have for some time past followed me, I should not speak now but for the sake of relieving another of unjust imputation. The document that was recently published bearing my name, with others, was published without consultation either with me or with Mr. Tilton, nor with any sutherization from us.

If that document should lead the public to regard
Theodore Tilton as the author of the calumnies to which it alludes, it will do him great injustice. I a nwilling that he should even seem to be responsible or injurious statements whose force was derived wholly from others,

H. W. BERCHER.

The agitation of Mr. Beecher's mind, out of which the above card grew, I well remember and some trace of it appears in Mr. Beecher' reminiscences which he gave to the Committee during his examination; but the equally great distress of Mrs. Tilton at the same time has not yet been made public, and will appear in the folowing letter written by her to a friend who had rebuked her for imputing to me the publication of that covenant, although the bad business of publishing it was done by my friend, critic, and freely-forgiven calumniator, Mr. Samuel Wilke-son, Mr. Beecher's Hotspur of a partner :

MRS. TILTON TO MES. WEDNESDAY, June 4, 1873.

My Dearly Beloved : "The terrible days of Saturday and Sunday last, resulting in the evil condition of soul wherein you found me yesterday, have utterly overcome me. I feel sick all over my body to-day. Indeed I cannot af-

ford to be ugly and wicked. ford to be ugly and wicked.

That you came, 1 bless God; for I vomited forth
all the wickedness into your safe care—and I am reall the wickedness into your safe care—and I am re-lieved, though profoundly ashamed, that I should judge and injure T. as I did; yet in certain states of with horror that they exist. Surely with so bad a heart is mine I cannot judge him.

I sincerely hope he has had his last blow from

By-bye.

I have given the preceding letters and extracts to show how heavily Mrs. Tilton's guilty secret pressed on her heart, particularly in exigence when she fesred exposure; and there is much in her agonized expressions to remind the reader of Beecher's similar strains of woe over the

VI. Having thus considered Mrs. Tilton's con ion of July 3, 1870, together with the various facts which cluster more closely about this the about any other single branch of this case, shall now take opportunity, before coming to my dealings face to face with Mr. Beecher, MR. HENRY & ROWEN.

I must do this with some explicitness, because the key-note of Mr. Beecher's attack on me is, that my accusation against him originated in my business troubles with Mr. Bowen. In Mr Beecher's elaborate statement, the first prposi-tion which hed lays down, and which forms the basis of his cusuing argument, is in thes

"Four years ago, Theodore Tilton fell from one of the proudest editorial chairs in America."

I shall show that the above statement, together with the whole argument that Mr. bases upon it, is so wholly untrue that I might almost say that language could not be put to a

From the beginning of 1856 to the close of 1870-a period of fifteen years-I was in Mr. Bowen's employ in the Independent in various characters, from subordinate to chief. How well I served my employer he himself publicly attested at the end of fourteen years of my service, when, in publishing an illuminated edition o the Independent, in commemoration of the wenty-first year of its age which was the year efore I left-he published over his own signs t ure a special enlogy of my labors. In this artile, which states that it was written to do justice b) its present editor, Theodore Tilton," Mr. Bowen oks back through my fourteen years of ser d ce, and records himself as "approving his 1 Ir. Tilton's) every movement and suggestion, 4 2. I could not have wished higher praise from a remployer, particularly as covering so long a

e riod of service.
During the following year, 1870,—which was i hast of my connection with the Independent, became temporarily the editor also of the ooklyn Daily Union. I have a letter from Bowen dated as late as Ang 11 1870 coner raing my labors in the Union, which the ti ter begins in the following extravagant style WOODSTOCK, Conn. W Y DEAR MR. TILTON: If I had a 74-pounder, 1

we tild fire it among these hills, and set them reversation gin honor of your last leader on politics. I be above is a fair specimen of the cordia wa y in which Mr. Bowen, during fifteen years, wa a prompt to approve my course, - a degree ap or eciation on his part for which, in spite of my a ubsequent disagreement with him, I always

loc k back upon gratefully. MY FIRST DIFFERENCE wit a Mr. Bowen—a trifling one—occurred abortly whi le come to Brooklyn and taken a strong in tere a : in the election of certain local candidate who a I had opposed. Moreover, he was a support a of President Grant, whom he entertained at W o odstock, and whom I criticised in the Inde a ndent. After the Brooklyn election was c ver, Mr. Bowen and I, in a friendly conve u sation, reviewed these differences, and other differences growing out of my increasing he a erodoxy of religious belief. After two or thr e e friendly interchanges, he expressed desire i o become himself the sole editor of th Indeps v. dent, just as he was its sole owner. To thi s end he wanted me to transfer my pen to the fi rst page of that paper, as its special con tribute or ; while, at the same time, he wanted sign a contract to edit the Brooklyn Union for the ensuing five years. The pecuniar gnents which he held out to commen this proposed change to my mind were flattering-c posisting of an income of about \$14,000 : year a ad unwards. This arrangement took legs and bi ading form by the signing of two contracts m Mr. Bowen and myself about the 20th of De cember, 1870. Two days afterwards, in pursua noe of these arrangements, the Independ-ent, in publishing my valedictory, accompanied pursua

B. BOWEN'S TRIBUTE TO MR. TILTON. The pr c prietor and publisher, and hereafter editor n's editorial relations to this paper, as indicated in t he above valedictory, is happy to announce to the pul of ic that this change is not the fruit of any misunder w anding between Mr. Tilton and himself. His retire w ent, though involving many regrets to both parties, as w sundering an official tie which has always en mari z d with the largest mutual confidence, based on r e ssons, in the wisdom and propriety of which botl a are alike agreed. Mr. Til & n has for the last seven years ably and

cessful is filled the editorial chair of the Independent, doing s great and good work for the country the world. and uniformly writing the leader in the edi-If the po i er has been a power among the people;

during the bitter years of our War, and during the process of c it all reconstruction; or if a spirit of broader Christian e harity has grown upon our readers; all this has been a due in no small degree to the genius of Perhaps n o other man in the country combines so

Perhaps n o other man in the country compines so many qualities that were needed to give us the position we have g sined. Bold, uncompromising, a master among men; crisp, direct, earnest; brilliant, imaginative, poetic: 1 een as a Damascus blade, and true as the needle to 'i s pole in his sympathies with the nee of man, he w a surely designed by Providence for the of man, he was surely designed by Providence for the profession he has chosen.

Our reader s who have so long enjoyed the benefit of his racy and gifted pen will be glad to know that they will have han opportunity of meeting him weekly in our columns as a special contributor under his own name. He has a consented to perform this service in addition to his habors as editor of the Brooklyn Daily Union.

Cordially w d coming him in his new character and gratified in being able to say that his editoric connection with the Independent terminates only with honor, and with a most perfect satisfaction to himself

Mr. Bowen, in addition to his published en comium of me above quoted, gave me a gold watch of a r e puted value of \$500; and Oliver Johnson, then the managing editor of the Inde sendent, to whe a m I had made a similar gift, sen me the followi a g note Dec. 29, 1870:

we shall in our n ext issue announce our plans for the

DEAR THEODOL :: Don't buy a chain for your new watch, for I have ordered one which I want you to accept as a New Ye u 's present from me. The above ps p liculars of MY RETIREMENT from the Indep: s dent's editorial chair a retire-

ment which Mr . Bowen said was to my honor and which I be if eve was to my profit—I have thus been comp a led to give at tedious length, in order that the a exact facts may confront Mr. Beecher's false (lescription of the same event, when he said, as a bove quoted: "Four years a ;) Theodore Tilton fell from or of the proudest e i torial chairs in America."

own colu

The preceding record, from the Independent we columns and I y its own editors, touching the

circumstances of any retirement from that edi-torial chair, show how I "fell;"—and I may add that I would be ha p py to experience another such As soon as I had completed the above-me oned arrangemen to with Mr. Bowen, and the had been announce d . as above quoted, he tirge me to make a more p rominent figure of Plymout Church in the Dail y Union, and remarked on m

This led me to re p y that I had a good reas NOT GOING T O PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

on-attendance at the chu

On Mr. Bower's n n ring me to give this re-I reminded him, firs t of his own oft-repeated charges against Mr. E cooker as a clergyman givI had in past times given little creder accusations, being slow to believe ill of my pas-tor and friend; but that I had been informed by Mrs. Fitton, a few months previously, of im-proper behavior by Mr. Beecher toward her, and that I should never again attend Plymouth

Mr. Bowen instantly pressed me to know exact pature of what Mrs. Tilton had told me but I declined to put him in possession of any-thing further than that Mr. Beecher had assault-ed the honor of my house.

This announcement fanned Mr. Bowen to a flame of anger against Mr. Beecher. All his own past grievances against his pastor seemed to be rekindled into sudden heat. He walked up and down his library, denouncing Mr. Beecher as a man guilty of many ad dating from his Western pastorate, and running down through all the succeeding years. Mr Bowen declared that Mr. Beecher had, in th preceding month of February, 1870. CONFESSED TO HIM

ertain of these adulteries, and Mr. Bowen pointed out to me the exact spot in his library whereon Mr. Beecher, with tears and humble ness, had (as Mr. Bowen said) acknowledged ro him his guilt. ven, in this interview, declared that he

and I owed a duty to society in this matter, an that I ought to join him in a just demand on Mr. Beecher TO BETIBE FROM THE MINISTRY. to quit the city, and to betake himself beyon

the reach of the families whose homes he was invading like a destroyer. Mr. Bowen challenged me to write such a demand, and begged for an opportunity to bear it to Mr. Beecher in person, saying that he would support it by a great volume of evidence, and would compel its enforcement. I wrote on the spot the note mentioned in Mr. Moulton's statenent, and which seemed to please Mr. Bowen greatly. Just as I was leaving his house, hi ast word to me was : " Henry Ward Beecher is a wolf in the fold, and I know it; he ought never to preach another sermon, nor write another word in a religious newspaper; he endan gers families and disgraces religion; he should be blotted out."

This interview with Mr. Bowen occurred on the 26th of December, 1870, and was partly in the presence of Oliver Johnson, who retired be fore it was ended.

On that same day I informed Mr. Moulton of this interview, as he has noticed in his narra

I also informed Mrs. Tilton, who, as she was then just recovering from a recent miscarriage, received the intelligence with great distress. She spoke alarmingly of Mr. Bowen's long hatred of Mr. Beecher, which now seemed to her to be about to break forth afresh, and said that if Mr. Bowen and I should thus combine against Mr. Beecher she would run a risk of

AN EXPOSURE OF HER OWN SECRET. She wept, and reminded me of the pledge which I had given her, six months before, to do her pastor no wrong. She said, moreover, that Mr. Beecher might not altogether understand my letter to him demanding his retirement "for reasons which he explicitly knew," because she had not yet informed him that she had made her nfession to me. I was surprised at this inteligence, for in the previous August she told me that she had communicated to Mr. Beecher the fact that she had told me the story of their sexual association. She went on picturing to me the heart-break which she would suffer if, in the coming collision between Mr. Bowen and Mr. Seecher, her secret should be divulged. I well remember the pitiful accents in which

FOR THE CHILDREN'S SAKE AND HER OWN, she pleaded her cause with me, and begged me to be gentle with Mr. Beecher, and to protect him from Mr. Bowen's anger; also, to quench my own.

Lying on her bed, sick, she said that unless T could stop the battle which seemed about to open, and make peace between Mr. Bowen and Mr. Beecher-if not for their sakes at least for ers-and could myself become reconciled to the man who had wronged me, she would PRAY GOD THAT SHE MIGHT DIE

She then begged me to send for Mr. Beecher lesiring me to see him in her presence, to speak to him without malice when he came, and to as sure him that I would not proceed in the matter of his expulsion from the pulpit. I declined such an interview as not comely for a sick woman's chamber, nor was I willing to subject her to the mortification of conferring with her paramour in the presence of her husband.

tified Mr. Bowen that I intended to see Mr. Beecher face to face. In response to this intelligence Mr. Bowen came into my editorial room at the Union office, and, without asking or giving me any explanation, but

EXHIBITING A PASSION such as I had never witnessed in him and speaking like one who was in fear and des peration, he exclaimed in a high key that if I di-vulged to Mr. Beecher the story of his numerous dulteries as he (Mr. Bowen) had narrated them, he (Mr. Bowen) would interdict me from ever again entering his office or his house. He then

suddenly retired,

This unexpected exhibition on Mr. Bowen's part I could not comprehend; for I did not dream that Mr. Bowen, who was so determined an enemy of Mr. Beecher, had meanwhile entered into sudden league with the object of his hate, in order to overthrow, not Mr. Beecher,

but myself!
I informed Elizabeth at once of Mr. Boy m's excited interview. She believed that his excitement was only a further evidence of his ancient malice against Mr. Beecher. She said that Mr. Beecher had often told her how greatly ne feared Mr. Bowen. She was now appalled at the prospect of Mr. Bowen's violent assault on her pastor. She renewed her entreaty to me hat I would prevent the coming conflict between the two men. Elizabeth's distress, in view of this unexpected conflict, it would be impossible o exaggerate, as it was heightened by her still nfeebled condition. She begged me to see Mr. Beecher without delay, and, for her sak out him on his guard against Mr. Bowen, and to explain to him that, though I had written the letter demanding his retirement from the pulpit, yet that I had afterward listened to my wife's ntreaty, and had promised her that I would not ress the demand to execution.

At her own suggestion she wrote a note to Mr. Beecher, and gave it to me, stating therein that she was distressed at the prospect of trouble, and begged, as the best mode of avoiding it, that a reconciliation might be had between Beecher and myself. She informed him in this letter that

SHE HAD MADE TO ME A CONFESSION. the before, of her sexual intir him, and that she had hitherto deceived her hus pand into believing that her pastor knew of this confession having been made. She said she was distracted at having caused so much misery, and prayed that Mr. Beecher and her husband might stantly unite to prevent Mr. Bowen from doin age which he had threatened in metigs ing Mr. Beecher's retirement from the Church.
'This letter of Mrs. Tilton's was written on t 29th of December, 1870. I carried it in my ocket during the remainder of that day and the next until evening, and then resolved that I would accede to my wife's request, and for

sake would prevent the threatened exposure of Mr. Beecher by Mr. Bowen. I accordingly went to Mr. Moulton, as he has stated, and put into his hands my wife's letter, which conveyed to him

HIS FIRST KNOWLEDGE of her adultery. He then, as he has describe brought Mr. Beecher to me, on Triday evenin 30, through a violent wintry storm, whi Mr. Beecher referred to on the way as appr

VII. The interview which followed bets Mr. Beecher and me I shall relate somewhat in detail, because his recent distorted description of it is mainly a pretense, and not the truth.

of my salary," and the like; with cognate complaints against him for his supposed agency in bringing about their results; whereas he forgets that I had not yet lost my "place and salary," and had did I then dream that he had conspired with Mr. owen to displace me from the the Union, or that any such disaster was then pending over my head-particularly as I had nly a few days before signed two new ecuring to me a lucrative connection with those

o journals for years to come! It was not because I had first "lost my place hat I held this interview with Mr. Beecher, for I did not "lose my place" until after this inter view was held. Mr. Beecher confesses to an "in perfect memory of dates." This

IMPERFECTION OF MEMORY has betrayed him here. My interview with hi as he acknowledges, was on Friday evening, Dec. 30, 1870. This is correct. But it was not until Saturday evening. Dec. 31, at 9 o'clock at night, during the closing hours of the year, that my notification of dismissal came from Mr. Bowen. See the Graphic's fac simile of my letter to Mr. Bowen, Jan. 1, 1871, in which I said :

I received last evening (that is, not Dec. 30, but 31) your sudden notice breaking my two contracts, one with the Independent, the other with the Brooklyn It is thus plainly proven, as by mathem that my interview with Mr. Beecher-which he

says occurred on account of my having "lost my place and salary"—occurred before I "lost my place and salary," and before I imagined that my two contracts—since both were new and resh, and hardly a week old !-were to be summarily broken.

Indeed, even when I received, on the night

after my interview with Mr. Beecher, Mr. Bow en's notice of their fracture, I had no suspicion then that Mr. Beecher had meanwhile been using what he now admits to have been "his decisive influence to overthrow me," and to entail upon me "loss of place and salary." On the contrary I still supposed that Mr. Bowen was more the enemy of Mr. Beecher than of me, for he had given me abundant reason to believe so. It was not until after Mr. Beecher's written apology to me that I learned, from his own humble and dust-covered lips, that he had been guilty, not only of ruining my home, but of displa from my public trusts.

Let me refer a little more in detail to this terview with Mr. Beecher, Dec. 30, 1870, to show how thoroughly he has misrepresented it.

Mr. Beecher describes me as opening to him on that occasion a budget of particulars touching three points: first, that I accused him of procuring my "downfall,"-whereas my downfall ad not yet come; next, that he had advised my wife to separate from me, —a story of which I never heard until I heard it in the Investigating Committee; and third, that I charged him wit improper proposals to Elizabeth, -which was in deed true, but only half the truth, for I inform him in detail of Elizabeth's confession of thei

I must be repetitiously explicit on each of these points, so that neither of them shall escape the his chair, but sat with bowed head, and

resder's mind.

First, then, touching my "downfall," or "business difficulties," or "loss of place and salary," I repeat that I had not yet suffered any of these losses, nor did I then suppose that suc disasters were in store for me.

Next, as to his alleged "advice to my wife to eparate from me," I solemnly aver that

MRS. TILTON HAS NEVER TO THIS DAY ed me that Mr. Beecher ever gave her any such advice, nor did she so inform the Commit tee; that Mr. Moulton, like myself, never hear of such advice having been given until we both heard of it, to our surprise, during the present inquiry; and that the only persons who had, as I supposed, advised Mrs. Tilton to leave me ore Mrs. Morse and Mrs. Beccher, but not Mr

What evidence does Mr. Beecher now give show that he ever advised Mrs. Tilton to sepa rate from her husband?
"I asked permission," he says, "to bring my

wife to see them" (that is, to see Mrs. Morse and Mrs. Tilton). . . "My wife," he continues "was extremely indignant toward Mr. Tilton I felt as strongly as she did, but hes as I always do, at giving advice in favor of a separation. It was agreed that my wife should give her (Mrs. Tilton) final advice at another usit. The next day, when ready to go, she

wished a final word; but there was con

the children were present, and so I wrote on a scrap of paper: 'I incline to think that your ent of support will be wisest." Admitting for the argument's sake that Mr. secher may have written such a scrap of paper (though I do not believe he did), the testin Mrs. Tillon makes no mention of having receive such advice from her pastor. The only advice to this effect which she mentions, she accords to her mother and to her pastor's wife, but not to Mr. Beecher. Furthermore, if Mr. Beecher had given the advice which he pretends to have given, Mrs. Morse would have known of it would have eagerly made use of it, and would have urged (perhaps forced) her daughter to act upon it. Now, Mrs. Morse gives explicit testimony, over her own hand, that Mr. Beecher never gave any such advice; on the contrary, she shows that the only advice which Mr. Beecher gave concerning the proposed separation was, that Mrs. Tillon should not separate from her husband! I refer to Mrs. Morse's letter to Mr. Beecher, [indorsed in his own handwriting as having been received from her by him Jan.

27, 1871—only a few weeks after his apology. Mrs. Morse speaks in this letter complainingly to Mr. Beecher, as follows:
"You or any one else who advises her (Mrs. Tilton) to live with him (Mr. Tilton), when he is

doing all he can to kill her by alow torture, is anything but a friend." anything but a friend."

It will be seen from the above that, at the very time when Mr. Beecher pretends to have been suddenly thrown into remorse and despair for having given Elizabeth bad advice,—namely, to separate from me, —Elizabeth's mother was writing to Mr. Beecher to chide him because he had given, not that advice, but just the opposite! Mrs. Morse's letter accuses me of "killing her daugh-ter by slow torture," and accuses him at the same time of advising her against a separation from such a brute!

In the presence of this letter of Mrs. Morse,— who of all persons in the world was most solicitous to procure Elizabeth's separation, and who would be most likely to know on which side of the question Mr. Beecher had advised,—I respectfully submit that Mr. Beecher's recent and pretended claim to have given such adv that this advice was the key-note to his four years of subsequent remores and letter-writing, is BLOWN TO THE WINDS-

and the Committee's report is whisked sway

Third Mr. Beecher's statement that at this interview of Dec. 30, 1879, I charged him with making impure proposals to Mrs. Tilton is (as I have said) true so far as it goes, but is only a part of the truth, for I charged him with adu tery. It was this last topic, namely,

with Mrs. Tilton, and not at all my financia troubles, since these had not yet come upon me; nor his advice to my wife to separate from me, of which I had not then heard; it was his crimof which I had not then heard; it was his criminal association with Mrs. Tilton—this, and this only—that constituted the basis of my interview with him on that memorable night. This interview, I repeat, was held at Mrs. Tilton's request, and my object in holding it was to quiether apprehension concerning the possible exposure of her secret through what both she and I then supposed to be an imminent assent upon Mr. Beecher by Mr. Beweit. To this end I informed Mr. Beecher of the confession which formed Mr. Beecher of the conf Mrs. Tilton had made to me six mo and which it had become ne peace perhaps even for her that he should so manage his case with Mr.

Now, in the light of these facta

"It was not until Mr. Tilton," he fallen into disgrace and lost his thought it necessary to am which he pretended to have had in

Against the above fallacions

which I will recapitulate, namely When I resolved to meet Mr. day, Dec. 30, 1870, I had just mad tracte with Mr. Bowen, signing days previous, from which I k an income as large as the of Plymouth Church. When I cher on that night, I was in nstances, and expected to h so for years to come. brought him to me that night. I

not the remotest of culties," or "business culties," · loss of place," for yet come to these disasters, nor did see them. When I, as he said, to him on that night, it was be viously demanded his retire and because this demand had well nich my wife's heart; for whose sake alon no other reason. I agreed with her to face to face in order to inform him of his intimacy with her, and to say for the sake of this suffering wo children, I would withdraw the to quit the pulpit and flee the city, and and Bowen should have no ally in me in his

war against his pastor.
As God is my judge, I sol interview did not descend to points but, on the contrary, touched only first, Mrs. Tilton's ruin, which had co Mr. Beecher; and, second, Mrs. Till which must come through Mr. Beech

In that interview, from a little in my hand, giving dates and places,
I RECITED TO MR. RESCREE Mrs. Tilton's long story as she had me in the previous July, and which she be

the previous day, resuthenticated in l Dec. 29, which I had put into Mr. hands to be the basis of his sur traneous subject did I introduce into the minded recital; for only one the nterrupt me, or that Mr. Beecher abo before hearing me, I locked the d

After I delivered my message, I und door and said to Mr. Beecher, "No understand each other, you are free to any harm or disgrace comes to Eli-children, I shall hold you responsi sake I spare you, but if you turn upon smite your name dead before the whol When I ceased speaking, he he

eyes riveted to the floor. At length liester into my face, he said: "Theodora I am a dream—I am in Dante's Inferno." I pointed to the door and said spin, are free to retire." In going out he stopped on the

turned, looked me in the face, and quivering lip whether or not I WOULD PERMIT HIM TO SEE EL once more for the last time. I was a answer. "No, never," but remembers wife's grief, and her expressed wish that terview could have taken place in her pre-I felt that she would be better satisfied if I "Yes, you may go at once, but you see chide Elizabeth for confessing the truth husband. Remember what I say: If proach that sick woman for her confession atter to her a word to weigh heavily broken heart for betraying you, I will with vengeance. I have spared your life the past six months and am able to again; but I am able, also, to destr "Mark me," I added, "Elizabeth is pr with grief,—she must hear no word of h

Oh, Theodore," he said, "I am in whirl !" After these words he retired from and almost immediately (as Mr. Monte narrated) accompanied that gentleman on Elizabeth with "strong

raction which and which she wrote at his command-tremor and fear being plainly visible in handwriting, as shown in

full of reproach, and procured from her a

On my return home that evening, wife far from being in the condition described when he styled her a mar described when he styles carved monument; but, on the contrary, full of tears and misery, saying the har had reproached he in called upon her, had repreached het terms, had declared that she had "d dead," and that unless she would writing for his protection, he would be council of ministers."

She described to me his manner

mingled anger and grief, in con which she was at one moment so the look on his face that she She grew nearly distracted at the f

her womanly and charitable effort to had only resulted in making Mr. tered a second time into her present she would have shuddered and fa approach. Her narrative to me of the approach her parrative to me of the which he expressed to her, of the repro-which he heaped upon her, and of the with which he denounced her for betrayin pastor to her husband,—all this tale will in my mind like a remembered hor.
The above plain statement of fi by documentary evidence proving that view with Mr. Beecher occurred before after my "loss of place and salary," puts an end to the following passage in mittee's verdict,—a passage which or mittee's verdict,—s passage which co one of the principal findings of that tribunal. The Committee say: It is clear that, or the 20th of December,

Tilton's part was his belief that sed him his loss of place, business The above conclusion, drawn by from the false facts which I have be delivered over to the lis narkable insurance policies, too Beecher swore to being in profes daily edge of death from a hypited from his grandfather, an consequent upon giving bad advice!
VIII. About one-half of the Committee
is based on another equally remarkable
which I shalf so completely expose the

the authors of it will receive THE RIDICULE OF A COL whom they have attempted to design, real charge against Mr. Beacher was "improper proposals," not "adolory they never heard of my charging his

secusation as part of which Mr. Moniton and I were against Mr. Beecher with alow Poor greed of gain! Without this

improper the const adultery. because i both Tits convicted their infil proof," dinstance I cannot how Mr. tendants proceedin asume a hallacious Plymouth which I proper the constant and the constant asume a hallacious Plymouth which I proper the constant and the

tion was official co proceeding Beecher, "attempt shurch." mistee the papers had into essential to the A few # July, 187 Beecher's their crimfriend of

of Brookly honored it same info mrs. Brad basis of th Mrs. Bra member on Mrs. indicted m scandalous Beecher. although a nover yet them to pt the nerdiscontinuous sections of the mendalous power yet them to pt the nerdiscontinuous sections.

Beecher not attent Compitt following by Plyn Hr. Theo DEAR SIR of Plymout the Commit of the cor you by

and was rethe charges mittee may Oct. 23, 187 Inclosed specificatio 393 Bridg Of the char West doo "I char shurch, w derogatory injurious to Piret—In and the Rev Brooklyn & Bore Tilton breached io wary Sundi Faylor, he i make it in I

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bring me t August, 18 Intimacy I The date i ly, the 3d after Mrs. year 1 Wi a so-called Church wh the paston against him sify the remittee's que charge in meets in the Church so most tempt the epithet and me, an judged by convicted The characteristics.

"convicted
The abe
one-half—n
report!
IX. In c
again to Mg
may as well
ment on M
I owe him Savs, from trial by th but himself to be tried. Hercules a reason; for perilous ho Committee quitting at

With win sought to he save himse how, as the plees of at the possis at the possis the conviction official offications, very ful indictions of the conviction of the conviction

And yet a and direct ? adultery, ap names, dates, and when I say that

MR. BENCHES PRABED A prospect of that trial, not were not square," but, on no the issues were so sharp

e, in that interview, ight of these facts, thr

rapitulate, namely; wed to meet Mr. Be 70, I had just made two arge as the salary of the pasts.

Aurch. When I sat waiting for that night, I was in inc and expected to be motest—of

place," for I had see disasters, nor did I had hen I, as he said, "talked calmly night, it was because I had pa ded his retirement from the puips his demand had well." t; for whose sake alon n, I agreed with her to n, I agreed with her to order to inform him that I have y with her, and to say to him the f this suffering woman and h pit and fiee the city, and that I have no ally in me in his pr

not descend to points of fine ontrary, touched only two po-ton's ruin, which had come thr and, second, Mrs. Tittor me through Mr. Beeche

view, from a little m ving dates and places, actred to MR. Brechen long story as she had give

ay, resuthenticated in her note of h I had put into Mr. Moulton the basis of his summons to Mr. et did I introduce into that sine i; for only one theme was in in order that no intruder sho or that Mr. Beecher should re

ared my message, I unlocked to to Mr. Beecher, "Now that we ch other, you are free to go." isgrace comes to Elizabeth or a ill hold you responsible. For a purchase to you turn upon her, I we ou, but if you turn upon her, I wi me dead before the whole world." ed speaking, he hesitated to lear sat with bowed head, and with the floor. At length looking w he said: "Theodore, I am in. Dante's Inferno." the door and said again, "Yo

he stopped on the three me in the face, and asked with

RMIT HIM TO SEE ELIZABETE the last time. I was about to never," but remembering my ad her expressed wish that this inhave taken place in her presents would be better satisfied if I gam assion he asked, and so I mit ay go at once, but you shall so the for confessing the truth to he member what I are I I are the confessing the truth to her member what I are I I are the confessing the truth to her member what I are I I are the confession the truth to her member what I are I I are the confession the truth to her member what I are I was about the confession the truth to her member what I are I was a so when I are the confession that I are member what I say: If you mak woman for her confession bk woman for her confession, or word to weigh heavily upon her for betraying you. I will wist yes e. I have spared your life during months and am able to spars it am able, also, to destroy it." I added, "Elizabeth is prostrate ie must hear no word of blames:

mmediately (as Mr. Moulton is mpanied that gentleman to my as Mr. Beecher admits) he fell up-

bar being plainly visible in her shown in the Graphic's facn home that evening, I found eing in the condition Mr. Be a he styled her a marble stat

ent; but, on the contrary, she want of misery, saying that he had had reproached her in violest ared that she had "struck his at unless she would give him a projection, he would be "tried by to me his manner as full of and grief, in consequence of at one moment so terrified by face that she thought he would

rly distracted at the thought to d charitable effort to make pea-ted in making Mr. Beecher ha-. I believe that if he had a ime into her presence that night shuddered and fainted at his narrative to me of the ages, sed to her, of the reprosche I upon her, and of the hittern lenounced her for betraying be shand,—all this tale still lings

enounced her for betraying aband,—all this tale still lingurs a remembered horror.

aln statement of facts, fortified evidence proving that my inispector of place and salary, affectally he following passage in the Company of the same time to the fact of the same time to the limbe of those rememberships in the fact of the same time he was on the same time he was on

Furthermore Mr. Beecher, evidently sharing the conviction of the Committee that I possessed no official copy of Mr. West's charges and speciby the Committee is, that my but Mr. Beecher was simply coals," not "adultery," the rd of my charging him with til I trumped up this later. find indictment as follows, namely, that it— (Mr. Beecher's) guilt or innocence could be

til I trumped up tills

ri of

A CONSTRACT

alton and I were prosecuting
scher with alow patience and
ain!. Without this argument
cone-half the Committeds rewould have been able to rails
at I shall rip this argument so
t the report that that document
be torn in twain, and the half
te this fabrication will be man

ad direct? If a clergyman is openly accused of dultery, and the indictment gives specifications, names, dates, and witnesses, does not the case asmes, dates, and witnesses, does not the asmes, dates, and witnesses, does not the present "a square issue?" I know whereof I amm when I say that

them the chance of stating their arguhe dared not cast himself on their " rough and me give them the chance or stating their argument in their own words, as follows:

"We believe," say they, " and propose to show

if the charge has been so changed, the

I cannot understand (except on one ground)

how Mr. Beecher's lawyers (since they are at-

just have known that I could disprove their

ndants at his church and acquainted with its occedings) should have had the boldness to

ne such a position as the above, since they

ons statement by the official records of outh Church itself. The one ground or

ding in Plymouth Church, which Mr.

ppt to keep me from public trial by the
" Perhaps Mr. Beecher and his Com-

thought that, in this case, too, "the

ers had been burned." But I shall not allow

A few weeks after Mrs. Tilton's confession in

July, 1870, and several months before Mr.

MBS. MABTHA B. DRADSHAW,

her's apology, I communicated the fact of criminal intimacy to a grave and discreet

procklyn, one of the best known and most lored members of Plymouth Church. The

same information was subsequently given to Mrs. Bradshaw by Mrs. Tilton herself. On the

basis of this information in the possession of Mrs. Bradshaw, Mr. William F. West,

on Mrs. Bradshaw to be a witness

ember of Plymouth Church, relying

licted me before the church for circulation

candalous reports against the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. Mr. West's charges and specifications,

pever yet been published. I herewith commit

them to print for the purpose of showing that the verdict of Mr. Beecher's Committee stands

the official records of Piymouth Church itself.

Mr. Beecher's aix Committee men, like Mr.

Seecher himself, had "bad memories." Let me

not attempt to portray the mortification of this

Committee and their attorneys, at reading the

following correct copy of official papers adopted by Plymouth Church, of which the originals

BROOKLYN, Oct. 17, 1878,

MR. TALLMADGE TO MR. TILTON

DEAR SIE: At a meeting of the Examining Committee of Plymouth Church, held this evening, the Clerk of the Committee was instructed to forward you a copy of the complaint and specifications made against

MR. WILLIAM F. WEST, and was requested to notify you that any answer to the charges that you might desire to offer to the Com mittee may be sent to the cierk on or before Thursday

Inclosed I hand you a copy of the charges and pecifications referred to. Yours very respectfully, D. W. Tallmadge, Clerk.

Of the shares and specifications made by William F.

West assinst Theodore Tilton:

"I charge Theodore Tilton, a member of this church, with naving circulated and promoted scandals derogatory to the Caristian integrity of our pastor, and injurious to the reputation of this church.

Specifications:

First—In an interview between Theodore Titton and the Rev. E. L. L. Taylor, D. D., at the office of the Brooklyn Union, in the spring of 1871, the said Theodore Tilton stated that the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher

preached to several (seven or eight) of his mistresses very Sunday evening. Upon being rebuked by Dr. Taylor, he reitersted the charge, and said that he would make it in Mr. Beecher's presence if desired.

Witness: The Rev. E. L. L. TAYLOR, D. D.

Winces: The Rev. E. T. Is. Tarlos, D. D. Second—In a conversation with Mr. Andrew Bradhaw, in the latter part of November, 1873, Theodore Titon requested Mr. Bradshaw not to repeat certain statements which had previously been made to him by Mr. Tilton, adding that he retracted none of the accustions which he had formerly made against Mr. Beacher, but that he wished to hush the scandal on

er's account ; that MR. BEECHER WAS A BAD MAN,

MR. DEECHER WAS A BAD MAN, and not waste person to be allowed to visit the families of his church; that if this scandal ever were cleared up he (Tilton) would be the only one of the three involved who would be unburt by it; and that he was silently suffering for Mr. Beecher's sake.

shaw in Thompson's dining-rooms on Chinton street, on or about the 3d day of August, 1870, Theodore Til-

larward, in November, 1873, referring to the above souversation, Mr. Tilton said to Mrs. Bradshaw that he retracted none of the accusations which he had formerly made against Mr. Beecher. Witness: Mrs. Andrew Bradshaw.

It will be seen from the third specification in

the above document that I was indicted by Plymouth Church, and that an attempt was made to bring me to trial because I had said on the 3d of August, 1870, that I had discovered a CRIMINAL BYLINACY between Mr. Beecher and Mes. Tillon.

The date mentioned in this specification, name

ly, the 3d of August, 1870, was only THIRTY DAYS

after Mrs. Tillon's confession of July 8 of that year ! What shall be thought of the report of

the pastor's false denial of my true charge against him, is compelled, in his defense, to fal-sify the records of his own church? The Com-

mittee's question: "What is the proof that the charge in the first instance was adultery?"

meets in the above official document by Plymouth

Church so point-blank an answer that I am al-

most tempted to return to these six gentlemen the epithets they have put upon Mr. Moulton and me, and to say that for their own verdict,

judged by their own church records, they stand convicted of a vile fraud."

The above church record completely nullifie

one-half-more than half-of the Committee's

report!

IX. In order that I may not need to refer

again to Mr. West's charge and specifications, I may as well append in this place my proper com-ment on Mr. Beecher's extraordinary claim that

I owe him gratitude for having kept me, as he

Why did Mr. Beecher keep me from a publi

trial by the church? It was to save, not me

to be tried, and who put forth the labors of

reason; for, unless Mr. Beecher's case in that perious hour had been conducted by the present Committee of Six, on their novel plan of ac-

WOULD HAVE PROVEN HIM GUILTY. With wise sagacity, therefore, Mr. Beecher lought to keep me from that trial in order to

how, at that time, he spoke of his anxious and

althe possible failure of his cunning attempt to

prevent the coming on of a trial which, at the

And yet what issues could be more point

ated no square issues upon which his

espect of that trial, not because the "is-me not square," but, on the contrary, be-the issues were so sharp and clear-out that

quitting at all hazards, the trial

ules to prevent a trial. And with good

says, from a " public trial by the church."

Mr. Theodore Titton:

Oct. 23, 1873.

im to escape "so as by fire."

sh I presume they based their daring asser

tion was their supposition that I possessed official copy of the papers in a certain famo

Let me in this connection notice another point from the evidence, that the original charge was The Committee have a singular way of arguing that the original charge could not have been onspiracy deepened, it was enlarged into "adultery," because (as they say) Mrs. Tilton's written retraction indicated only "improper proposals." With an extraordinary inco oth Tilton and Moulton are conspirators, and myicted of a vile fraud, which necessarily ends ning, the verdict has the following reeir influence in this controversy. What is the of," they add, "that the charge in the first sance was adultery?" marks :

It is said, further, that Mr. Beecher confessed the It is said, further, that Mr. Becomer conjessed un-fact of adultery. Such alleged confession is not con-sistent with the retraction he received that evening from Mrs. Tilton. Is it likely if the main offense had been charged, Mr. Beccher would have been satisfied with anything short of a retraction of that? The logic of the above is most pitiable. A

clergyman is charged with adultery. He goes to the guilty woman and demands that she shall give him a written retraction. He carries to her edside paper, pen, and ink, and compels her to phrase this retraction to suit him exactly. What does he make her say? Merely that there was no adultery? No, he makes her say still more than this,-that there has not even been an attempt at such. Having appealed to her fear having (as he admits) "used strong language to her, in other words, having intumidate her to do his bidding, he compels her to declare, not only that there was no "adultery," but that there was not even an "impure proposal." Is not this the most com-prehensive retraction possible of the original charge? Suppose I—Mr. Beecher's accuser— had given to him a certificate that he had never made to my wife an "impure proposal?" Would be not plead such a certificate as abundantly aye, superabundantly—acquitting him of the charge of "adultery?" The Committee know well enough that the retraction of a charge of 'impure proposals" covers-and more than cov the charge of "adultery." The logic of the verdict is unworthy of the name of reason

The same may be said of another paragraph in this sapient verdict a statement of theirs which I am loth to charge upon these six gentle men as a willful misrepresentation, and yet i seems as if they had here misrepresented m purposely and not by accident. The Committee quote from their own GARBLED BEPORT

of my examination a mention made by me of the fact that Mr. Beecher, on the day after sending me his apology through Mr. Moulton, visited me at Mr. Moulton's house. The Committee quote from their report of my remarks the following

words: He (Beecher) burst out in an expression of grea sorrow to me, and said he hoped the communication which he had sent to me by Mr. Moulton was satisfactory to me. He then and there told Mr. Moulton he had done wrong; not so much as some others had (referring to his wife, who had made statements to Mr. Bowen that ought to be unmade), and he there volunteered to write a letter to Mr. Bowen concerning he facts which he had misstated.

Now notice the captions use which the Com-

nittee make of the above quotation. They say
If the wrong to which Mr. Beecher refers was adu ry, how could these words be used in reference to. He had done wrong; not so much as some others. The absurdity of such a claim is clear.

The above comment which the Committee make my words, as anybody will see by looking carefully at the words themselves, has no appli ation whatever to my words. When Mr. Beech er said that "he had done me wrong, but not so much as some others had done," he was referring, as the report itself shows, not to his crime of adultery, but "to his wife, who had made tatements to Mr. Bowen which ought to be unmade." The Committee devote a laboricus paragraph to show that if Mr. er had done less wrong than others this "wrong" could not have been "adul-tery.' The Committee themselves, if they had carefully read their own quotation from their own report of my examination, would have rview with me, spoke first of the crime for which he had written me the apology of the night before, and that he then made a totally distinct and separate reference to an additional wrong which he had come that morning to undo, namely, the wrong of having given slanderous reports to Mr. Bowen concerning myself; a wrong which, Mr. Beecher said to me, he had not ommitted to so great an extent as his wife and Mrs. Morse had done. Promptly on the publication of the Committee's report of my examination, I published a card saying that this re port had been garbled and was incorrect at many points. Among the points which I designated to several members of the press who called upon

THE BUNGLING MANNER er and myself was described. Nevertheless even this bungling report, which the Committee's lawyers compressed into a shape to please them best, shows, even as it stands, that the matter concerning which Mr. Beecher said be had done less wrong than his wife, was not adultery, since that would have been an imputation by Mr. Beecher of criminality on the part of his wife, but had sole reference, as the report itself states, to communications which Mr. Beecher and his wife had jointly made to Mr. Bowen against me, but in which Mr. Beecher had taken less share than his wife. And yet, oh the flimsy basis of the above misrepresentation of my words, the Committee have belied their function as judicial inquirers by founding an argument to accuse me of conspiracy against a mar who was himself a conspirator against me, and whose conspiring had already accomplished the ruin of my wife and the breaking up of my

a so-called Investigating Committee of Plymouth Church which, in order to maintain and uphold The Committee say further: In the written statement of the offense shown to Dr. Storrs by Tilton and Carpenter, which was made in Mrs. Tilton's handwriting, under the demand of her husband, who says he dictated the precise words harscterizing the offense, the charge was an improp-

I will once more give the Committee

to this statement, as I did during my examin tion. The letter above referred to, in Mrs.

Tilton's handwriting, is as follows: DECEMBER 16, 1872. In July, 1870, prompted by my duty, I informed my husband that the Rev. H. W. Beecher, my friend and pastor, had solicited me to be a wife to him, together with all that this implies.

The entire letter, of which the above is the first sentence, was composed by Mrs. Tilton except only the above sentence, which was mine I suggested the above form of expression to be ecause she was at that time in a delicate mood of conscience, and desired to confess the whole truth to Dr. Storrs, in hope thereby to end the troubles. She said she had grown tired of telling falsehoods, and if Dr. Storrs was to give wise counsel, he ought to know the whole case. It was no unusual thing for her to be in the state of mind which she exhibited on that occasion. There was always an undercurrent of conscience running through all her thoughts, and she fremently lamented to me her sad fate to be con ed to " live a lie." Accordingly, she sought in the above letter to Dr. Storrs to tell the whole truth-not a part of it. I was unwilling that she should make such a damaging confession. She

insisted that

BHE MUST CRASS HER PALSEHOOD at some time, and that that was a proper time It was to meet this demand of her conscience that I framed for her the sentence above quoted -a sentence not inconsistent with the exact truth, because the words, "together with all that this implies," might be as readily taken to imply that she had yielded to Mr. Beecher's solicitation, as that she had rejected it. Dr. Storrs, in reading the above letter, seemed to take for granted from its terms that Mrs. Tilton had not yielded to this collectation, and I did not undeceive him.
I repeat that the opening sentence of the letter was framed by me expressly to satisfy Mrs. Titon's desire to confess the whole truth—a desire on her part which I contemplated with pain and apprehension; and from which I sought to shield her by the above form of words. The Committee are guilty of little less than sharp practice in

commenting on this phraseology as they have done in their verdict, for I was explicit to give

But nothing is so astounding to me in the ittee's report as the following statemen earing on this same point: further fact," they say, "that Tilto treated the matter during four years as an of-fense which could properly be apologized for and

forgiven, is wholly inconsistent with the charge in its present form."

The Committee express the same idea in a still more specious phraseology, as follows:
"If Moulton," say they, "understood the charge to be adultery, then he is entitled to the

charge to be adultery, then he is entitled to the credit of the invention or discovery that this crime can be the subject of an apology."

The above sentiment thus put forth by the Committee, may possibly present the club-house code of morals and of honor; but it seems to me that a Church Committee is bound to hold that no crime or wrong-doing should be beyond. it is committed, and, in particular, that the crime in the present case should have reminded a churchly tribunal of the immortal maxim of Him who said of the woman taken in adultery,

Neither do I condemn thee." X. Since, however, the Plymouth Church Committee abandons the Christian code of mo rality on this subject, and substitutes a mor popular and cruel opinion—which I think should be tempered with greater lenity toward women who err-I will

CONVICT MR. BEPCHER by the world's code of honor in such cases. It is a prime law of conduct among what are called men of the world," that if a man has received a lady's extreme gift he is bound to protect her reputation and to shield her against any and every hazard of exposure. What, then, in view of this law, is the just measure of obloquy which "men of the world," according to their own etiquette of behavior, should visit upon Mr. Beech-er, who, after having subdued a lady to his sexnal uses for a period of more than a year, at las in a spirit of bravado and desperation, publicly appoints a committee of six men, with two a orneys, to inquire into the facts of her guill in volving her inevitable exposure and ruin? Even Mr. Beecher's worldly-minded champion, Mr. Kinsella, though guilty of the same crime of seduction, has proved more forbearing to his vice

XI. Mr. Beecher, after having given his lifeime (according to his sister, Mrs. Hooker) to the study of the free-love philosophy; after having surreptitiously practiced free-love in my own house, in the corruption of a Christian wife and mother; after having confessed to Mr. Moulton and me more adulterous alliances than that one,-after all this, Mr. Beecher goes back in his ficticious defense to the closing years of my connection with the Independent and speaks of me in the following terms:

" His (Mr. Tilton's) loose notions of marriag and divorce begin to be shadowed editorially. To this I made two replies, -one general, the other specific. In general, I say that I have never entertaine

loose notions of marriage.

MY NOTIONS OF MARRIAGE are those which are common throughout Christendom. But I rejoice to say that my notions of divorce are at variance with the laws of my own State, and are expressed in the statutes of Wisonsin. I have strenuously urged the abrogation of the New York code of divorce (which i for one cause alone), and have asked for the substitution of the more liberal legislation of New England and the West.

Next, I reply, in particular, that the first ar ticle which I wrote in the Independent that elicited any criticism for what Mr. Beecher now calls my "loose notions of marriage and divorce, was a defense of Mrs. Richardson in the Mc Farland trial. But if I was wrong in my esti mate of that case, Mr. Beecher was far more wrong than I; for he went to the Astor House

RICHARDSON'S DYING BED, performed a marriage ceremony between that bleeding sufferer and a lady who was then the divorced (or undivorced) wife of the assassin.

Mr. Beecher cannot condemn me for anything that I said growing out of that case, without still more severely condemning himself. In proof of this statement, I cite the testimony of Mr. William O. Bartlett, now one of Mr. Beecher's lawyers, defending Mr. Beecher for a far more unpardonable seduction than that whereof Mr. Richardson was accused.

MR. SARTLETT
published in the New York Sun, on the day after Mr. Beecher's performance of the Astor House marriage, the following biting characteri of Mr. Beecher's conduct on that occasion:

WHAT MR. BEECHER'S CHIEF ATTOENEY THINKS OF

HIM.

From the New York Sun, Dec. 2, 1889.

The Astor House in this city was the scene on Tues the Astor House in this city was the scene on Tues-day afternoon of a ceremony which seems to us to set at defiance all those sentiments respecting the relation of marriage, which regard it as anything intrinsically superior to prostitution. The high priest of this occa-tion was Henry Ward Beecher. . . As the great and eloquent John Whipple said, "He who enters the dwelling of a friend, and under the protection of friend-ship and hospitality corrupts the integrity of his wife or darchie, by the corrupts are protection. or daughter, by the common consent of mankind ough to be consigned to an immediate gallows.". Consider, married men of New York! husbands and fathers! by what frail and brittle tenure your home are yours. If you fail in business,—and it is said that ninety-five out of a hundred men fail,—then your neighbor may charm away your wife, and the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher stands ready to marry her to the

Henry Ward Beecher stands ready to marry her to the first libertine who will pay—not in affection, but in gold or greenbacks—the price of her frail charms.

Tee, it is the pious, the popular, the admired, the revered Henry Ward Beecher, who comes boldly and even proudly forward, holding by the hand and leading Lust to her triumph over Religion! Who can read the narrative and not wish that Plymouth Church were not sunk into the ground until the peak of its gable should be beneath the surface of the earth!

The above was the judgment of Mr. Beecher's present chief counselor touching Mr. Beecher's action in the celebrated case concerning which, Mr. Beecher has now the effrortery to accus me of having, in 1869, "shadowed" in my editorials "loose notions of marriage and divorce."

XII. Mr. Beecher, with equal inconsistency, seeks to becloud me with the odium which at taches to

name. I am justly entitled to a severe-perhan to an unsparing—criticism, by the public, for having linked my name with that woman, and particularly for having lent my pen to the portrayal of her life in the exaggerated colors in which I once painted it in a biographical sketch. But among all my critics who have stampe this brochure with their just opprob rium, I hav never yet found any one who has denound me for it half so severely as I have condemned my self. Nobody shall have my consent to defen me for having written that sketch. I refuse to

But, having made this explicit statemen against myself,—which justice requires,—I am entitled to tell the precise story of my relations with Mrs. Woodhull, and to compare these with Mr. Beecher's relations with the same woman, the same time, and to the same end.

About a year after Mrs. Tilton's confession to me, and about a half-year after Mr. Beecher's apology, and after Mr. Mou had put forth the many stremous efforts to which Mr. Beecher's letters, written during this period, bear witness,—a new and sudden enemy of our safety appeared before the public in the person of Victoria C. Woodhull, who published my Sworn Statement, saying that "a distinguished clergyman in a neighboring city was liv-

my Sworn Statement, saying that "a distinguished clergyman in a neighboring city was living in concubinage with the wife of another public teacher in the same city."

On the publication of this eard, Mrs. Woodhull—to whom I was then a stranger—sent for me and informed me that this card referred to Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton. I was stunned by the intelligence, for I instantly felt that the guilty secret which Mr. Moulton was trying to suppress was in danger of coming to the surface.

Taking advantage of my surprise on that occ sion, Mrs. Woodhull

POURED FORTH IN VEHICLEST SPEECE the hundred or more particulars (most of which were untrue) that afterward constituted the

scandalous tale of Nov. 2, 1872. Meanwhile the fact that she po my very face, led me to seek Mr. Moulton at once for counsel. We felt that some influence must be brought to bear upon this strange woman to induce her to suppress the dangerous tale. We thought that kindness was the best influence that we could use. Mr. Bee curred with us in this view, and we all joined in the policy of rendering her such services as would naturally (so we supposed) put the person who received them under obligation to the

In carrying out this policy, Mr. Beecher jo with us and approved our course. He made Mrs. Woodhull's personal acquaintance, and strove by his kindly interest in her to maintain and rease her good will. He says that he saw her but three times, but his "memory of dates and details is bad;" and I myself have been in her presence with him more times than that. He took uncommon pains to impression that took uncommon pains to impress upon her his respectful consideration, and though I never heard them discuss each other's views to any prolonged extent, I once heard him say to her that the time might come when the rules by which thoroughbred animals are brought to perfection, would govern the relations of men and

I declare explicitly that MR. BEECHER FOSTERED THE ACQUAINTANCE which Mr. Moulton and I made with Mrs. Wood hull; he urged us to maintain it, and begged us not to lose our hold upon her; he constantly in-quired of us as to the ascendancy which we held over her, and always said that he looked as much to our influence with Mrs. Woodhull to keep back the scandal from publication as to any other possible means of future safety, both for my

family and his.

When Mrs. Stowe made an elaborate attack on Mrs. Woodhull in the Christian Union, Mr. eches, who had not seen the proof-sheets be fore publication, was in great distress until Mr. Ioulton and I reported to him that we had see Col. Blood (Mrs. Woodhull's husband), and had arged him to publish a kindly, instead of a rerengeful, reply to Mrs. Stowe's attack. Mr. Scecher's gratification, which he expressed at this evidence of our power with Mrs. Woodbull and her husband to prevent mischief, was of no ordinary kind. Mr. Beecher said to me on that occasion that every service which I could render

her was a service to him. Among the services which I thus renderedfor his sake, because for Mrs. Tilton's-was the writing of an elaborate pamphlet on Woman Suffrage, which cost me a week of hard labor. Another service was the biographical sketch to which I have already alluded, and which, so far as I was concerned, was the work of only a single day : for my task consisted only in the rewriting of a sketch already prepared by her hus band, the original manuscript of which I still possess. The third and last public service which rendered to her was to preside at

STEINWAY HALL n an occasion when I had some expectation tha Mr. Beecher himself would fill the chair, My entire acquaintance with Mrs. Wo was comprised between the month of May, 1871, and the month of April, 1872,—less than a year, and during the greater part of that time I was absent from the city on a lecturing tour. During my whole acquaintance with her, I never heard from her lips an unlady-like word, nor noted in her behavior an unchaste act. Whatever she may have sines become (and I know not), she was then high in the esteem of Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Isabella Beecher Hooker, and other persons whose judgment of what nstitutes a good woman I took to be sound and final. The story of any ill-behavior between Mrs. Woodhull and me, she herself has done me

gainst the truth. I BROKE WITH HER suddenly, in the spring of 1872, because sh threatened to attack several of the lady advocates of the Woman-Suffrage cause whom knew and honered. In a frank conversation which I had with her at that time, full of vehemence on my part, I denounced her proposed course, washed my hands of all responsibility for it and her, and have never seen her since.

the justice-unasked by me-to deny with the

proper indignation which belongs to an outrage

But, in thus voluntarily breaking my acquaintance and co-operation with Mrs. Woodhull, I did not have the approval of Mrs. Tilton or Mr. unwisely in parting from her so suddenly. Mr. Beecher, in particular, feared that the future would not be secure if Mrs. Woodhuli were left unrestrained by Mr. Moulton or myself. Mrs. Tilton, though she grew to have a personal antipathy toward Mrs. Woodhull, nevertheless took everal occasions to show friendliness toward her, and once sent her a gift-book inscribed with

the words:
To my friend, Victoria C. Woodhull. Moreover, Mrs. Tilton wrote to me from Scho harie, June 29, 1871, expressing her satisfaction with an article which I had written in the Golden Age, the object of which was to give to Mrs Woodbull an honorable place in the Woman-Suffrage movement. This article was entitled " A Legend of Good Women," and the women whom I named in it were Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Julia Ward Howe, Mary A. Liver more, Lucy Stone, Paulina Wright Davis, Victo ia C. Woodhull, and Isabella Beecher Hooker, In this article I spoke of all those persons in such complimentary terms as I then thought their lives and labors deserved. The article was dated June 20, 1871. Mrs. Tilton's letter, ap-

proving it, contained the following words:

The "Legend" seems an ingenious stroke of poto control and hold together the fractious elements

In view of such a letter, with such a date, namely, a year after Mrs. Tilton's confessioned a half-year after Mr. Beecher's apology, need not comment on the pretense that one of the causes of the trouble which led to the scenes of December, 1870, ending with Mr Beecher's apology, was my relations with Mrs Woodhull-whom I never saw till half a year afterward, and whom Mrs. Tilton herself wa complimenting at a still later period as one of noble band.'

Mr. Beecher's extraordinary statement that he esought me to part from Mrs. Woodhull is no

WHOLLY UNTRUE, but even after I had parted from her, which I did in the spring of 1872, he wanted me to renew my good-will toward her for the sake of ce which he thought I could exer over her plans and purposes—an influence for the suppression of the scandal, and for his per-sonal safety.

It was not until after the publication of he malicious story, Nov. 2, 1872, that Mr. Reecher besought me to print a card publicly disavowing Mrs. Woodhull; but his sole object in then wish ing me to do so was that my disavowal would be a denial of Mrs. Woodhull's charge incriminaling his character.

I have thus given an exact history of my per sonal relationship with Mrs. Woodhull, and of the motive which inspired my services toward her. Now that I look back upon those days and sacrifices, my only marvel is that I did not com-mit acts of greater folly for the sake of preventto have known that such efforts could not, by their very nature, be successful except for a short time. We do not learn everything in a day. But, however much I am to blame for my association during a few months with Mrs Woodhull, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher is

NOT THE MAN TO CRITICISE ME FOR IT, for he participated in it, urged it forward, was the first person to express to me his regret at its discontinuance, and never asked me to "diss a story which he wanted me to deny for his own

I will simply add that my relations with Mrs. Woodhull differed in no kind, almost in no de-gree, from Mr. Beecher's relations with her, ex-cept only that I saw her more frequently than he, and was less smooth-spoken to her face, and less insulting behind her back; nor can Mr. Beecher now throw over me the shadow of Mrs. Wood-hull'daylored areas without also covering bill

wn with the same cloud. XIII. In my Sworn Statement I made oath to the fact that

MR. BRECHES CONFESSED TO ME his criminal intimacy with Mrs. Tilton. I will state the substance of this confession, which was often renewed and repeated: On the night of Dec. 30, 1870, during my inter-

On the night of Dec. 30, 1870, during my interview with him at Mr. Moulton's house, he received my accusation without denial, and confessed it by his assenting manner and grief.

In the spology written Jan. 1, 1871, which he sent to me through Mr. Moulton, his contrition was based on the fact that both Mr. Moulton and

I had become acquainted with his gullt.

During the subsequent personal interview which took place between Mr. Beecher and myself at Mr. Moulton's house a few mornings afterward. Mr. Beecher in set terms spoke to Mr. Mor and myself of the agony and remorse which he bad suffered within the past few days a having brought rum and blight upon Elizabeth and h family, He

BURIED HIS PACE IN HIS HANDS AND WEPT, saying that he ought to bear the whole blame, because from his ripe age and sacred office he was unpardonably culpable in leading her astray. He assured me that during the earlier years of his friendship for Elizabeth, he and she had no sexual commerce with each other, and that the latter feature of their intimacy had been main-tained between them not much over a year, and ess than a year and a half. He said to me that I must do with him what I

would .- he would not resist me .- but that, if I could possibly restore Elizabeth to my love and respect, he would feel the keen edge of his re norse dulled a little into lesser pain. He asked me if I would permit the coming pew-renting to proceed, and said that if I insisted on

he would write it forthwith. He remin that his wife was my bitter enemy, and would easily become his own, and begged that she might not be informed of his conduct. He said that he had

MEDITATED SUICIDE, and could not live to face exposure. He im-plored me to give him my word that if circumtances should ever compel me to disclose hi secret I would give him notice in odvance. that he might take some measure, either by death or flight, to hide himself from the world's gaze. He said that he had wakened as from sleep, and likened himself to one sitting dizzy and distracted on the TAWNING EDGE OF HELL.

He said that he would pray night and day for Elizabeth, that her heart might not be utterly broken, and that God would inspire me to restore er to her lost place in my home and estrem. All this, and more like it, took place in the in terview of which I speak, including his volum tary proposition to mend certain ill work which he had done in giving to Mr. Bowen false re-

ports against me.
Shortly afterward I sent for Mr. Beecher to come to my house to hold an interview with me on a subject which I shrink from mentionin nere, yet which the truth compels me to state In June, 1869, a child had been born to Elizabeth R. Tilton. In view of Mrs. Tilton's subsequen closures to me, made July 3, 1870,-namely that sexual relations between Mr. Beecher and nerself had begun Oct. 10, 1868,-I wished to mention Mr. Beecher as to the authenticity of that date, in order to settle

THE DOUBTFUL PATERNITY OF THE CHILD. This interview he held with me in my study, and during a portion of it Mrs. Tilton was present.
They both agreed on the date at which their
sexual commerce had begun—namely, Oct. 10,
1868; Mrs. Tilton herself being the authority, and referring again, as she has done before, to

her diary. Certain facts which Mr. Beecher gave me on that occasion concerning his criminal connection with Mrs. Tilton—the times, the places, the frequency-together with other particulars which I feel a repugnance to name-I must pass over ; but I cannot forbear to mention again, as I have stated heretofore, that Mr. Beecher always took the blame to himself, never imputing it to Elizabeth; and never till he came before the Investi gating Committee did he put forth the unmanly pretext that Mrs. Tilton had "thrust her affect tions on him unsought."

On numerous oc 1871 to the spring of 1874, Mr. Beecher frequently made to me allusions, in Mr. Moulton's presence, to

THE ARIDING GRIEF which he said, God would never lift from his soul for having corrupted so pure-minded a woman as Elizabeth Tilton to her loss of honor, and also for having violated the chastity of

friendship toward myself as his early and trusting friend. Never have I seen such grief and contrition manifested on a human countenance as I have often seen it on Henry Ward Beecher in his selfreproaches for having accomplished Elizabeth's ruin. The fact that he suffered so greatly from constant fear of an exposure of his crime made me sometimes almost forget the wrong which he had done me, and filled my breast with a ferrid desire to see him restored again to peace with imself. At every effort which I made in conunction with Mr. Moulton to suppress inquiry nto the scandal, Mr. Beecher used to thank me with a gratitude that was burdensome to receive. He always put himself before me in so dejected humble, and conscience-stricken a mood, that if I had been a tenfold harder man than I was,

When I wrote the letter to the church declining to appear for trial on the ground that I had not been for four years a member, he met me the next day at Mr. Moulton's house, and, catching my right hand in both of his, said with great feeling, "Theodore, God Himself inspired you

to write that letter." When, at a later period, in the same house, he gave me the first intimation of the coming Coun-cil, he said, "Theodore, if you will not turn upon me, Dr. Storrs cannot harm me, and I shall owe my life once again to your kindness. acts of Mr. Beecher like those which I have above given, to show his perpetual and neverrelieved distress of mind through fear of the ex posure of his adultery; accompanied by a constant and growing fear that I could not really forgive him, and must sooner or later bring him

I ought to say that I sometimes half suspected that Mr. Beecher's exhibitions to me of profound dejection and heart-break were

NOT REAL, BUT FRIGHED,
being of the nature of appeals to my sympathies, which (he knew) were always readily
aroused at the sight of distress. But Mr. Moulton never admitted any doubt of Mr. Beecher's real penitence, and this was one of the reasons why Mr. Moulton sought so zealously to shield this sorrowful man from the consequences of

his sin. I close this section by declaring, with a so emn sense of the meaning of my words, that Mr. Beecher's recent denial under oath that he committed adultery with Mrs. Tilton is known to him, to her, to Mr. Moulton, to me, and to several other persons to RE AN ACT OF PERJURY. XIV.—Perhaps there is no single touch of

in Mr. Boecher's statement that exceeds his following allusion to his domestic happiness;
"His (Mr. Tilton's) affairs at home," says Mr. Beecher, "did not promise that sympathy and strength which makes one's house, as mine has been, in times of adversity, a refuge from the storm and a tower of defense."

storm and a tower of defense."

In no ordinary controversy would I be justified in taking up such an allusion as this of Mr. Beecher to his own home in contrast with mine, as mine once was. But the truth constrains me

to do so now. Mr. Beecher's purpose, thus roitly expressed, is to set himself before the blic in the light of a man who has so happy a home of his own that he does not need t is neighbor's wife.

But, on the contrary, as Mrs. Tilton has re-peatedly assured me, and as she has assured confidential friends to whom

have been made, Mr. Beecher had a house which was not a home—a wife who was not a mate; and hence he sought and found a more wifely companion. He often pictured to Mrs. Tilton the hungry needs of his heart, which he said Mrs. Beecher did not supply; and he made his poverty and barrenness at home the ground of his application to Mrs. Tilton to afford him the solace of a supplemental love.

In the days when I was confidential with Mr

Beecher, he used to pour in my ears UNENDING COMPLAINTS AGAINST HIS WIFE,

spoken never with bitterness, but always with pain. He said to me one day. "O, Theodore, God might strip all other gifts from me if He would only give me a wife like Elizabeth and a home like yours." One day he walked the streets with me saying, "I dread to go back to my own house; I wish the earth would open and swallow me up." He told me that when his daughter was married, Mrs. Beecher's behavior on that occasion was such as to wring his heart; and when he described

HER UNWIPELY ACTIONS during that scene he burst into tears, and clench ed his hands in an agony which I feared would take the form of revenge. He has told me re-peatedly of acts of cruelty by Mrs. Beecher towards his late venerable father, saying to me once that she had virtually driven that aged man out of doors. A catalogue of the complaints which Henry Ward Beecher has made to me against his wife would be a chapter of miseries such as I will not depict upon this page.

roman, and some of them have not entered her house for years,—as one of Mr. Beecher's brothers lately testified in a public print. I have een from one of his sisters a private letter con

THE MARITAL RELATIONS of Mr. and Mrs. Beecher, which it would be

ous to reproduce here. And yet this man, in order to give to the gnorant public one of human nature's most ausible reasons why a man should not invade another's house, paints a false picture of the

sweet refuge of his so-called happy home.

I know that my allusion to Mr. Beecher's me-life is rough and harsh, but I know, also, that it is true; for, as I pen it down, there rises in my mind a vivid recollection of the many years of my daily association with Mr. Beecher, during which he taught me to sympathize with him for the very reason that his house, instead of being what he now calls it, " a refuge from the storm, ' was more often the storm itself, from which he sought refuge in mine.

BLACKMAIL. Mr. Beecher has charged me with blackmail. This charge were a cold and keen point for a single morning, but soon melted away like an icicle in the sun. The angry indictment had so brief a vitality that the life was all gone from it before the Committee wrote their verdict. In that verdict, the Committee did not repeat Mr. Beecher's charge,-knowing that

IT COULD NOT BE SUSTAINED.

They made only the faintest possible allusion to the subject, by suggesting that "innocent men had sometimes been blackmailed," but they even neglected to mention that Mr. Beecher was

one of these.

Now, although the Committee have dismissed the subject of blackmail as too tenuous to be made a part of their special pleadings, I am not willing that this outragoous pretense shall be allowed to pass into swift and easy oblivion. I will do what the Committee had not the courage to do,—I will revive Mr. Beecher's charge of blackmail, in order that I may take apart, piece by piece, the ingenious but fallacious argument which he put forth to sustain this visionary in

In the first place, before Mr. Beecher ventured on such an extravagant accusation, he prepared the way for it by misrepresenting me as a man reduced to such poverty and desperation that I would be likely to resort to blackmail. As a preliminary requisite for

THE COMING CHARGE Tilton was instructed to say that I had deprived her of food and fire, -a statement showing a condition of distress, not only on her part, but on mine; a distress so great that (as hunger is said to break through stone walls) would pre-

robbery, or blackmail. But it so happens that, at the very time when (according to this description) I was without the means to furnish food and fire to my family. namely, the winter of 1870-71, I had several housands of dollars in each to my account on the books of an eminent commercial house in New York,—a larger sum than I ever had at any one time in loose money even in my most pros-perous days! And Mr. Beecher knew of this fact at the time, because when Mrs. Morse wrote to him the letter in which she falsely and impudently said that if my bonest debts were paid I would not be worth a cent, Mr. Beecher was then informed by one of the custodians of my money, first, that I had no debts unpaid, and next, that I had several thousands of dollars in

eash to my account.

I distinctly declare, therefore, that the story put into Mrs. Tilton's mouth by the persons who advised her to say that she had not the means

A PARRICATED STATEMENT

put forth to be one of the necessary pre ries to the subsequent charge of blackmail.

After thus falsely representing me as passing the winter of 1870-71 without food and fire, Mr Beecher's second preliminary to the intended charge of blackmail consisted in his saying that in the following winter of 1871-72 I was driven in disgrace from the public platform, and that m ecturing engagements were brought to nought. In vivid language he portrays my supposed dis

tress at that time thus : " The winter following (1871-72), Mr. Tilton he says, "returned from the lecturing field in despair. Engagements had been canceled, invitations withdrawn, and he spoke of the prejudice and repugnance with which he was everywhere met as indescribable."

The above statement is not only the direct op-

posite of the truth, but when I first came upon it in the midst of Mr. Beeecher's defense, and pefore I saw the end to which it pointed—namely, that it was a step in the argument to prove me a man in sufficient desperation to

RESORT TO BLACKMAIL,

I could not understand the mysterious purpo of his coining such an unnecessary fiction; but I soon afterward saw that, as Mrs. Tilton's invention of her privations of food and fuel came first in order, so next came Mr. Beecher's equally fanciful invention of my lecturing losses and disgrace. Both of these alleged events—one

occurring in one winter, the other in the next-were to create the desperate determination of mind on my part which was to turn me into a blackmailer. Mrs. Tilton's falsities, I call them hers, always remembering that they were not of her own prompting) have already been sufficiently an-swered. I need only to answer Mr. Beecher's. swered. I need only to answer Mr. Reccher's.
And if he does not blush for his statement
above-quoted when he reads the following refutation of it, then he must be lost to a proper
regard for that strict truth which should form the basis of any and every accusation which one

nan brings against another:
NOTE FROM MR. TILTON'S LECTURE AGENT. NOTE FROM MR. TILION'S LECTURE AGENT.

COOPER INSTITUTE, NEW YORK, SEPL 1, 1874.

DEAR SIR: On reference to our books, I find that you filled more lecture engagements during the sesson of 1871-2; than any other of the 100 or more lecturers, readers, etc., on our list, save one.

Only three of your engagements were canceled, and two of fices were in the West, where the great Chicago fire had almost paralyzed the lecture business. All sciures in the West that season suffered from can-

rican Library Bureau Theodore Tilton, Esq.

who accompanied me at my request during a portion of the above-named lecturing trip (for I thought that if she were thus seen traveling with me, the stories against her would receiv in that way a most effectual rebuff), wrote hom

WATERTOWN, Mass., March 1, 1972.

WATERTOWN, Mass., March 1, 1972.

My Sweet Farence: Theodore has about twenty engagements remaining, which will bring us home the last week in March. We have met with exceedingly nice people, and always Theodors re

It will be seen thus that Mr. Beecher's deck that I had lost my lecturing engagement was heaping up prejudices against wherever I went, is flatly contradicted Mumford, my lecturing agent, who says that of his hundred lecturers and readers I had more engagements than any other person save one and Mrs. Tilton testifies that instead of my given ing rise to prejudices against myself, I was every where clearing them away! What becomes of

MR. BERCHER'S CASE, COLD AND when its principal statements are thus, one after another, seen to be utterly baseless, and there

another, seen to be utterly baseless, and therefore utterly base?

Mr. Becoher—after first instigating Mrs. Tation
to say that, in the winter of 1870-71, our house
was a hovel of privations, and then permitting
himself to declare that, in the following winter
of 1871-72, I was hunted from the public restrum and deprived of my livelihood—nad by
these two misrepresentations plausibly reduced
me, in his statement, to the condition of a
man whose pert alternative would be to lear man whose next alternative would be to lev

blackmail.

After these progressive preparations for his ta-tended indictment, Mr. Beecher next exhibits the same cat-footed care in presenting his sucessive charges.

Thus he cautionaly pretends, before directly preferring his main accusation of blackmal, that I made use of him to extort from Mr. Bown the sum of \$7.000.

SOMETHING TO PROVOKS A SMILE in this insinuation, for I have yet to hear of any man, living or dead, who has been able to extort from Mr. Bowen a cent of money not justly

What is the story of the \$7,000 which I re What is the story of the \$7,000 which I received from Mr. Bowen? It was a just debt which Mr. Bowen owed me, and paid me; and that was the whole matter; but he did not pay me through Mr. Beecher's influence, nor through any other influence save the necessary obligation devolving on a man who owes money to pay it. The transaction was as follows: According to the contracts made between Mr. Bowen and myself in the latter part of December, 1870, I was to edit the Brooklyn Union for five years at an annual salary of \$5,200, together with

and I was to furnish to the Indepe weekly article at an annual salary of \$5,300, making, from these two sources, a yearly income estimated by Mr. Bowen at \$14,000 and upwards. These two contracts contained the following provisions, namely: They could be an-nulled by the death of either party, or by the nulled by the death of either party, or by the consent of both parties, or by one party giving to the other a half-year's notice of intention to do so, or at own by either party paying to the other a forfeit equal to a half-year's income, may about \$7,000. Mr. Bowen, through Mr. Beacher's influence (as Mr. Beacher admits), chose to terminate these contracts at owns. He had a perfect right to do this on paying the stipulated forfeit of \$7,000. If these contracts had been terminated in this manner by me instead of by Mr. Bowen, I would have been legally bound to pay Mr. Bowen, I would have been legally bound to pay Mr. Bowen, a half-year's income, or \$7,000. In like manner, the contracts having been terminated by Mr. Bowen, he was bound to pay the same amount to mr. same amount to ME.

THE CONTRACTS showed on their face exactly what they meant, and were as peremptory as a note of hand. The only possible doubt as to the precise amount of money due under them was, How much did 10 per cent of the Union's profits amount to? Mr. Bowen, who has a clever business faculty for submitting all money claims to arbitration, on the economical ground that arbitrators naually the ecor like a knife through a peach, giving each party half, sagaciously urged me to arbitrate. This proposition I at first declined, fearing that my just claim would be cut in two like the peach. This declinature I made by the advice of Mr. Moulton, who was not willing that I should lose a penny of my just due. Meanwhile Mr. Bowen, who knew something, but not everything, of Mr. Beecher's relations with Mrs. Tilton, naturally felt that

ton, naturally felt that I WOULD BE SENSITIVE ABOUT COLLECTING my claim through a lawyer and in a court, from my unwillingness to involve Mr. Beecher and thereby compromise my family. Accordingly Mr. Bowen falt safe in dilly-dallying concerning the payment beyond my point of patience. At length I instructed Mr. F. A. Ward, of the law firm of Reynolds & Ward, of Brooklyn, to step firm of Reynolds & Ward, of Brooklyn, to step Mr. Bowen's sharp practice and collect my claim at once in court. About the same time, but wholly unconnected with this affair, I wrote an article for the Golden Age, correcting, in behalf of my Western readers (among whom I had just been traveling as a lecturer), some unfounded reports that my retirement from the editorial chair of the Independent had not been (as Mr. Bowen publicly said it was in December, 1870.) "to my honor," but was for some cause not honorable to myself. The proof-sheet of this article I showed in advance to Mr. Moulton, who, seeing that it disagreeably introduced the name ticle I showed in advance to Mr. Moulton, who, seeing that it disagreeably introduced the name

seeing that it disagreeably introduced the name of Mr. Beecher,

REGOED ME ON THAT ACCOUNT TO SUPPRESS IT.

He showed it to Mr. Beecher, who shrank from the prospect of its publication because it contained Mr. Dowen's charges against him. Mr. Moulton, finding Mr. Beecher greatly concerned and full of trepidation, conferred, at Mr. Beecher's request, with Mr. Horace B. Claffin, who, having some mysterious influence over Mr. Bowen (which I am not able to this day to understand), advised Mr. Bowen to settle my claim at once and not parmit me to put it into claim at once, and not permit me to put it into the courts, since legal proceedings would re-flect equally on Mr. Bowen and Mr. Beecher by iting their mutual grievances in a glaring

light to the public.

It was wholly in Mr. Beecher's interest, and not in mine, that Mr. Moulton and my legal advisers withheld my claim of \$7,000 from a public court and handed it over to private arbitration. The following letters will prove this point to a

MR. MOULTON TO MR. CLAPLIN.

My Deer Mr. Clasia:

After full consideration of all interests, other than Theodore's, I have advised him to arbitrate, etc. . . . Cordially yours, Francis D. Moulton.

JUDGE REFFOLDS TO MR. TILTON. LAW OFFICES OF REYNOLDS & WARD, April 1, 1872.

Ay Dear Mr. Filips:
On strictly legal grounds I should street
vies you against any submittance to arb
your differences with Mr. Bowen. I con
case so clear in law, that there is no reason.

your differences with Mr. Bowen. I consider you can so clear in law, that there is no reason, so far you are consumed, for diverting its presecution for the regular course.

But there are weighty moral considerations arisin out of the fact that other postics might be sentious involved, which lead me to hope you may secure you rights through the proposed arbitration.

You can only do so, however, hy obtaining, not on the money due you, but a personal vandication, at the hands of Bowen. A trial of the case in a public convoid would afford such vindication, and if you forego this Mr. Bowen must expect to clear you human? from the impulsations which his conduct has east upon you.

MR. WARD TO MR. TILTOR. LAW OFFICES OF REINOLDS & WARD, April 2, 1872.

I fully share in the reluctance which I believe Judg symolds has expressed, that this matter should be

see is as clear as daylight and the ar

ng to say.

Personally I would not consent to the arbitration unless Bowen would pay the full amount due under the contract and give a full justification besides of our integrity.

In other words there is no possible object in arbi-

ration, as all your rights can be clearly established is court of law. Very truly yours, F. A. WARD. The "third party" mentioned in the above ers was none other than the REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

It was for Mr. Beecher's sake—for his alone, not mine—that my just claim against Mr. Bowen was held in abeyance for a year and a haif, and was then finally kept out of court and settled privately through Mr. Moulton's fear that a publawsuit, which Mr. Bowen seemed at one me to invite for the sake of the mischief which promised to disclose against Mr. Beecher, ald result in irretrievable damage to Mr. echer's name. Mr. Moulton's special appresion was that Mr. Bowen, cherishing a secret stility to his pastor, was tempting me to carry case into court, for the purpose of involving

Mr. Beecher in a public scandal.

When, therefore, Mr. Beecher says that I made use of him to extort \$7,000 from Mr. wen, he speaks what is not true. The truth that my just claim of \$7,000 would have been paid long before it was except for Mr. Moulton's tance to give Mr. Bowen an opportunity to use legal proceedings as an indirect means of gratifying his supposed revengeful feelings gainst Mr. Beecher.

It was Mr. Claffin who

PERSUADED MR. BOWEN to withhold the case from court and submit it to sitration. The three arbitrators were Horace B. Claffin, James Freeland, and Charles Storrs. They met at the house of Mr. Moulton, who was present during the interview. Mr. Bowen and I ared before them. I made no claim for a cific amount, but simply laid my two contracts on the table and said, " Here are two contracts which Mr. Bowen and I mutually signed. Read them and judge for yourselves how much money is due me." Mr. Claffin then took out his end pencit, asked how much the profits of the were, footed up the figures, requested Mr. Bowen and myself to retire into the front parlor for a few minutes, summoned us back hortly afterward, and announced that the arbiors, after having read the contracts, had nsly decided that

Mr. Bowen thereupon took from his pocket a blank check, filled it out on the spot for \$7,000, and handed it to me, saying that the next week's Independent should contain a handsome tribute to me at the head of the editorial columns.

Before this proposed tribute was printed I ad meantime sent to Mr. Bowen a note asking him to correct certain false reports concerning my retirement from the Independent. In reply to this note he sent me privately the following: MR. BOWEN TO MB. TILTON.

Fr. Theodore Truon?

Sim: I shall publish, with great pleasure, in the Inspendent your letter to me, followed by such editorial
emarks as I trust will please you and your numerous

We have been bound together as co-workers for many years, and I now most solemnly declare to you that never for one moment have I entertained a single undly feeling towards you.

day I rejoice that we may meet and clasp hands

If I have done you any wrong in the past I most sincerely regret it, and ask you to overlook and forget it. Henceforth let us have peace and good will between us, each doing his own work in his own way as seemeth best in the sight of God.

We shall meet now as friends, and I hope as Chris-

friendly relations.

With many good wishes for you and yours, I am, In addition to the above letter, Mr. Bosent me, within a day or two, the following

Mr. Theodore Tilton: SIR: I authorize you to say at any time, at your discretion, and on my authority, that your retirement from the Independent and Daily Union was for no un-

friendly reasons, or any desire on my part to reflect on your character or standing; and furthermore, that ver tales or rumors may exist to your injury, I

welfare and prosperity, and that of your respected family, I remain your friend, HENRY C. BOWEN. BROOKLYN, April 3, 1872.

Simultaneously with the receipt of the above private letters from Mr. Bowen, came the Inde endent, containing at the head of its editorial columns a very handsome personal tribute to myself, which, as Mr. Moulton quoted it in sub-stance, I need not reproduce here. In this arti-cle Mr. Bowen referred to what he was pleased to style "my long and brilliant services to the Independent," and he said in it:

We have felt too kindly toward him to allow the In-

nce the abuse heaped upon him FURTHERMORE,

as if expressly to furnish me in advance with the best possible material for answering Mr. Beechar's charge that I had extorted money from Mr. Bowen he (Mr. Bowen) spoke particularly as

"Our disagreement with him on some religious and other questions does not prevent our recog-

and his chivalrous defense of what he believes to be true, as well as those qualities of heart which make him dear to those who know him

l have thus quoted Mr. Bowen's effectual answer to the charge that I have wronged him in any way; but I am happily able to quote Mr. Beecher's own answer to it, which will be still more triumphant! Mr. Beecher was so gratified at my settlement with Mr. Bowen, and at the ancomium of me in the Independent, that he sopied it into the next week's Christian Union, with an added eulogy of his own, as follows:

Mr. Beecher's article in the Christian Union

"This honorable testimony from any the misconcep-tions which have shaded the path of this brilliant young writer. We have never parted with our faith that time would reconquer for Theodore Titton the place in Journalism, Literature, and Reform to which his

ples and character are held by

A WISE AND STRONG MAN,

who was closely associated with him for fifteen years
in the conduct of the Independent, the public must
needs put saide prejudice of judgment which they
have permitted to cloud this young orstor and writer.
Those who know him best are the most sure that he is
lonest in his convictions, as he is fearless in his utter
suce, and that he is manly and straightforward in the
mays in which he works for what seems to him best for
man and for society.

wan and for society.

We trust that the gold in the Golden age will not grow dim, but that, dropping its drops in the refining area, it will shine with the lustre of gold, seven times

ten two years ago by his own pen, in his own journal, touching the settlement of this very disputed claim with Mr. Bowen concerning the identical \$7,000 now in question—I leave this article by Mr. Beecher to CONFUTE MR. BEECHER'S RECENT PRETENSE

that I used him to extort this money from Mr. MR BEECHER'S NEXT STEP

in the fanciful argument to prove me a black-mailer is his mention of the payment to Mr. Moulton of certain sums of money amounting to \$2,000. I had nothing to do with this money, or any part of it. But I happen to know that it wont, either in whole or part, to pay

THE GIRL RESSIE'S SCHOOL-BILLS.

at the Steubenville Seminary, Ohio. (See recelpts signr 4 by the Principal.)

This child came to my house a dozen years ago as a waif, bearing the name of McDe nor circumstances of her birth, nor her age,erning all whom and which she remain otal ignorance for years until, after many eforts, I traced her parentage, and learned that her true name was Turner, which she has since

This unfortunate child, when she lived in my family, was afflicted frequently with strange glooms, so that she sometimes passed days to-gether in sullen silence, without speaking to any me in the house, then bursting gaily into an in sesant noise; and at night she would often fall into a species of nightmare which would control her so powerfully that her moans and cries would

alarm the house. Miss Anthony, who knew her well, describes her (though I think a little too roughly) as a "half-idiot, into whose head it was impossible to instill principles of truth." MY FATHER AND MOTHER,

in their joint card, from which I have already quoted, dated Keyport, N. J., Aug. 30, 1874, refer to this child as follows:

The girl Bessie, before she was sent to bearding.

and we were all acquainted with her character at that time. We grieve to say that this girl was guilty of such ill conduct in our family, including falsehoods and insults to us, that in 1670, when she went from ur house, we forbid her of entering it again. MY WIFE'S LETTERS

sed to contain frequent allusions to her trouble with Bessie, which were of so vexing a kind that Mrs. Tilton often doubted the rightfulness of keeping such an eccentric child in the house for fear of her evil influence on our children. For nstance, Mrs. Tilton, in a letter to me dated Feb. 6, 1867, speaks of this troublesome girl as follows:

the only disturber of the peace of our household. Sat-urday and Sunday are the times usual for her moods, and as the little girls grow older she wins them less and less to herself, owing to her unfortunate disposi-tion. They do not love her, nor get along pleasantly, I am perplexed lest my children grow irritable through er influence over them.

The above expresses a frequent complaint of Mrs. Tilton against Bessie; and yet as my wife was a kind-hearted and self-sacrific especially zealous to do good to lowly and unrtnnate persons—she could never permit herself to dismiss Bessie, and send her forth helphas Bessie expressed her gratitude to Mrs. Tilton and me for having rescued her from some horrible fate which she used to fancy would have been hers had not our family given her a home. Nor do I believe that she would have proved as ingrate to me had she not been made a tool in Mrs. Morse's ingenious hands for working out her scheme of a divorce for Elizabeth by breaking down my reputation. It will be remembered that Bessie wrote to Mrs. Tilton, Jan. 20, 1870, saying :

offering me dresses and presents to go to certain persons and tell them stories injurious to the character of The young girl whom Mrs. Morse "bribed," Mrs. Tilton "deceived," as is seen by Mrs. Tilton's letter to Mrs. P., dated Nov. 8, 1872, as fol-

I have mistakenly felt oblived to deceine Bessie these theo years that my husband had made false accusations gainst me, which he never has to her, nor any one.

The young girl—"bribed" by Mrs. Morse, and "deceived" by Mrs. Tilton-and always the easy instrument of either—became suddenly one day the terror of both; for she overheard A CONVERSATION

between Mrs. Tilton and myself, in which allusion was made to Mrs. Tilton's sexual intimacy with Mr. Beecher. The Committee, in their verdict, admit that the girl over heard this remark, for they quote her as using the following words:

"He (Mr. Tilton) said she (Mrs. Tilton) had confessed to him that she had been criminally intimate with Mr. Beecher." She identified the date at which she overheard the remark. The question was put to her "when was that?" and the Committee received her answer, "This all occurred on the day that we went back in the fall of 1870." After overhearing this remark, the young tell-

tale went to several members of the family and reported it with her prattling tongue. She also went to me. Mr. Beecher, in his statement, acknowledges that Bessie came to him; but, with that disregard of the truth which characterizes his mitter defense, he changes the acterizes his entire defense, he changes the story which she came to him to tell, and makes story which she came to him to tell, and makes it appear that her disclosure was, not what the Committee admit, namely, that she had heard of Mr. Beecher's criminal relations with Mrs. Tilton, but quite another tale. The same reluctance which Mr. Beecher has since had to put the true story of Bessie's errand into Bessie's recent testimony, he long ago manifested at having her tell it to our friends and relatives. Such stell tale to prove was dangerous to Mr. Besch. a tell-tale tongue was dangerous to Mr. Beech or's peace. Accordingly, no sooner had Mr. Moulton undertaken the task of organizing Mr.

Moulton undertaken the task of organizing Mr. Beecher's safety, than one of the first recessary "devices" to this end was the removal of Bessie to a safe distance from Brooklyn. So she was housed at Mr. Beecher's expense in a Western boarding-school for a term of years.

This money which

MR. RECKIEF FA'S FOR BESSIE is all the money which I ever heard (until recently) of his paying either directly or indirectly in consequence of his assoc atton with my family or with this scandal.

After Bessie was put to school one of her first After Bessie was put to school one of her first acts—and this wholly destroys the false statement that I ever sought to injure her—was to write me.

mont that I were sought with the A LETTER OF THANKS AND GRATITUDE for her school privileges, on the supposition that I was her benefactor. This letter I did not answer, because I thought it not prudent to unswer, because I thought it not prudent to unswer, because I thought it not prudent to unswer, because I thought it not prudent to the securiary relations. swer, because I thought it not prudent to un-deceive the child as to her pecuniary relation-ship to Mr. Beecher, believing that her knowl-edge of this fact (if she should learn it) would only increase the Very mischief which we all sought to hide. Moreover, I did not wish to take to myself an expression of thanks for bene-factions which another man had made. Ac-cordingly, I sent Bessie no answer to her letter. Some time afterward, however, a proposition was made to Bessie by a lady in Marietta, Ohio one of Mr. Beecher's friends, to the effect that

A YOUNG HUNCHBACK
in that town, who had money enough to suppor
a wife, but who found it difficult to find a gir a wife, but who found it difficult to find a girl who would marry him, was willing to take Bessie out of school and marry her. The moment I heard of this "device" I wrote to Bessie, giving her such good counsel as I thought the occasion demanded, warning her against marrying any one whom she did not know, or respect, or love. In reply to this letter, she wrote me seven or eight school-girlish pages, which I still possess, dated "Steubeuville, Jan. 13, 1873," beginning: "Mr. Tilton, my dear friend," acknowledging my letter and the admonitions which it contained; describing to me her astonishment at Mrs. — 's proposal to her to marry the deformed stranger; expressing her repugnance to

ning: "Mr. Inton, my dear riend, acknowing my letter and the admonitions which it contained; describing to me her astonishment at Mrs. —'s proposal to her to marry the deformed stranger; expressing her repugnance to marry such a disfigured person; and ending her long letter to me as follows:

I should have written you many times, she says, and told you how much I enjoyed and appreciated being here at school, but as I had written you one letter and you had not answered it, I dreamed you did not ears to hear how I was getting along.

In Bessie's letters to my wife, with whom she corresponded regularly, she often addressed to me kindly messages, and on one occasion spoke of sending one of her schoolmates on purpose to be introduced to me.

I mention these trifles to relieve this foolish girl in part from the oduum which attaches to her of having spoken with falsehood and ingratitude of a man who never showed her anything but kindness, and of whom I know she would never have thought of saying an ungrateful word until taught, four years ago, to do so by Mrs. MORSE.

Who then invented for a bad purpose the tales which the young tale-bearer has since been instructed to repeat for a worse.

This habit of story-telling which Mrs. Morse instilled into this maid's mind is still further illustrated in the false statement which Bessie made to the editor of the Pittsburg Leader,—a marked copy of which journal, of Aug. 21, 1874 has been sent to me, containing a statement made by Bessie in that city, as follows:

"Her tuition and board." she said, "were paid out of her own money, and that Mr. Tilton held \$1,000 as her guardian."

I never was her guardian, nor had she ever any money of her own, nor did I ever hold any in trust for her.

This story—so wholly unnecessary and appar-

trust for her.

This story—so wholly unnecessary and apparently without any purpose—is of a piece with the other shallow and false tales which this partly irresponsible girl has since promulgated concerning Mrs. Stanton, Miss Anthony, and mysalf.

myself.

It is not strange, however, that Bessie, under the influence of the deception habitually practiced upon her by Mrs. Tilton, and under the in-

spiration of her own native and unfortunate instinct in the same direction, and having long ago fallen into the suare of Mrs. Morse, and more recently into the manipulation of Mr. Beecher's lawyers,—it is not strange, I say, that through all these influences she should have been easily fashioned into a willing tool in their hands for the reproduction of the false testimony which Mrs. Morse long ago fabricated, and which Mrs. Morse's own regard for consistency has required that Beesie should repeat afresh in the same old form.

form.

My regret is that this shallow-minded girl, in permitting herself to be used by these people to my discredit, finds her name brought into the general ruin in which they have involved their

How much of Mr. Beecher's \$2,000 has been spent on Bessie Turner, I do not know; but I do know that almost every letter which Bessie has written to Mrs. Tilton for the last three or four years has asked for money; I know, also, that this money came through Mr. Moutton

FROM HENRY WARD BEECHER; FROM HENRY WARD BEECHER; and I know still further that the sole purpose o

and I know still further that the sole purpose of Mr. Beecher's paying this money, and the sole purpose of Mrs. Tilton's keeping Bessie "deceived," was because this girl accidentally overheard four years ago the remark which she repeated to the Committee, and which the Committee admit—namely, a disclosure of the criminal intimacy between Mrs. Tilton and Mr. Receber.

Beecher.

I must therefore put upon Bessie the burden of blackmail, so far at least as the school-bills go-say, the whole or a large part of the afore-said \$2,000. The next step in Mr. Beecher's untruthful indictment against me brings me to
THE MORTGAGE.
On the 1st of May, 1873, Mr. Beecher deceived

On the 1st of May, 1873, Mr. Beecher deceived his wife by obtaining her signature to a mortgage on his house; and he has since attempted to deceive the public by saying that the \$5,000 which she thus helped him raise from a Brooklyn bank was an extortion by Mr. Moulton for blackmail in my behalf. If Mr. Beecher had succeeded in proving (which he did not) that I had used him to extort \$7,000 from Mr. Bowen, and that I then had levied on him (as helikewise charged) successive assessments amounting to charged) successive assessments amounting to \$2,000, he might reasonably have expected, on the basis of these two robberies of him by me, to prove me guilty, through Mr. Moulton, of a

third.

Before Mr. Beecher made this charge, Mr. Moulton, with a straightforward honesty which does not belong to a blackmailer, had already set forth a plain and business-like acknowledgement or receipt of \$5,000 from Mr. Beecher in May, 1873,—being a sum contributed by Mr. Beecher, unbeknown to me, through Mr. Moulton, for the Goiden Age. This is not all the money which Mr. Moulton contributed to the Goiden Age, but it is all which he derived in any way from Mr. Beecher for that purpose. I never knew or dreamed that Mr. Beecher had made through Mr. Moulton such a contribution until I first learned of it, as the general public did, two months after I had ceased to be the owner of that journal.

two months after I had ceased to be the owner of that journal.

In June last, a quarter of a year before Mr. Moulton gave to me or to the public this intelligence of the \$5.000, the Golden Age, with its good will, subscription-list, office-fixures, and debts, together with Mr. Beecher's unknown share of contributed capital, was sold by me for a nominal sum. I have thus been saved the mortification of feeling myself at any time, even for a day or an hour, the conscious possessor of Mr. Beecher's money. I have pride enough to say that, were I clothed in the rags of beggary and perishing with hunger, I would not accept a penny from Mr. Beecher for food or raiment. Had I known of this man's surreptitions gift to the Golden Age, I would have returned it to him, saying, "Thy money perish with thee!"

saying, "Thy money perish with thee!"
Mr. Beecher trifles with the truth, and is merely playing a bravado's part when he says I tinkled his gold in my pocket, and sent him in MESSAGE OF GOOD WILL

MESSAGE OF GOOD WILL

I sent him that message, not in mockery, but in
earnest. One day last summer, shortly after the
publication of the tripartite covenant, followed
as that was by the pressing of Mr. Weet's threatening charges, and these in turn by the rumors
of a future council, Mr. Beecher was reported
to me to be in a state of profound depression,
bordering on despair. Mr. Moulton begged me
to speak some word to the stricken may, to preto speak some word to the stricken man, to pre-

to speak some word to the stricken man, to prevent him from sinking into hopeless gloom. I remembered a favorite text with Mr. Beecher, which I often heard him use years age, and I sent it to him one Sunday morning, written on a scrap of paper, thus:

H. W. B.—Grace, mercy, and peace.—T. T.

The next time I saw him he told me that this line, greeting him in his pulpit, had shone like a sunbeam through his mind during all that morning's service, and that I would never know how greatly it had cheered him. He added also that the least word of kindness from me always had power to reanimate him like wine. This message of mine to Mr. Beecher has since been held up to ridicule by his attorneys, but when Mr. Beecher thanked me for sending it, he was in no mood of ridicule, but only of gratitude. I told the Committee that I had sent to him, at other times of his despondency, other messages of like import; and I hope that so long as I live I shall allways be able to do the same in similar circumstances, even to an enemy. Little did I support that it has an in summary that it is the interest that it and some and it is never to the interest that it is reading and a neamy. Little did I support that it is not a neamy. ricumstances, even to an enemy. Little did I suspect that in sending such a message to Mr. Beccher—like a straw to a drowning man—I was thereby furnishing him with materials out of which he would construct a future charge against me of blackmal!

I must not forbear to mention that the suggestion that Mr. Beecher should contribute money to the Golden Age came, not from Mr.

ME. THOMAS KINSELLA, editor of the Brooklyn Eagle, who, having made a similar offer of a larger sum to the husband of a wife whom he seduced, naturally felt, perhaps, that all men who have committed similar crimes have no alternative of safety except to purchase with money their exemption from exposure. I have asked myself the question whether Mr. Beecher and Mr. Kinsella deliberately sought by such gifts to entacte me in their tolls and ME. THOMAS KINSELLA. such gifts to entangle me in their toils, and perhaps I would be rash if I were to acquit then of such a charge; for the appearances are agains them in one particular, namely: both Mr Beecher and Mr. Kinsella are to be simulta

TRIED IN COURT AS SEDUCERS, and both have meanwhile simultaneously ac-cused me of blackmail. The joint attack which these two gentlemen thus made upon me con-strains me to relate the following circumstances:

strains me to relate the following circumstances:
On the Saturday before my sworn statement
was read to the Committee, and while the public
were expecting it with much anxiety,
MR. KINSELLA CALLED AT MY HOUSE,
and in a long and earnest interview with me, in
which he expressed in warm terms his appreciation of what he called my high intellectual and
moral character, begged me to withhold from the
Committee my forthcoming statement. He said
to me, emphatically: "Mr. Tilton, I know the
justice of your case; Mr. Beecher has himself
ADMITTED TO ME HIS GUILT:

Justice of your case; Mr. Beecher has himself
ADMITTED TO ME HIS GUILT;
he has wronged you most foully; I acknowledge
it all. But remember that he is an old man;
his career is nearly ended, and yours has only
just begun. If you will withhold your forthcoming statement, and spare this old man the
blow which you are about to strike him, I will
see that you and your family SHALL NEVER WANT for anything in the world,

for anything in the world."

I declined Mr. Kinsella's polite proposition.

A few weeks afterward, while the public were similarly expecting Mr. Moulton's statement, Mr. Kinsella's business partner,

MR. WILLIAM C. KINOSLEY,
sought and obtained an interview with me, in which he urged me to use my influence with Mr. Moulton to secure the suppression of his statement, as Mr. Kinsella had sought the suppression of mine. Mr. Kingsley treely

ADMITTED TO ME MR. EEECHER'S GUILT, not from personal knowledge, but only from assured belief, derived (as I understood) from Mr. Kinsella, Mr. Kingsley, "will happen to Mr. Moulton's statement were added to mine, Mr. Boscher would be "struck dead."

"What, then," asked Mr. Kingsley, "will happen to Mr. Moulton and yourself? Be assured," he said, "the world will never forgive either of you for your agency in destroying Henry Ward Beecher." At the close of this interview, Mr. Kingsley, expressed his sympathy with me for the pecuniary losses which he said he knew I must have sustained, growing out of the calamity which Mr. Beecher had brought upon my name and popularity: after which, feeling that I was perhaps a man to be dealt with LIKE A MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATURE, Mr. Kingsley benignantly said to me—and he repeated it in Mr. Moulton's presence—that "I

I was perhaps a man to be dealt with

LIKE A MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATURE,

Mr. Kingsley benignantly said to me—and he repeated it in Mr. Moulton's presence—that "I
needed only to give him (Mr. K.) twenty-four
hours' notice and he would be happy to make me
a friendly token of his appreciation

IN THE SHAPE OF FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS."

Now, when it is remembered that Mr. Kinsella
first suggested the idea that Mr. Beecher should
contribute money to the Golden Age, and that
Mr. Kingsley, Mr. Kinsella's co-proprietor of the
Eagle, made to me a direct offer of money to
purchase the suppression of the truth against
Mr. Beecher, I think the public at large will put
a new construction on the joint charge which
Mr. Beecher and the Eagle have made against me
of blackmail!

If it be thought strange that the distance of the truth against

If it be thought strange that the distance of the truth against me

Mr. Seecher and the Edgis nave made against me of blackmail!

If it be thought strange that the editor of the Brooklyn Edgis should privately admit Mr. Beecher's adultery (as Mr. Kinsella has often done at club-houses and card-tables), and that he should at the same time publicly proclaim in his newspaper Mr. Beecher's innocence, let it be remembered that Mr. Kinsella is not the only

editor in this neighborhood who, on this question, expresses one opinion in private and anchor in public: Mr. Kiusella shares this prerogative with the editor of the New York Tribane.

Tribune.

"Finally," says Mr. Beecher, adding the capsheaf to his argument, "a square demand and threat was made toone of my confidential friends that if \$5,000 more was not paid. Tilton's charges would be laid before the public."

Mr. Beecher's weapon, which he draws in these words, is struck at one of the most honest and truthful of men—

As soon as Mr. Carpenter heard of this acousation in his summer camping-ground in the woods of Lewis County, in this State, 25 miles from a Post-Office, he sent to New York the following

message:
This charge against me is a lie, concocted since Mr.
Tilton's statement. Mr. Beecher, in order to communicate the impression that Mr. Carpenter is a man capable of machinations (though, on the contrary, his char-acter is of uncommon guilelessness and simplici-ty), made the following singular statement con-

ty), made the following singular statement concerning Mr. Carpenter:

"I recollect," says Mr. Beecher, "but one interview with him that had any peculiar significance. He came to see me once when the Council was in session, and our document was published. There was a phase introduced in it that Tition thought pouted to him, and that night was in a bondire flame, and walked up and down the street with Moulton. I was at Freeland's, and in comes Carpenter, with his dark and mysterious eyes. He sat down on the sofa, and, in a kind of sepulchral whisper, told me of some matters. Says I: 'That is all nonsense; that it meant " and " and Carpenter was rejoiced to hear it, and then went out."

Mr. Beecher's bugaboo paragraph about Mr. Carpenter, with its ominous stars and blanks, shall be explained; and the explanation will prove

LITTLE TO THE CREDIT OF A CLEBGYMAN who condescends to tell not only great false-hoods, but small. I had read in that evening's Brooklyn Union the document sent by Plymouth Church to the Council. There was an allusion in that document, as there printed, which prompted me to send to Mr. Beecher, through Mr. Carpenter, the following message:

MR. TILTON TO MR. CARPENTER.
No. 174 LIVINGSTON STREET,
March 25, 1874.

Mr. Frencis B. Corporter:

Mr. Dran Sin: As you are a friend both to Mr. Beecher and myself, I request you to call his attention to the following paragraph which occurs in an official paper, adopted by his church this morning, and reported in the Brooklyn Union this evening:

It was not given to us always to be indifferent when Sanballat and Tobias mocked,—still less when our own familiar friends, in whom we trusted, which did eat of our bread, lifted up the beel against us.

You will do me the favor to ask Mr. Beecher whether or not the above allusion to Sanballat or Tobias was pointed directly or indirectly at myself. Furthermore please say to him, in my behalf, that I will give him the opportunity to undo such an impression, if he wishes to embrace it. If not, I shall feel at liberty to take such notice of it as I think my own self-respect requires. Truly yours.

Mr. Carpenter, on bearing the above message to Mr. Beecher, received from him, in reply, the statement. "No, I did not refer to Theodore; for Sanballat and Tobias are Storrs and Budington."

Before Mr. Carpenter came away, Mr. Beecher, apparently forgetting that he had already made one answer, wrote another to be sent to me, as MB. BEECHER TO MR. CARPENTER.

My Dear Ms. Carpenter:

The paragraph which appeared in the Union respecting Sanballat and Tobias was not in the copy read to the Council, nor in the printed copy distributed, as you will see by the copy given you herewith.

tributed, as you will see by the copy given you herewith.

A number of things in the original draft werestricken out as having too much feeling toward our
antagonists. This was among them. It was directed
to Buck and Dunght Johnson. But I protested against
it and thought it was struck out before going to the
printer. When the "revise" came this morning I had
it struck out of the ten or twelve copies—and the
regular edition does not have it.
But nothing was further from the mind of the
writer, and nothing from my thought, than that

I have little respect for any man, and particu-larly for a clergyman, who can tride with the truth in the manner indicated by

THE TWO DIFFERENT ANSWERS
which Mr. Beecher gave to Mr. Carpenter within Mr. Beecher's whole charge against Mr. Carpenter is as false as the spirit of the above note.

Nor can I understand how

Nor can I understand how

MR. HENRY M. CLEATELAND,
who has visited my office many times in company
with Mr. Carpenter, and has aiways professed to
be a warm friend to both Mr. Carpenter and mysolf, could consent to be referred to by Mr.
Beecher as having received from Mr. Beecher a
proposition of blackmail. My associates in the
Golden Age will testify that, during the last year
or more, whenever Mr. Cleaveland has called to
see me (as he has frequently done), he has always expressed a cordial interest in my welfare,
and evinced an esteem for me of more than ordinary kind. He has repeatedly referred to the
pleasure which he professed to take in my societo at his country residence. Moreover, only a few months ago, being one of the proprietors of the Christian Union and finding that that paper was in need of \$100,000 to carry it forward, he intimated to me his intention

as "a sinking ship." About the time of my publishing the Bacon letter, Mr. Cleaveland called on me, and, taking from his pocket a letter from his wife, said that if he felt at his control to hear that that good lady sympathized with my side of the controversy as thus far developed. During the session of the present Committee, Mrs. Tilton came home on the night of her first meeting with it, and quoted to me a remark which Mr. Cleaveland had made to her in the presence of the whole Committee, in these which Mr. Cleaveland had made to her in the presence of the whole Committee, in these words: "Mrs. Tillon, you don't know hote much I love your husband." And yet this is the gentleman who—having a pecuniary interest in Mr. Beecher as his business partner—undertakes, for the furtherance of a desperate defense, to accuse his intimate friend, Mr. Carpenter, of being a conspirator with me, another friend, in the heinous crime of blackmail! I do not wonder that neither Mr. Cleavelaud, nor any of his five associates in the Committee, had the courage, in making up their verdict, to perpetuate a charge of which they grew so quickly ashamed.

Let me adduce a rew further particulars touching this charge of blackmail; for it is not enough that the Committee have a bandoned it,—they ought never to have entertained it.

Mr. Beecher, after mortgaging his house, May 1, 1873, "mentioned the fact." he says, "to

1, 1873, "mentioned the fact," he says, "to
"OLIVER JOHNSON."

This statement leads me to refer to a striking evidence of the profound effect which this information—namely, my conspiring in a scheme of blackmail—must have produced on Mr. Johnson's mind. Among my souvenirs is a beautiful little book, printed on tinted paper, entitled "In Memoriam," containing a funeral tribute spoken by me at the bier of Mrs. Mary A. Johnson, wife of Oliver Johnson, on June 10, 1872. It was about a year afterward—May 1, 1873—that Mr. Beepher mortgaged his house, and "mentioned the matter to Oliver Johnson." On the ensuing June 4 of that year, when the mortgage must have been a fresh and recent topic of reflection by all who had been informed of it as a blackmailing operation, Mr. Johnson wrote me an affectionate letter, from which I make the following quotation:

Ing quotation:

My Dear Theodor:

I have often thought that when I should be dead, I should wish you to speak words of comfort to those who love me, and pay a tribute to my memory.

Yours lovingly,

Mr. Johnson omitted a good opportunity in the above note to accuse me of blackmail, if he then believed me guilty of it.

Moreover, a few months afterward, Mr. Beecher neglected a striking opportunity to avone me

neglected a striking opportunity to expose me, when, on the 31st of October, 1873, just about six months after the mortgage, I ascended the platform in Plymouth Church, and asked if the pastor had any charges to make against me, and he replied in a most conspicuous manner, as fol-

lows:

"Mr. Tilton asks me if I have any charges to make. I have none."

If Mr. Beecher then knew me to be a black-mailer, who had extorted a mortgage from him of \$5,000,

WHY DID HE NOT ERAND ME for it on the spot, and have me mobbed at once,

as the same congregation afterward mobbed Mr.

as the same congregation afterward mobbed Mr. Moulton?

It will not be forgotten that during the proceedings of the Congregational Conneil, held in the spring of 1874, a year after my alleged extortion of money from Mr. Beecher through Mr. Moulton, Mr. Beecher wrote a letter to Mr. Moulton, in which, while denouncing so good a man as the Rev. Dr. Storrs, he at the same time took occasion to pay a tribute to myself in these words:

"Theodors, who has borns so much," etc.
Those are Mr. Beecher's words, written a year after the mortgage! Against all Mr. Beecher's present pleadings and pretenses these words, "Theodors, who has borne so much," show that when Mr. Beecher thought of me in private, he thought of my forbearance, which gives the lie to his public pretense of my extortion.

It only remains for me to say further, touching the charge of blackmail,—a charge impossible to attach for a day to a man like Mr. Moulten, whose honor is above such infamy, and

his complete letters, not by my extracts, for he will thus fall into greater condemnation. When in my Bacon letter I quoted a few lines of Mr. Beecher's apology, it was said that if I had added the remainder of that apology the second part would have explained away the first. But it was found afterward that the entire apology, when printed, was ten-fold weightier than the few lines in my first extract. In like manner the brief phrases and paragraphs which I gave in my sworn statement from his letters, were not afterward softened, but intensified, by the publication of the letters in full. The brief extracts were the wind—the complete letters were

not afterward softened, but intensified, by the publication of the letters in full. The brief extracts were the wind—the complete letters were the whirlwind. I no more garbled Mr. Beecher's letters by making from them the extracts which I did, than I would garble the decalogue by quoting to him from it the single commandment, "Thou shalt not commit adultery."

Nevertheless, it is true, as Mr. Beecher says, that his letters have been "garbled." He goes so far as to say that they have been "wickedly garbled;" and this, too, cannot be denied. But it is not I who have garbled Mr. Beecher's letters; it is Mr. Beecher bimself. For I maintain that the pretended explanations which he has given of them—against their plain meaning—against what he knows to be the facts to which they refer—and against the common sense of an intelligent public; all this is garbling of a heinous kind. Mr. Beecher is the man who has garbled his letters. It is he who has tried to take out of them their manifest meaning. It is he who has perverted their plain phrases into doubtful interpretation. ubtful interpretation. Mr. Beecher saw at a glace that his letters, on

public.

CONVICTED HIM OF ADULTERY.

He knew that unless these letters could be explained into something which they did not mean, he would stand self-condemned—put to death by the point of his own pein. It is the part of a brave man when he speaks to abide by his words. Mr. Beecher's behavior toward his own letters proves him to be that most pituable of all'cowards—a man who dares not face his own handwriting. writing.

His defense is that these letters were written to express his remores for having given to Mrs. Tilton bad advice. I have already proven by the written testimony of Mrs. Tilton's mother that

Written testimony of Mrs. Tilton's mother that Mr. Beecher never gave any such advice to Elizabeth, but gave just the opposite. But even had he given such advice—namely, that Mrs. Tilton should separate from her husband—I hold that such advice, given on the theory that her husband had deprived her of food, fuel, and personal liberty, would not have been bad, but good; and the giver of such advice would never need

and the giver of such advice would never need to have repented of giving it.

But I will go further, and say that, granting such advice to have been given, and to have been bad, yet since Mrs. Tilton did not accept this advice, but rejected it,—since she did not accept the say the say that have been but yet. separate from her husband and home, but remained with her family as before,—in other words, since Mr. Beecher's bad advice was not words, since ar. Beecher's bad advice was not followed by ill consequences, but no harm what-ever came of it;—it is a mockery of human reason to say that he spent four years of remorse in contemplating the giving of bad advice which was never taken and which produced no effect of hearn or ill.

Such an explanation of Mr. Beecher's letters

Such an explanation of Mr. Beecher's letters is "garbling" indeed!
Had Mr. Beecher's alleged advice ever been given, as I believe it was not; had this advice been followed by
Mrs. TILTON'S SEPARATION FROM HER HUSBAND at that time, though no such separation then ensued; bad a permanent sundering actually taken place between husband and wife, induced without other cause than simply a mergyman's bad advice—involving the scattering of a family of children made fatheriess and motherless by that worst of all orbitanage, which comes by the dichildren made fatheriess and motherless by that worst of all orphanage, which comes by the divorce of parents; had Mr. Bescher seen all this during the past four years as he will see it during the next four; he might well have had occasion to mourn the giving of such advice; but I repeat that the advice which he pretends to have given was not followed; and there is the best evidence that

HE NEVER GAVE ANY SUCH ADVICE at all, nor ever wrote one of his letters for any It is he, then, who has garbled away the meaning from his letters.

Mr. Beecher's adroit effort to persuade the

Mr. Beccher's adroit effort to persuade the public to accept a faise interpretation of these letters is vain. They have a plain meaning which no counter-explanation can ever blot out. They are all BASED ON THE CENTRAL FACT, a criminal latimacy between plainseit and Mrs. I floor, which had be no confessed by both parties to ner maximal and to Mr. Moulton. This simple fact is the key which unlocks all the mysteries of blasse jetters—if mysteries they contend to the contend of the second contend to the contend of those letters-if mysteries they con tain. All these letters, notes, and memorands refer to the crime of adultery, to the fear of disclosure, and to the consequent "devices" for the safety of the participants.

when in her note of Dec. 39, following she said, "I gave a letter implicating my f. of, Henry Ward Beecher," it was an implicating my f. of, Henry Ward Beecher," it was an implicating my f. of, Henry Ward Beecher, "It was an implication of the same evening she said that Mr. Beecher had visited her bedside and reproached her for having "struck him dead," it was because she had discovered him adultant. When Mr. Beecher cast

her bedside and reproached her for having "struck him dead," it was because she had disclosed his adultery. When Mr. Beecher cast himself upon Mr. Moulton's strong and faithful protection, it was because the wretched man had been detected in his adultery. When, during the four years that followed the list of January, 1871, hardly a month or week passed which did not witness Mr. Beecher in some consultation with Mr. Moulton, either by letter or in person, it was to conceat measures for concealing this adultery. When Mr. Beecher, conscious of his guilt and fearing detection, feil often into hopeless gloom at the prospect of disclosure, it was because the crime to be disclosed was abullers.

When from the beginning to the end of Mr. Moulton's relationship with Mr. Beecher, those two men pursued a common plan—in which I, too, participated—this plan was to guard two families of enidren from the consequences of this adultery. When Mr. Beecher wrote to me his letter of contrition, it was because he sought to placets me into forgiveness of his adultery. When he asked me to remember "all the other hearts that would ache," it was because of the misery which two households and their wide connections would suffer by the discovery of his adultery. When he wrote to Mrs. Tilton that Mr. Moulton had "tied up the storm which was ready to burst upon their heads," it was because Mr. Moulton had skillful-

wide connections would suffer by the discovery of his adultery. When he wrote to Mrs. Tiltou that Mr. Moulton had "tied up the storm which was ready to burst upon their heads," it was because Mr. Moulton had skillfully held back Mr. Bowen's meditated proceedings against Mr. Beecher for adultery. When Mr. Beecher wrote that it would "kill him if Mr. Moulton were not a friend to Mrs. Tilton's honor," he meant that this lady's "fignor," like every other "lady's honor," was her reputation for chasticy, and he relied on Mr. Moulton to keep the world from knowing that this lady's pastor had solled her "honor" by adultery. When Mr. Beecher requested Mrs. Morse to call him her "son," which she did, and when she begged him to come and see her, pledging herself not to allude to her "daughter's secret," it was because this mother knew that this "son" and daughter had committed adultery. When this mother gave this "son" the troublesome information that "twelve persons" had been put in possession of this secret, it was the guilty and perilous secret of adultery. When Mr. Beecher shuddered at the likelihood that Mr. Bowen had communicated to Mr. Claflin "the bottom facts," it was because the chief fact lying at the bottom of all was adaltery. When Mr. Beecher shuddered at the likelihood that Mr. Bowen had communicated to Mr. Claflin "the bottom facts," it was because the letter whose force he wished to break was his letter of contrition for his adultery. When in his despair he wrote: "Would to God Theodore, Elizabeth, and I could be friends again:—Theodore would have the hardest task in such a case," it was because this "hardest task" would consist of forgiving a wife and her paramour for their adultery. When in brokenness of spirit Mrs. Tilton wrote to ask her seducer's forgiveness, it was because this "bardest task" would consist of forgiving a wife and her paramour for their adultery. When her destroyed, it was because of the womanly distress at having batrayed him for his adultery. When her destroyer wrote to Mr. Moulton

whose wealth above such temptation,—that this charge is the

YALSE DEFENSE OF A DESPERATE MAN who, in thus basely pretoading that his best friend biackmailed him, thereby unconsciously confesses the guilt which would have made blackmailing possible.

Wherefore, as the Committee dismissed the charge of blackmail from their verdict, so I dismission there.

XV. Mr. Beecher says that I have "garbled his letters." I presented in my sworn statement brief

EXTRACTS FROM HIS LETTERS

simply because I had not access to the letters complete. But the letters complete bear more severely against him than the fragments which I quoted. I now ask the public to judge him by his complete letters, not by my extracts, for he will thus fall into greater condemnation. When in my Bacon letter I quoted a few lines of Mr. Beecher's apology, it was said that if I had added the remainder of that apology the second part would have explained away the first. But it was found afterward that the entire apology.

THE DETECTION OF HIS ADDILITERS.

lead to

THE DETECTION OF HIS ADULTERY.

When he cried out that he was "suffering the torments of the damned," he was pouring out his heart's anguish to the only man to whom he had liberty to unburden his remorse for his adultery. When he said that he could not carry this burden to his wife and children, it was because he was ashamed to acknowledge to them his adultery. When he wrote to Moulton, saying, "Sacrifice me without hesitation if you can clearly see your way to his (Mr. Tilton's) safety and happiness thereby, he alluded to the sacrifice of his good name in expistion of his adultery. When he said of himself "I should be destroyed, but he (Mr. Tilton) would not be saved," it was because all that himself "I should be destroyed, but he (Mr. Tilton) would not be saved," it was because all that
was needed for his destruction was simply that
the world should be told of his adultery. When
he said "Elizabeth and her children would have
their future clouded," he saw hauging over this
ruined mother and her brood the black and awful cloud which hangs over every matron guilty
of adultery. When he wrote "Lafe would be
pleasant if I could see that rebuilt which is shattered," he referred to the moral impossibilty of
reconstructing a home once broken by adultery.
When he compared himself to "Essu who sold
his birthright and found no place for repentance, though he sought it carefully with tears," his birthright and found no place for repentance, though he sought it carefully with tears," it was because the unpardonable crime which this minister had committed was adultery. When he spoke in eulogy of Mr. Moulton's wife as reviving "his waning faith in womanhood," it was because his thoughts were then of another and weaker woman, whose moral nature he had overcome, and who afterwards had betrayed him for his adultery. When the strong woman who thus restored "his waning faith in womanhood," counselled him to make "a frank and manly confession of his sin, asking man's forgiveness for it, as he expected God's," and when he afterward wrote that "hor clear truthfulness laid him flat"—all this shows how he qualified her strong woman's results. trathfulness laid bim flat "—all this shows how he qualled before a virtuous wonan's results for his adultery. When he said of me that I "would have been a better man than he in such circumstances," he meant that I would have disdained to stoop to the crime of seducing the wife of an intimate friend, or of using the power of a clergyman to corrupt a trusting parishioner into adultery. When he said of me that I had "condonation as constituting on my part a pledge of forgiveness toward him, he wrote in that word "condone" the plainest possible confession of his adultery. In like manner, all Mr. Beecher's letters, when read in view of the one sad and guilty fact which is the key-note to their tragic meaning, constitute a four years' history of a mind afflicted with "anxiety, remorse, fear, and despair"—all in consequence of a discovered despair"—all in consequence of a discovered adultery.

If I have been thus explicit in reiterating Mr.

If I have been thus explicit in reiterating Mr. Beecher's crime, it is not for the sake of proving it from his letters, for I have sufficiently proved it without help from these, but only to show that I did not garble these letters when I pointed to them as proofs of adultery; and I repeat that, if Beecher's letters have been (as he savs) "wickedly garbled," it is he who has garbled them—it is I who have restored them to their true meaning.

THE BACON LETTER.

XVI.—I revert now to a letter of my own—the
Bacon letter. Why did I write it? Let the facts speak.

I wish to be candidly judged by the following Ever since 1870, when I quitted Plymouth Church because of its pastor's crime against my family, I had been, year after year,

by certain members and officers of that church;

a persecution which its paster might and ought to have prevented, and for which I always held to have prevented, and for which I always held
him responsible; a persecution including the introduction of charges against me for slandering
him, whereas the so-called standers; instead of
being false, were true; a persecution including
the dropping of my name from the roll in a mannor craftly designed to cast opprobium
upon me, under an appearance of
official fairness by the church; a persecution involving a public insult to my
family by Mr. T. G. Shearman, Clerk of
the Church, for which he was compelled to applogize: a persecution including the presentation
to the Brooklyn Council of a document in which
Mr. Beecher and his church defended themselves
before that tribunal on the ground that I had
been dropped for "bringing dishonor on the
Christian name." whereas I had been dropped
because Mr. Beecher himself was the man who
had "brought dishonor on the Christian name;"
a persecution culminating at last in a public im-

THE REV. LEONARD BACON, D. D., THE REV. LEONARD BACON, D. D., who, after carefully studying the records of Plymouth Church is my case, decided from these that I was proven a "knae and dog," and that \$\frac{1}{2}\text{The Beecher's behavior toward me showed him to be "the most magnanimous of men."

This accumulation of wrongs I resolved no longer to bear. I announced this to Mr. Beecher, and told him that either he or I must correct Dr. Bacon's misrepresentations of my conduct, since these would ruin me before the world. I provided

Dr. Bacon's misrepresentations of my conduct, since these would ruin me before the world. I provided

AN EAST WAY
by which Mr. Beecher, without a confession of his guilt, and even without a humiliation to his feelings, could assure Dr. Bacon—and Dr. Bacon the public—that I had acted toward Mr. Beecher the part of a fair and honorable man.

I waited three months for Mr. Beecher to put this plan (or some other) into effect. But he did not choose to embrace the opportunity. He neglected—perhape disdained it.

I then resolved—against Mr. Moulton's expostulations, but at the dictate of my self-respect—to rescue myself from the false position it which Plymouth Church and its pastor had placed me, and to make a struggle to regain my good name, which I had done nothing to forfeit.

The best method of vindication which suggested itself to me was to write a public letter to Dr. Bacon, giving the true reason of my retirement from Plymouth Church; which was that a wrong had been committed against me by the pastor, in evidence of which I quoted a few lines from his apology.

I well knew that I could thus make the world see at a glance (which it did) that I was less the creature of Mr. Beecher's magnanimity than he was of mine. I sought and accomplished this purpose, and this only, by the Bacon letter—and I did it solely in self-defense.

Now, in so doing, I not only had no wish to compromise my wife, but, on the contrary, I sought, while rectifying my position to do the same by hers. To this end I introduced into the Bacon letter

MR. SHARMAN'S APOLOGY TO MRS. THATON, together with a culogistic reference to her in my own words, as "a lady of devout religious faith and life." The Bacon letter was thus a tribute to, not an attack upon. Mrs. Titton.

Mr. Beecher saw by this tribute (and by others which I habitually paid to my wife), that however willing I might be to cope with him, I was never willing I might be to cope with him, I was never willing to endanger her. No other man in the world knew so well as Mr. Beecher did how

Accordingly, on the appearance of the Baoon letter, Mr. Beecher, after contriving various methods of meeting it (which Mr. Moulton has described), finally adopted the bold and wicked expedient of appointing a Committee to inquire into the acts of a lady whom he first led into adultery, and whom he then delicered up to a tribunal for examination into her crime! Never can I forget my can I forget my

can I forget my

on her account on the day when, by public prociamation from Mr. Beecher's pen, and amid the
published clamor of his partisans, he called all
the world to witness that he had commissioned
six committee-men to inquire into his offense,—
his offense being also hers; so that an inquiry
into it involved equally the ruin of both,—but
especially (as in all such case) the woman, albeit
the lesser offender. On that ominous morning
I shuddered for the fate of the woman whom
Mr. Beecher was thus ruthlessly exposing to the
hazard of public shame.

Mr. Beecher was thus ruthlessly exposing to the hazard of public shame.

Mr. Beecher's design in this public inquiry into his "offense" and "apology" was to make a bold pretense that he had nevercommitted any "offense," nor ever offered any "apology."

To make this pretense of innocence the more plausible to the public, his agents had previously arranged that on this same day Mrs. Tittou

should take flight from her home, to job AND MRS TAIN IT, OCCURRED ON THE SAME MOR she quitted the no not to return to it; and an hou daily papers were furnished to under flaming head-lines, Mr. Mr. Beecher's assault was the

July, found me in

THE STRANGEST SITUATION OF MY WHOLE

a situation which I had not foreseen, adviI could with difficulty realize—a situation
sisting of the following elements: First I been publicly challenged by Mr. Beech
divulge to a Church Committee the slory of criminality with Mrs. Tilton; and, second in
Tilton harself, by her open desertion to
paramour, had publicly seconded him in the
dacious demand.

What should I do? After two desertions what should I do? After two days of m

day after Mrs. Tillon's descrition from he bond, and after her publicly joining his man who were seeking by their powerful eccatical enginery to crush out his little remains a broken name.

Had Mrs. Tilton remained with me, my statement would never have been made; not the thought of making such a statement my mind until after her desertion; but at whom Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton published upon me and demanded that I should be a statement of the man me and demanded that I should be a statement of the man me and demanded that I should be a statement of the me and demanded that I should be a statement of the me and demanded that I should be a statement of the me and demanded that I should be a statement of the me and demanded that I should be a statement of the me and demanded that I should be a statement of the me and demanded that I should be a statement of the me and demanded that I should be a statement of the me and demanded that I should be a statement of the me and the m

but to state the plain truth, and to be a parties abide by the consequences.

Mr. Moniton has shown how great was resire, during the earlier sessions of the omittee, to shield my wife; in other works little I demanded from the Committee in own behalf and how much in here. By possed form for their report (as onced)

eongregation."

It was on the very next morning after I who above proposed kindly and charitable for the Committee to adopt, and showed it my wife, who not only approved it, but argument the state her marvel that I should have a manded more for her good name than I had for mine; it was, I say, on the very next ming after my writing the above report that I Tilton, in obedience to Mr. Beecher's advant deserted the home to which she has never returned.

refuse; my compliance being ruin refusal, ruin to myself. Forced to between these two alternatives, between these two alternatives,—both, equally horrible to my feelings,—I at last mined not to be thus brow-beaten by two sons who, having received my past parde continuous forbearance, seemed at last att my very life.

my very life.

I ask the public, therefore, to weigh the fact which I have thus set forth, namely: the responsibility for the revelations whave made rests, not on me, but on Mr. Band Mrs. Tilton. I wash my hands of it.

XVI. This rehearsal of events will now a me to answer two points which have been against me. One is this—I am asked free

I did not volunteer it. I would gladly have tinued to shield both parties for the sake of as But when Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton as a public league against me, and, in the fact the whole community, defied me to tell facts, I was either forced to accept their is challenge, or, by declining it, to descret the tempt of mankind. That is my answer; candid men and women will acknowledge it is just.

Next, I have an equally plain answer critics who condemn me for having on as they say, a blunder in

critics who condemn me for having commast they say, a blunder in

CONDONING MY WIFE'S FAULT AT FIRST.

And my answer is: I am parfectly willing accept this condemnation from all who can to offer it,—whether from foee or friends. But God, I hold that I did right, and not wrong the forgiving an erring woman who went and through a powerful temptation. No agree beclouds my mind for this formess of my wife,—which, I am sural shall look back to from my the dear with pleasure, not with pain. I formethis gentle woman because I loved har; I heave the for her children's sake; I forgate he because I despise the public sentiment which women to punish them in women; I forgate he because, even after her grievous error, have a wrong, and seeking good rather than offit forgave her because I tenderly remeathed that Christ Himself forgave a similar him a more wicked woman—and who mat to scorn the law of His great example? I scriticism of my forgivenness of Mrs. Tiltus prick me with any pang. If all the acts of life had been as righteous as this good dard charity,—albeit toward a woman who has but poorly requited me for it,—I would now be better man than I am.

XVII. I have only to add that I know no word measured moderation in which to charging

XVII. I have only to add that I know no

of measured moderation in which to cha fitly Mr. Beecher's recent treatment broken-hearted lady, whom

of measured moderation in which to changing Mr. Beecher's recent treatment of a broken-hearted lady, whom

HR HAS FLUNG

against the wall or Plymouth Church and dealto pieces. First, he instituted a public complete to inquire into her adultery with him, was he ought to have protected her against it exposure; then he beckoned her away from husband's house, making her very flight witness to her guilt; then he suborned to give false testimony against her husband's house, making her very flight witness to her guilt; then he suborned to give false testimony against her husband has been dealty in his property of the wall to give false testimony against her husband her of having been the tempter rather than tempted—declaring that she had "three less treachery to her friend and pastor," give ing his doubts whether to call her (as he as) "a saint or the chief of sinners," arguing (as says again) that she must be either rupted to deceit or so broken in mind subbe irresponsible," debating with him (as he says still further) whether should not "pour out his indignature of the propensible," debating with him (as he says still further) whether to make the man who had her up to contempt then, after making all these contemptions erences to her in his published statement of her innocence, to be "utterly indefendent of her own life that I cannot wish for their mapon another man, not even on my worst emy. I will not ask the public to visit Mr. Beecher any greater condemnsion the desolation which he has brought those who loved, trusted, and served him. I have in past times seen him suffer his own self-indiced tortures in contemple of the very crime for which he has now exposed to the scorn and pity of the world know well emough now his own thoughts bowed him in agony to the dust; and the enough. Wherefore, in contemplating empty house, my seattered shildren,

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